

R E P O R T

BY THE

DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL

FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1862.

THE Directors have the pleasure of submitting to the Proprietors their usual periodical Report on the Bank's transactions at the Head Office and Branches.

Throughout the entire period, ending on 31st December last, the money market has been characterised by almost uninterrupted steadiness and ease. The comparatively low rates of interest prevailing at the date of last report were maintained until the end of the following August, when, owing to the extreme inactivity of trade, and the active competition for Banking business consequent on the accumulation of capital in the hands of the Public, loans at short dates were available at rates under those charged by the Bank. On 28th August the rates of interest and discount were reduced one per cent all round. The first decided symptoms of renewed activity in commercial enterprise manifested themselves towards the middle of September, chiefly in connection with the export of Cotton. On the 25th of the last mentioned month rates were raised to the same point at which they stood on the 30th June preceeding. No other change occurred during the Half-year. That the closing months of the year were marked by more buoyancy in the money market, and by increased animation in trade, will be apparent when it is stated, that, from a minimum of one Crore and thirty-four Laes as at 3rd September, the Bank's advances to the Public gradually rose to one Crore and ninety-nine Laes, with which sum outstanding the Bank's transactions of the Half-year terminate.

After ten months experience of the operation of the New Charter, and of the more intimate relations now subsisting between Government and the Bank, the Directors are in a position to inform the Proprietors that the new arrangements, both at the Head Office and the Branches, have hitherto proved of advantage to Government and the Public, as well as a source of legitimate profit to the Bank. The success attending the establishment of Branches has fully realized the expectations of the Directors. Negotiations have recently been concluded with Government under which additional Agencies will immediately be opened at Nagpore, the Capital and centre of the great Cotton District of Central India; at Allahabad, the seat of the local Government in the North-West; and at Lucknow, the Chief City in Oudh.

The Directors, while fostering by every means in their power, continue to watch with much interest, the progress of the Government Paper Currency. In Districts within the more immediate sphere of the Bank's operations, and familiarised to the use of a Note circulation, its success has been very decided. In the upper portions of the Bengal Circle its progress is, however, less marked; while in Rangoon, where the European population more largely predominates, and where Notes were formerly almost unknown, a considerable amount is in active circulation. As old usages and prejudices are laid aside the Directors do not doubt that the new Currency will expand throughout India and largely economise the use of the precious metals, but its growth in India as elsewhere, must necessarily be gradual. The nett profits for the past Half-year amount to Rupees 6,96,867-1-4, out of which the Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent per annum free of Income Tax, and, since the opening of the Books for the current Half-year, have transferred the balance, amounting to Rupees 37,412-8-8, to the credit of the Reserve Fund, which now stands at Rupees 16,69,982-9-1.

Reference is made to the appended Statement containing details —

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Half-year ending 31st December 1862.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Rs.	As. P.		Rs.	As. P.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	1,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities Investment No. 1 ...	15,72,953	4 2
Reserve Fund	16,32,570	0 5	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	1,22,51,312	12 3
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 4,68,54,873	12 6	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	9,51,073	9 9
General Treasury Balance at Branches	28,37,505	8 5	Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	67,91,918	13 5
	4,96,92,379	4 11	Dead Stock	2,07,329	7 11
Other deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,25,72,370	6 5	Stamp	8,047	4 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,34,110	7 1	Banker's Balances	2,25,557	14 5
Bank Notes outstanding	22,58,404	0 0	Sundries	7,50,402	13 10
Sundries	2,80,874	9 1		2,27,62,558	0 6
Net Profit for the Half-year at Head Office and Branches	6,96,867	1 4	Treasury Reserve in Coin at Head Office	Rs. 3,10,70,439	6 4
			Treasury Reserve in Coin at Branches	18,09,187	8 5
				3,23,79,626	14 9
			Treasury Reserve in Coin invested in Government Securities and claims against Government	87,84,534	6 2
			Bank's Reserve in Notes at Head Office	91,40,780	0 0
			Bank's Reserve in Silver at Head Office	20,77,458	1 6
				1,12,27,238	1 6
			Bank's Reserve in Notes at Branches	8,74,400	0 0
			Bank's Reserve in Silver at Branches	23,30,240	6 4
				32,04,640	6 4
				1,44,31,876	7 10
Rupees	7,83,54,493	13 3	Rupees	7,83,58,493	13 3

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Amount received in Discount, Interest, and Commission at Head Office and Branches Rs. 8,87,405 7 11

DISBURSEMENTS.

Establishment at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 1,27,425	0 1
Pensions	3,020	0 0
Directors' Fees	5,200	0 0
Law Charges	361	0 0
Contingencies,—Stationery	Rs. 4,596	9 7
Lighting	1,252	11 0
Printing	1,986	2 3
Advertisements	589	6 9
Office rent, Assessments, and Miscellaneous charges at Head Office and Branches	15,128	6 2
Cheque and Pass Books	629	9 6
Allowance for wear and tear of Bank property	3,898	8 7
	Rs. 28,081	5 10
	Rs. 1,64,087	5 11
Net Profit realized	7,23,318	2 0
DEDUCT:		
Income Tax	26,451	0 8
	6,96,867	1 4
Amount of Dividend declared at 12 per cent. per annum	6,59,454	8 8
	37,412	8 8
Leaving a balance of		

(Since transferred to credit of Reserve Fund.)

RESERVE FUND.

RESERVE FUND at 30th June 1862	Rs. 16,49,756 11 1
To Honorarium voted to the Secretary and Treasurer			
at the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors	...	Rs. 15,600 0 0	
„ Sicca Rupee Notes paid during the Half-year	...	26 10 8	
„ Refund of Dividend on Insolvent Estates paid to			
Bank in error	...	1,560 0 0	
			17,186 10 8
Balance of Reserve Fund	„	16,32,570 0 5	
To which has been added since the Books were closed on 31st December			
the above balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account	...	37,412 8 8	
Making the Reserve Fund at date	...	16,69,982 9 1	

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (IN THE ORDER OF ROTATION.)

Govt. Directors.	HON'BLE E. DRUMMOND, Financial Secretary to the Government of India, PRESIDENT of the Board.
	J. I. HARVEY, ESQUIRE, Officiating Accountant and Auditor-General.
	ARTHUR GROTE, ESQUIRE, Member of the Board of Revenue.
	CLAUD H. BROWN, ESQUIRE, of MESSRS. JARDINE, SKINNER AND CO.
	ROBERT BROWN MACKAY, ESQUIRE, of MESSRS. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT AND CO.
	HENRY COWIE, ESQUIRE, of MESSRS. COLVIN, COWIE AND CO.
	JAMES SCOTT ELLIOT, ESQUIRE, of MESSRS. GIBBORNE AND CO.
	JOHN N. BULLEN, ESQUIRE, of MESSRS. KETTLEWELL, BULLEN AND CO.
	JAMES ROME, ESQUIRE, of MESSRS. CROOKE AND ROME.

By Order of the Board,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta,
The 13th January 1863.

Notice.

As the Head Quarters of the TITALIAH Sub-Division are to be transferred to JALPIGOREE, it is hereby requested that all communications to the address of the Officer in charge be henceforth forwarded to JALPIGOREE.

T. A. DONOGH,

Dy. Magistrate and Dy. Collr.,
in charge of the Jalpigoree Sub-Division.

JALPIGOREE,
The 6th January 1863.

বিজ্ঞপন

যেহেতু মহকুমা তেতুলিয়া সদর মোকাম তেতুলিয়া হইতে পরিবর্তন হইয়া জলপাইগুড়িতে স্থায়ী হইল মতে এতদ্বারা মানস যে উক্ত মহকুমার অধ্যক্ষের নাসিক সমদয় চিঠী আদি এইকণ অবধি জলপাইগুড়িতে প্রেরিত হয়।

T. A. DONOGH,

Dy. Magte. and Dy. Collr.

Notice.

MR. EDWARD A. FLINDERS has been appointed Deputy Manager at this Branch, and is authorized to sign for the Bank in that capacity.

By Order of the Board,

H. G. DUNLOP,

Manager, Calcutta Branch.

ACERA & U. S. BANK LTD.,
January 2nd 1863.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Frederick Robert Vanspall, of No. 27, Wellesley Street, in Calcutta, late a Preventive Officer, and subsequently a Horse Dealer, an Insolvent. Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Friday, the 23rd day of January instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

“Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.”
Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Frederick Robert Vanspall, of No. 27, Wellesley Street, in Calcutta, late a Preventive Officer, and subsequently a Horse Dealer, an Insolvent. On Wednesday, the 14th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of Frederick Robert Vanspall, of No. 27, Wellesley Street, in Calcutta, late a Preventive Officer, and subsequently a Horse Dealer, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 14th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of John Cameron, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 10th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Company's Rupees 21,958-7-5 to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend, at the rate of Company's Rupees 50 per cent., upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated, in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court, with liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, Assignee.

In the matter of Joseph Hughesdon and another, Insolvents. On Saturday, the 10th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Company's Rupees 4,808-1 to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvents as a dividend, at the rate of Company's Rupee 1 per cent., upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvents and claims proved as have been duly substantiated, in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court, with liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

J. Cochrane, Assignee.

In the matter of John Brightman Vandenberg, of No. 3, Fenwick Bazar Street, in Calcutta, an Assistant in the Commissariat Audit Office, an Insolvent. On Tuesday, the 13th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Carapiet, Attorney.

In the matter of John Brightman Vandenberg, of No. 3, Fenwick Bazar Street, in Calcutta, an Assistant in the Commissariat Audit Office, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 13th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carapiet, Attorney.

In the matter of Henry Franklin Doeg, formerly of Albion Lodge, Seebpore, in the Zillah of Hooghly, afterwards of 62, Dhurumtollah Street, in the City of Calcutta, late of No. 36, Wellesley Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, and now residing at No. 12, Wellington Square, in Calcutta aforesaid, Master Mariner, an Insolvent. Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Friday, the 23rd day of January instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

“Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.”

Robertson and Hechle, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 16th January 1863.

High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN EQUITY.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

Nubkissen Mitter and others,
versus

Hurrish Chunder Mitter and others.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday, the 30th current, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, C. S. Hogg, Esquire, Receiver of the High Court, will put up at his Office for Lease the Bazar situated in Dhurmtollah Street, in the Town of Calcutta, commonly called or known by the name of Chandney Choke Bazar, upon such terms and conditions as will be then made known, and upon such security as he may think fit.

For further particulars apply at the Receiver's Office, High Court.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE; }
Court House, }
Calcutta, 6th January 1863. }

Notice.

MR. STEPHEN E. PETROCCHINO is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

E. E. PETROCCHINO & Co.

CALCUTTA, }
The 14th January 1863. }

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Herschell Dear and Alexander Christian as Railway Contractors and Timber Merchants having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th day of June last, the undersigned is prepared to execute orders for Timber of every description by contract.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIAN.

MONGHYR, }
The 27th October 1862. }

Caution.

To Merchants, Tradesmen, Dealers, and others, in Calcutta and elsewhere.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no Clerk, Servant, Agent, Broker, or any other person whatever has authority to give orders, enter into agreements, or incur any debts, charges, or liabilities whatsoever for Mohtab Chand Bahadoor, Maharajah of Burdwan, or in his behalf; and all Merchants, Tradesmen, Dealers, and others, in Calcutta and elsewhere, are hereby cautioned against acting upon, or executing any agreement, orders, directions or instructions of whatever nature purporting to come from His Highness, unless the same be in writing and countersigned by His Highness with His Highness' own name. All persons acting contrary to this notice will do so on their own risk, and the Maharajah will not hold himself responsible for any agreement, debt, charge, or liability, pecuniary or otherwise, so incurred.

Notice.

Zemindary Tuppa Narajole, in Zillah Midnapore, to be let in Putnee in one or more Lots on Tuesday, the 22nd March instant, (3rd of February next). For particulars apply at the Rajbaree of Burdwan.

Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited.

THE designation of the above Company is, with the sanction of the Board of Trade, altered to that of the British India Steam Navigation Company Limited.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Managing Agents in India,
B. I. S. N. Co. Limited.

CALCUTTA, }
The 6th January 1863. }

Notice.

THE Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 79282, 79281, 16371, and 6827, of the 5 per Cent. Loan, dated 28th February 1857, of 500 Rupees each, and a 4 per Cent. Government Promissory Note, No. 2191 of 1854-55, for Company's Rupees 1,000, standing in the name of Bissonath Chatterjee, the Proprietor, were lost at Santipore in January 1862. Payment of the above Notes, and of Interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and an application has been made to Government for the issue of Duplicate Notes in favor of the Proprietor.

The 7th January 1863.

Lost.

In Bombay, the following Government Promissory Notes:—No. 8241, of the 5 Per Cent. Public Works Loan of 1854-55, for Rupees 500; Nos. 15216 and 15217, of the 5 Per Cent. Loan of 1856-57, for Rupees 1,000 each. The first originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and the other two in that of Hormusjee Sapoorjee, and were all last endorsed to Dorabjee Nowrojee, the Proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of these Notes, and Interest thereon, have been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Notes in favor of the Proprietor.

DORABJEE NOWROJEE, MAISTRY,
Residing at Bombay
Fort, Hunuman Lane,
House No. 18.

BOMBAY, }
27th December 1862. }

Lost.

BANK of Bengal Notes, Nos. 14296 and 19374, for 100 Rupees each, and No. 13558, for 50 Rupees, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank. Any one who brings the above Notes to Bahadur Kallee Mohun Dass, High Court Pleader, will be rewarded.

**NOTICES issued by the
POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.**

No. 274.

The 7th January 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Reiver*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 19th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 279.

The 13th January 1863.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Express Packet of the 5th January 1863, and the safe *Dāk* of the 4th idem, arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 281.

The 14th January 1863.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 28th January 1863 will be closed at this Office at 5 P. M. on Monday, the 19th idem, *via* Marseilles only.

Letters and Papers for transmission *via* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 19th, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be prepaid in Stamps on Letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Under $\frac{1}{4}$ Ounce	...	0	6 0
" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	0	8 0
" $\frac{3}{4}$ "	...	0	14 0
" 1 "	...	1	0 0

No. 282.

The 14th January 1863.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet to the extent of 200 ounces will be sent to Bombay on Tuesday, the 20th instant, and Letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send Letters up to one ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in cash at the window at one Rupee for quarter of an ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

No. 283.

The 14th January 1863.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Nubia* will be closed on Thursday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.	<i>Via</i> Marseilles.	<i>Via</i> Southampton.
Postage.	Under $\frac{1}{4}$ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	
	" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
	" $\frac{3}{4}$ "	" 0 14 0	" 0 8 0
	" 1 "	" 1 0 0	" 1 0 0
	" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

No. 284.

The 16th January 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that, in consequence of the departure of the Steamer *Burmah* having been postponed, the Mails for Bimlipatam, Cocanada, Muslipatam, and Madras will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 19th instant, at 6 P. M.

No. 285.

The 16th January 1863.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mail for Cape of Good Hope, for transmission per Ship *St. Lawrence*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 19th instant, at 6 P. M.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1863.

Notification.

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE will hold a Drawing-room at nine o'clock on the evening of Thursday, the 29th January 1863.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their Cards to the ~~First~~ Aide-de-Camp not later than two days previously, and also to bring Cards with them on the evening of the Drawing-room, to be given to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting.

Ladies not on the Government House list, who purpose to attend the Drawing-room, are requested, in sending their Cards to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting, to send also the name of the Lady who will present them.

Ladies who may desire to present others should themselves be present at the Drawing-room.

Ladies are requested to come in full dress but without Trains.

The Carriages of all who have the private entrie will enter by the South-East Gateway and set down at the South entrance of Government House.

All other Carriages will enter by the North-East Gateway, set down at the foot of the steps of the Grand Entrance, and pass out by the North-West Gateway.

By Order,

ARTHUR SCOTT,

Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th January 1863, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. I of 1863.

An Act to define the jurisdiction and to regulate the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British Burmah, and to provide for the extension of certain Acts to the said Territory.

Whereas it is expedient to define the limits of the jurisdiction of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British Burmah; and whereas it is also expedient that the Code of Civil Procedure should have effect throughout British Burmah subject to certain alterations and provisions, and that provision should

be made for extending the operation of certain Acts to the said Territory; It is enacted as follows:—

I. The Code called the Civil Code of the Pegu Civil Code Province of Pegu is hereby repealed.

II. There shall be six grades of Courts in Grades of Civil British Burmah, which shall be Courts in British in addition to any Recorders' Burmah.

Courts, Courts of Small Causes, or other Courts established under any Act which may be hereafter passed, namely:—

1. The Court of the Extra Assistant of the third class, or the Myooke's Court.

2. The Court of the Extra Assistant of the second class, or the Tseekay's Court.

3. The Court of the Assistant Commissioner, and the Court of the Extra Assistant of the first class.

4. The Court of the Deputy Commissioner.

5. The Court of the Commissioner, and

6. The Court of the Chief Commissioner.

III. The Court of the Extra Assistant of the Jurisdiction of third class, or the Myooke's Court of Extra Assistant of 3rd class, shall have power to receive, try, and determine suits of every description not exceeding 500 Rupees in value or amount.

IV. The Court of the Extra Assistant of the Jurisdiction of second class, or the Tseekay's Court of Extra Assistant of 2nd class, shall have power to receive, try, and determine suits of every description not exceeding 3,000 Rupees in value or amount.

V. The Court of the Assistant Commissioner and the Court of the Extra Assistant of the first class shall have power to receive, try, and determine suits of every description not exceeding 5,000 Rupees in value or amount.

VI. The Court of the Deputy Commissioner shall have power to receive, try, and determine suits of every description exceeding 5,000 Rupees in value or amount, and appeals from the decisions, and, where an appeal is allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure, from the orders of the Courts of the Extra Assistants of the third class or the Myooke's Courts, of the Courts of the Extra Assistants of the second class or the Tseekay's Courts, and of

the Courts of the Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistants of the first class, in the District of such Deputy Commissioner.

VII. The Court of the Commissioner shall have power to hear and determine appeals from the original decisions, and, where an appeal is allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure or by this Act, from the orders passed by the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners in the Division of such Commissioner. The Commissioner may also receive a second appeal from the decisions of the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners in his Division passed in regular appeal, reversing or modifying the decision of the Court of original jurisdiction, on a point material to the merits of the case if on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of the judgments of the Courts below, copies of which judgments shall be filed with the petition of appeal, a further consideration of the case shall appear to him to be requisite for the ends of justice. The decision of the Commissioner on such second appeal, whether for confirming, modifying or reversing the decision of the lower Appellate Court, shall be final, and no special appeal shall be allowed in such case to the Chief Commissioner from the decision either of the Deputy Commissioner passed in regular appeal, or of the Commissioner of the Division passed on such second appeal. The rejection of an appeal by the Commissioner on a second appeal shall have the same effect as a confirmation of the decree of the lower Court.

VIII. The Court of the Chief Commissioner shall, except as provided in the last preceding Section and in Section XVIII of this Act, have power to hear and determine special appeals from the decisions passed in regular appeal by the Deputy Commissioners and by the Commissioners of Divisions.

IX. Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it.

X. It shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner to withdraw any suit instituted in any Court subordinate to such Deputy Commissioner, and to try such suit himself or to refer it for trial to any other Court subordinate to his authority and competent, in respect of the value of the suit, to try the same. And it shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner, or for the Commissioner of a Division, to order that the cognizance of any suit or appeal which shall be instituted in any Court subordinate to such Chief Commissioner or Commissioner shall be transferred to any other Court subordinate to his authority and competent, in respect of the value of the suit or appeal, to try the same.

XI. If the suit be for land or other immoveable property situate within the limits of different Districts within the same Division, the suit may be brought in any Court otherwise competent to try it within the jurisdiction of which any portion of the land or other immoveable property in suit is situate, but in such case the Court in which the suit is brought shall apply to the Commissioner of the Division for authority to proceed with the same. If the suit is brought in any Court subordinate to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, the application shall be submitted to the Commissioner of the Division through the Deputy Commissioner to whom such Court is subordinate.

XII. If the Districts within the limits of which the property is situate are subject to different Commissioners, the application shall be submitted to the Commissioner to which the District in which the suit is brought is subject, and the Commissioner to which such application is made may, with the concurrence of the Commissioner to which the other District is subject, give authority to proceed with the suit.

XIII. Except when otherwise provided in any Regulation or Act for the time being in force an appeal shall lie from the decisions of the Courts of original jurisdiction to the Courts authorized by this Act to hear appeals from the decisions of those Courts.

XIV. The Memorandum of appeal prepared in the form, and containing the particulars mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be presented in the Court empowered to hear the appeal within the period hereinafter specified, unless the appellant shall shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of such Court for not having presented the Memorandum of appeal within such period, that is to say, within thirty days if the appeal lie to the Court of a Deputy Commissioner, and six weeks if the appeal lie to a Commissioner of a Division. The period shall be reckoned from and exclusive of the day on which the judgment appealed against was pronounced, and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree from which the appeal is made. Appeals from orders, when such appeal is allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure or by this Act, shall be presented within the same period as appeals from decisions.

XV. In cases of appeal preferred to a Deputy Commissioner under Section VI, or to a Commissioner under Section VII of this Act, it shall not be necessary to summon the respondent in the first instance, and if, upon the perusal of the judgment of the Court below, of the whole or any part of the record of the original suit, and of the petition of appeal in the presence of the appellant or of his duly constituted agent, the Deputy Commissioner or the Commissioner, as the case may be, shall see no reason to alter the decision appealed from, it shall be competent to him to confirm the same, recording his reasons for rejecting the appeal. In such case the Deputy Commissioner or the Commissioner shall cause the order for confirmation to be made known to the respondent through the Court from whose decision the appeal was made.

XVI. Applications for a second appeal under Section VII of this Act shall be preferred in the manner and within the period prescribed in Section XIV for regular appeals to the Commissioner of a Division, and if the Commissioner shall see fit to admit any such second appeal it shall be heard and determined in every respect as an ordinary regular appeal.

XVII. Applications for the admission of a special appeal which the Chief Commissioner is empowered by Section VIII of this Act to receive and determine may be on any of the grounds specified in Section

372 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The application shall be presented within ninety days reckoned from, and exclusive of, the day on which the judgment of the lower Appellate Court was pronounced, and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree appealed against, unless the applicant shall show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner for not having presented the application within such period. The application shall be subject to all the conditions, whether as regards Stamp duty, remission of a portion thereof when the application is made in *forma pauperis*, or otherwise, contained in the said Code in cases of application for the admission of a special appeal to the Sudder Court.

XVIII. No special appeal shall lie from any decision or order which shall be passed in regular appeal by any Court after the passing of this Act in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes under Act XLII of 1860, when the debt, damage, or demand for which the original suit shall be instituted shall not exceed the sum of five hundred Rupees.

XIX. If in any case of regular appeal in which under the last preceding Section no special appeal is allowed, or in any case of second appeal admitted under Section VII of this Act, any question of law or usage having the force of law or the construction of a document affecting the merits of the case shall arise, on which the Court trying the appeal shall entertain reasonable doubts, the Court may, either of its own motion, or on the application of either of the parties to the appeal, draw up a statement of the case, and submit such statement, with its own opinion, for the decision of the Chief Commissioner. The provisions contained in Sections 29 to 34 of Act XXIII of 1861 (*to amend Act VIII of 1859, for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter*) shall be applicable to the statement so submitted, and the Chief Commissioner shall proceed in the case under the rules contained in the said Sections for the direction of the Sudder Court so far as the same are applicable.

XX. Applications to be allowed to appeal in *forma pauperis* shall be written on Stamp paper of the value of one Rupee if the appeal lie to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, and on Stamp paper of the value of two Rupees if the appeal lie to the Court of the Commissioner or to the Court of the Chief Commissioner, and shall be presented in the Court competent to receive the same within the period prescribed by this Act for the presentation of appeals from decisions, or when the application is made to the Chief Commissioner within the period prescribed by this Act for the presentation of an application for the admission of a special appeal.

XXI. Any person considering himself aggrieved by a decree of a Court of original jurisdiction from which no appeal shall have been preferred to a superior Court, or by a decree passed in appeal from which no second or special appeal shall have been admitted, or by a decree of the Court of the Chief Commissioner from which either no appeal shall

have been preferred to Her Majesty in Council or an appeal having been preferred no proceedings in the suit shall have been transmitted to Her Majesty in Council, and who, from the discovery of new matter or evidence which was not within his knowledge, or could not be adduced by him at the time when such decree was passed, or from any other good and sufficient reason, may be desirous of obtaining a review of the judgment passed against him, may apply for a review of judgment by the Court which passed the decree. Such application shall be presented within the period of ninety days from the date of the decree sought to be reviewed, unless the applicant shall shew good and sufficient reason for not presenting it within such period.

XXII. Act XIX of 1841 (*for the protection of moveable and immoveable property against wrongful possession in cases of successions*), Act XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), and Act IX of 1861 (*to amend the law relating to Minors*) are hereby extended to British Burmah. All cases or proceedings arising under the said Acts, or under Act XXXV of 1858 (*to make better provision for the care of the estates of Lunatics not subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature*) or Act XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*) shall be received and determined by the Deputy Commissioner of the District subject to the provisions in the said Acts contained respectively as to jurisdiction on and otherwise. All orders passed by the Deputy Commissioners in such cases or proceedings shall be open to appeal to the Commissioner of the Division provided that no such appeal shall be allowed unless it be presented within thirty days from the date of the order appealed against, or unless the party making the appeal can shew good and sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Commissioner for not presenting the appeal within such period. The order of the Commissioner on any such appeal shall be final.

XXIII. Except as is in this Act otherwise provided, the proceedings in Civil suits of every description between party and party brought in the Courts of Civil Judicature in British Burmah mentioned in Section II of this Act shall be regulated by the said Code of Civil Procedure, and, except as otherwise provided by this Act or by any Law which may hereafter be passed, by no other Law or Regulation.

XXIV. Act XIV of 1859 (*to provide for the limitation of suits*), as amended by Act XIV of 1862, is hereby extended to the Province of Pegu, and shall take effect therein from the date on which this Act comes into operation in British Burmah in supersession of any law of limitation in force in the said Province. Provided that all suits pending in any of the Civil Courts in the said Province upon the date upon which this Act comes into operation in British

Burmah shall, so far as regards the provisions in this Section contained, be tried and determined as if this Act had not been passed. Provided also that Clause 15 of Section I of the said Act XIV of 1859 shall not apply to any claim to foreclosure arising under any deed or instrument of mortgage of immoveable property in Pegu executed before the date aforesaid, but every such claim arising under any such deed or instrument shall, so far as the law of limitation is concerned, be governed by the laws or rules of limitation now in force in that Province.

XXV. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the powers vested in the Sudder Court by the Code of Civil Procedure shall be exercised in British Burmah by the Chief Commissioner.

XXVI. Except as provided in Section XX of this Act, the Stamp Duties prescribed by Schedule B annexed to Act X of 1862 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamp Duties) for Instruments and Writings in the Sudder Court and the Courts subordinate to the Sudder Court shall be chargeable on Instruments and Writings in the Court of the Chief Commissioner and the several Courts subordinate to the Chief Commissioner.

XXVII. The local jurisdiction of a Deputy Commissioner shall be deemed a District for the purpose of this Act, and the Court of such Deputy Commissioner shall be deemed the District Court within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XXVIII. This Act shall come into operation on the 1st day of May 1863.

Act.

M. WYLIE,
Depty. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th January 1863, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II of 1863.

An Act to regulate the admission of Appeals to Her Majesty in Council from certain Judgments and Orders in Provinces not subject to the General Regulations.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the admission of appeals to Her Majesty in Council from certain judgments and orders in Provinces not subject to the General Regulations ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. If a party in a suit is desirous of preferring an appeal to Her Majesty in Council from any final judgment, decree, or order made on appeal or revision by the Court of highest Civil jurisdiction in any Province in British India not subject to the General Regulations, or from any such final judgment, decree, or order made in the exercise of original jurisdiction by the said Court, in any case in which the sum or matter at issue is above the amount or value of 10,000 Rupees, or in which such judgment, decree, or order shall involve, directly or indirectly, any claim, demand,

or question to or respecting property amounting to or of the value of 10,000 Rupees, or from any other final judgment, decree, or order made either on appeal or otherwise as aforesaid, when the said Court shall declare that the case is a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council, such Court shall admit such appeal subject to such rules and orders as shall be in force, or shall from time to time be made in that behalf by Her Majesty in Council in respect of such appeals from Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in British India.

II. It shall further be lawful for such Court, at its discretion, upon the petition of any party who considers himself aggrieved by any preliminary or interlocutory judgment, decree, or order of such Court in any such proceeding as aforesaid (not being of Criminal jurisdiction), to grant permission to such party to appeal against the same to Her Majesty in Council, subject to such rules, regulations, and limitations, as shall be in force, or as shall from time to time be declared by Her Majesty respecting appeals from final judgments, decrees, and orders, of Her Majesty's said High Courts of Judicature.

III. On the admission or permission of the appeal by the Court as hereinbefore provided, the Court shall forthwith cause notice to be given to the other party, that the appellant has preferred an appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

IV. The Court, if applied to, may either order the judgment or determination appealed against to be enforced, taking security, or suspend execution of such order or decree as Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal; or it may direct, on similar security being found, that no order for enforcing the judgment or determination shall be issued pending the appeal, and that, if any such order has been issued, it shall, so far as it has not been executed, be suspended.

V. In either of the cases mentioned in the last preceding Section, the Court shall require the appellant to find security for the payment of such costs as it may think likely to be incurred by the appeal.

VI. If a party who is desirous of preferring an appeal to Her Majesty in Council in any of the cases mentioned in Section I or Section II of this Act, shall require the assistance of the said Court for obtaining security from the other party for staying execution of the judgment, decree, or order, that has been passed, or for any other purpose, he shall present his petition to the said Court within six calendar months from the date of the judgment, decree, or order appealed against.

VII. If at any time pending an appeal under this Act the security taken from either party appears inadequate, whether from the insufficiency of the securities, the Court before which the appeal is pending may, on the application of the other party, require further security.

VIII. In default of such further security being found, if the original security was furnished by the appellant, the Court may issue an order for enforcing the judgment or determination appealed against as if no such original security had been given; and if the original security was furnished by the respondent, the Court, so far as may be practicable, shall compel him to deliver up the property forming the subject of appeal, which shall be disposed of in conformity with such of the rules in force as may be applicable to the particular case.

IX. In every case of appeal under this Act the Court shall certify and transmit to Her Majesty in Council under the seal of the Court, two true and correct copies of all evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees, and orders had or made in the case appealed, so far as the same have relation to the matters of appeal, together with a copy of the reasons given by such Court for or against the judgment or determination appealed against.

X. The expense of preparing the two aforesaid copies, and of translating into English so much of the original documents as may not be in that language, shall be defrayed by the party prosecuting the appeal.

XI. The Court shall cause the deposit by the appellant, within the time allowed for furnishing security for costs of appeal, of such a sum as shall be sufficient to cover the expense of making the two aforesaid copies, and when such deposit shall have been made, and not till then, shall declare the appeal admitted, and give notice thereof to the appellant and respondent respectively.

XII. Either party, on application, may obtain one or more authenticated copies of any of the papers in the suit on paying the reasonable expenses incurred in preparing them.

XIII. Either party, in like manner, may obtain an authenticated copy of any local regulation or law which he may require in the appeal.

XIV. The orders or decrees of Her Majesty in Council, when duly certified, shall be enforced and executed, under the directions of the said Court, by the Judge or Officer by whom the suit was originally tried, in the manner and according to the rules and laws applicable to the execution and enforcement of original orders or decrees made by such Judge or Officer.

XV. Any party desirous of enforcing or obtaining execution of any such decree or order made in appeal as aforesaid, shall present a petition for that purpose to the Court which made the first decree or order appealed from, and the said petition shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the decree or order made in appeal, and sought to be enforced or executed.

XVI. An appeal shall lie from any decree or order made by such last-mentioned Court relating to the enforcement or execution of any such decree or order made in appeal as aforesaid in the same manner and subject to the same laws, rules, and regulations as an appeal from an order or decree made upon a petition for the enforcement or execution of the decree or order first appealed from, would have been.

XVII. Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent the said Court of highest Civil jurisdiction from enforcing or obtaining execution of a decree or order made or passed by Her Majesty in Council, if Her Majesty in Council shall think fit to decree or order the said Court to enforce or execute the same.

XVIII. Nothing in this Act contained, shall be understood to bar the full and unqualified exercise of Her Majesty's pleasure upon all appeals to Her, either in rejecting any she may consider inadmissible, or in receiving any she may judge admissible.

XIX. The words "British India" denote the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., c. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India."

M. WYLIE,
Depty. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th January 1863, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. III. of 1863.

An Act to amend the Law for regulating the Police of the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law for regulating the Police of the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Section III of Act XLVIII of 1860 (to amend Act XIII of 1856, for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca) shall cease to have any effect in any of the said Stations from the time when this Act shall come into operation, provided that nothing in this Section shall be held to revive the operation of Section XV of the said Act XIII of 1856.

II. No person shall be enrolled a member of the Police Force in any of the said Stations who shall not sign a declaration, in the form provided in the Schedule to this Act, that he will serve as a member of such Force for such period, not exceeding five years, as shall be fixed by the

Commissioner of Police of such Station acting under the orders of the Governor of the said Settlement; and no person who shall have signed such declaration shall be at liberty to resign his Office, or to withdraw himself from the duties thereof, except with the permission of the Governor of the said Settlement, to be granted on a Certificate of ill health from a Medical Officer of Government, or on a special recommendation of such Commissioner of Police. Provided that nothing in this Section shall interfere with the power of such Commissioner of Police, under Section X of the said Act XIII of 1856, to suspend or dismiss any member of the Police Force whom he shall think remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty, or otherwise unfit for the same.

III. Every member of the Police Force in any of the said Stations who shall have signed the declaration hereinbefore mentioned, and who shall desert or withdraw himself from such Police Force, by absenting himself from duty without reasonable excuse for a period exceeding twenty-four hours, or otherwise, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, forfeit all arrears of pay and allowances that may be due to him at the time of such desertion or withdrawal, and be liable to a fine not exceeding six months' pay and allowances, and on failure of payment thereof to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding one month if such fine be not sooner paid; or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding three months; or to both fine and imprisonment.

IV. Whoever in any of the Stations of the Straits Settlement, has, or keeps, any Hotel, Tavern, Punch-house, Ale-house, Arrack or Toddy-shop, or place for the sale or consumption of Gunjs, Chundoo, or other preparation of Opium, Hemp, or other intoxicating drug, plant, or substance, or any Eating-house, Coffee-house, Boarding-house, Lodging-house, or other place of public resort and entertainment, wherein provisions, liquors, or refreshments are sold or consumed (whether the same be kept or retailed therein or procured elsewhere), without a license from the Commissioner of Police of such Station, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five Dollars for every day that such unlicensed house or place of any kind is kept open, or that such unlicensed sale is continued; provided that nothing in this Section shall apply to the sale, in reasonable quantities, of any drug, plant, or substance in any Druggist's or Chemist's shop for medicinal purposes only.

V. The Commissioner of Police in each of the said Stations shall, from time to time, grant licenses to the keepers of such houses or places of public resort and entertainment as aforesaid in the said Stations respectively, and upon such conditions, to be inserted in every such license, as he, with the sanction of the local Government, from time to time, shall order, for

securing the good behaviour of the keepers of the said houses or places of public resort and entertainment, and the prevention of drunkenness and disorder among the persons frequenting or using the same, and the said licenses may be granted by the said Commissioner for any term not exceeding

one year; provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the said Commissioner to grant a license to open, or establish, or keep open any house of public entertainment in which any provisions, liquors, or refreshments of any kind, or in which any Gunja, Chundoo, or other preparation of Opium, Hemp, or other intoxicating drug, plant, or substance may be sold or consumed, to any person who has not taken out a license for the retail sale of such articles, if a license be necessary, under the Abkarry or Excise Laws for the time being in force; and any such license granted by the Commissioner shall become void whenever the license necessary under the Abkarry or Excise Laws shall terminate or be re-called. And every holder of such license may be required by the Commissioner to fix in a conspicuous part of the house or place specified in the license, a board, on which shall be legibly painted, in the English and Vernacular languages, the name of the holder, and the articles he is licensed to deal in. For every license granted under this Section there shall be levied a fee of one Dollar.

VI. A breach of the conditions of a license granted under the last preceding Section shall, besides forfeiture of the license, be punishable by a fine not exceeding fifty Dollars, and such fine shall be recovered from the person licensed, notwithstanding that such breach may have been owing to the default or carelessness of the servant, or other person in charge of the shop or place of sale.

VII. This Act shall be read and taken as part of the said Act XIII of 1856, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of March 1863.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

I—A. B.—do hereby declare that, in consideration of my being enrolled a member of the Police Force of , I will serve in such Force for a period of years.

(sd.) A. B.

Witnesses

C. D.

E. F.

M. W. R.

Depty. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th January 1863, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two weeks:—

No. 1 of 1863.

A Bill to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burmah.

WHEREAS a Treaty has been negotiated between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Ava, and in the 4th and 8th Articles of the said Treaty it is stipulated and agreed as follows:—

Article 4th.—"When goods are imported into Rangoon from any British or Foreign Territory, and declared to be for export by the Irrawaddy river to the Burmese Territory, the English Ruler shall, provided bulk is not broken, and he believes the manifest to be true, charge one per cent on their value, and if he so desires shall allow them to be conveyed under the charge of an Officer until arrival at Maloon and Menhla. The Tariff value of goods shall be forwarded yearly to the Burmese Ruler. If such goods are declared for export to other territories and not for sale in the Burmese territories, the Burmese Ruler shall, if he believes the manifest to be true, not cause bulk to be broken, and such goods shall be free of duty."

Article 8th.—"Should the British Ruler within one year after the conclusion of this Treaty abolish the duties now taken at Thayet Myo and Tounghoo, the Burmese Ruler with a regard to the benefit of the people of his country will, if so inclined, after one, two, three, or four years abolish the duties now taken at Maloon and Tounghoo (in the Burmese Territory)."

And whereas it is necessary to give effect to the stipulations and engagements aforesaid by an Act to regulate the Duties of Customs at the port of Rangoon and elsewhere in conformity to such stipulations and engagements; It is enacted as follows:—

I. When any goods are imported into Rangoon from any British or Foreign Territory whether under bond or otherwise, and declared by the importer thereof to be for export by the Irrawaddy river to the Burmese Territory for sale therein, or for export through such territory for sale in other territories, such goods may be entered at the Custom House at Rangoon for such export and sale, and thereupon a duty of customs of one per cent *ad valorem* and no more, shall be charged, provided that bulk of such goods is not broken, and the Officer in charge of the Custom House is satisfied of the truth of the entry of such goods in the Manifest of the Vessel wherein such goods are brought to Rangoon.

II. Whenever any goods are entered at the Custom House at Rangoon under the last preceding Section such goods may be conveyed to Maloon and Menhla, under charge of an Officer to be appointed for the purpose and the Officer so appointed to the charge of such goods shall be held

to be a public servant within the meaning of Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code.

III. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council by a notification to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, to order the discontinuance of the duties now levied at Thayet Myo and Tounghoo, and subsequently, if he shall see fit, by a like notification to order that such duties shall be revived and re-imposed, and any order made and published under this Section shall have the force of law.

IV. This Act shall take effect from the time when the ratifications of the said Treaty are exchanged.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill has been prepared to give legal effect to a provision in the recent Treaty with the King of Burmah, a copy of which accompanies this paper. A main object in the negotiation, was an improvement of the Commercial relations between the Province of British Burmah and the Kingdom of Burmah, and it is probable that this will be in considerable measure attained through the instrumentality of the Treaty. The 4th Article which provides for a reduction of duty to one per cent. in the case of goods imported into Rangoon for export up the Irrawaddy to the Burmese Territories, and for sale there or other Territories, (as for instance in China), will necessitate a modification of the Laws for the regulation of Customs Duties. This modification might have been introduced into the Consolidated Customs Bill now before the Council, but as that measure is intended for general application, it has been thought better to deal with the present exceptional case by a separate Bill.

Article 8 which contemplates the abolition of the frontier duties now levied at Thayet Myo and Tounghoo, also appears to require legislative provision, and a short Section is therefore added to authorize the Governor-General by notification to give effect to this part of the Treaty.

(Sd.) HENRY S. MAINE.

The 7th January 1863.

M. WYLIE,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Department.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th January 1863, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their Report thereon in three weeks:—

No. 2 of 1863.

A Bill to Improve the Administration of Civil Justice in the Settlement of Darjeeling.

Whereas it is expedient to improve the Administration of Civil Justice in the Settlement of Darjeeling;

It is enacted as follows:—

I. Every decision or order passed by the Superintendent of the Settlement of Darjeeling in suits of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes under Act XLII of 1860, shall be final, and no appeal shall lie from such decision or order. Provided that it shall be competent to the Superintendent, if he shall think fit, to grant a new trial, if applied for, within the period of thirty days from the date of

the decision; but no new trial shall be granted unless the party applying for the same shall, with his application, deposit the amount for which judgment shall have been given against him, including the costs (if any) of the opposite party.

II. If in the trial of any suit any question of Law or usage having the force of Law, or the construction of a document affecting the merits of the decision, shall arise, on which the Superintendent shall entertain reasonable doubt, the Superintendent may, either of his own motion, or on the application of any of the parties to the suit, draw up a statement of the case and submit it with his own opinion for the decision of the High Court.

III. The Superintendent may proceed in the case notwithstanding a reference to the High Court, and may pass a decree contingent upon the opinion of the High Court on the point referred; but no execution shall be issued in any case in which a reference shall be made to the High Court until the receipt of the order of that Court.

IV. Cases referred for the opinion of the High Court shall be dealt with by two or more Judges of that Court.

V. The High Court shall fix an early day for the hearing of the case, and shall notify the same by a proclamation to be fixed up in the Court House of that Court.

VI. The parties to the case may appear and be heard in the High Court in person or by pleader.

VII. The High Court, when it has heard and considered the case, shall transmit a copy of its judgment, under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, to the Superintendent, and the Superintendent shall, on the receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the decision of the High Court.

VIII. Costs, if any, consequent on the reference of a case for the opinion of the High Court shall be costs in the suit.

IX. In all suits other than those mentioned in Section I of this Act, in which the amount or value of the suit shall not exceed Rupees 5,000, an appeal from the decision of the Superintendent shall lie to the Judge of Dinapore, subject to the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure regarding regular appeals.

X. A special appeal shall lie to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William from all decisions passed in regular appeal by such Judge, on the ground of the decision being contrary to some Law or usage having the force of Law, or of a substantial error or defect in Law in the procedure or investigation of the

case, which may have produced error or defect in the decision of the case upon the merits, and upon no other ground, and such special appeal shall be subject to the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure regarding special appeals.

XI. In all suits heard and determined by the Superintendent in which the amount or value of the suit shall exceed Rupees, 5,000, an appeal shall lie to the said High Court, subject to the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure regarding regular appeals.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Bengal Government having, on the 22nd April last, represented to the Governor General in Council that no appeal was allowed from the decisions of the Superintendent of Darjeeling in Civil cases, and that it was desirable that the Judicial Administration of that Settlement should be placed under the Sudder Court, the Government of India in their reply dated the 22nd May entered into the consideration of the best mode of giving effect to the main object of the Bengal Government without unnecessarily adding to the business of the Highest Court of Appeal. It was stated to be the opinion of the Government of India that the jurisdiction of the Sudder Court, on its Civil side, should be confined as much as possible to settling disputed points of law and practice, or usage having the force of law, leaving the Court, as a rule, to exercise its appellate jurisdiction, in respect of questions of fact, in those cases only in which the amount or value of the property in dispute was comparatively large; and it was suggested that the administration of Civil Justice in Darjeeling "might be placed on a proper and satisfactory footing, if the Superintendent were vested with a final jurisdiction on points of both law and fact in all cases of the nature of those described in Section III, Act XLII of 1860, (the Small Cause Court Act), with power to grant a new trial subject to the provisions contained in Section XIII of that Act, and of stating a case to the Sudder Court under Sections XIV to XIX; and if in all other suits not exceeding Rupees 5,000 in amount or value, a regular appeal were allowed from the decision of the Superintendent to the Judge of Dinapore, who on the Criminal side of his Court tries commitments of the Superintendent and hears appeals from his orders as Magistrate; and if in the regular appeals so decided by the Judge a special appeal were allowed from his decisions to the Sudder Court at Calcutta under the rules for the admission and decision of special appeals contained in the Code of Civil Procedure. In suits exceeding Rupee 5,000 in amount or value, the rule obtaining in the Regulation Districts might be followed of allowing a regular appeal from the decision of the Superintendent to the Calcutta Sudder Court."

It was also stated to be the opinion of the Governor General in Council that, simultaneously with the introduction of these measures, the Code of Civil Procedure, with any necessary modifications, might be extended to Darjeeling.

The Secretary of State in a Despatch dated the 14th August expressed his concurrence with the Government of India, but intimated his opinion that legislation to extend the jurisdiction of the High Court (the establishment of which he supposed then to have taken place) should be by the Council of the Governor-General.

The Bengal Government having since transmitted a draft Bill drawn in conformity to the views of the Government of India, this Bill, with a few modifications, is now submitted to the Council. The correspondence to which reference has been made will accompany this paper.

It is intended that the Code of Civil Procedure shall be extended to Darjeeling, so as to come into operation contemporaneously with this Bill when passed into a law.

(Signed) HENRY S. MAINE,

The 7th January 1863.

M. WYLIE,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council having received the assent of His Honor on the 6th January 1863, was assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 9th idem, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1863.

An Act for the levy of Port-dues and Fees in the Port of Canning on the River Mutlah.

WHEREAS it is necessary to fix the amount of the Port-dues and Fees to be levied and taken in the Port of Canning on the river Mutlah, in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII of 1855 (*for the levy of Port-dues and fees*); It is enacted as follows:—

I. A Port-due at a rate not exceeding the rate of four annas for every ton of burden shall be chargeable in respect of every Sea-going vessel of the burden of twenty tons and upwards which shall enter the said Port.

II. Provided that no such due shall be chargeable in respect of any vessel which, having left the Port, is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage.

III. Provided also that the Port-due chargeable in respect of Dhonies and country vessels employed in the coasting trade shall be at a rate equal to one-half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels; and such due shall not be chargeable oftener than once in ninety days in respect of the same vessel.

IV. Vessels entering the Port in ballast shall be charged with three-fourths of the Port-due which would otherwise be chargeable.

V. Tug Steamers and River Steamers belonging to the said Port shall be liable to the Port-due specified in Section I of this Act, and

the said due shall be chargeable in respect of every such Steamer once between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of June, and once between the 1st day of July and the 31st day of December in each year. The provisions of Section XLVI of Act XXII of 1855 shall not be applicable to such Steamers.

VI. Within the said Port fees may be charged for the following services at rates not exceeding those hereinafter specified, namely:

Hauling to or from Chain Moorings, each operation ...	Rs. 16
Hauling to or from Swinging Moorings, each operation ...	10
Re-mooring ...	16
Hauling in or out of Dock, each operation ...	30
Removing from one part of the Port to another ...	16
Removing from one mooring to another, at the request of the Agent or Master ...	30
Hooking ...	16
Measuring ...	30

VII. This Act shall commence and have effect on the first day of August 1863, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall on or before that date, pursuant to

Section XLII of Act XXII of 1855, declare, by Notification to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, the rates at which Port-dues shall be levied in the said Port subject to the provisions of and within the limits prescribed by this Act; and from and after the said date no Port-due shall be levied at the said Port except under the authority of Act XXII of 1855 and of this Act.

VIII. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of Act XXII of 1855.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 466.

Fort William, the 19th January 1863.

Appointments.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment and promotion in the Police of the Central Provinces, viz:—

Mr. F. H. C. Cox to be Assistant District Superintendent in Sumbulpore.

Lieutenant R. Forbes, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of the First Class, to officiate as District Superintendent of the Second Class, vice Captain C. L. Pereira, with effect from the date of Captain Pereira's quitting the District on Medical Certificate.

No. 467.

The 20th January 1863.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. M. S. Howell, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude.

No. 468.

The Reverend Robert Henderson, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, an extension of leave, on Medical Certificate, for six months.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 121.

GENERAL.

Fort William, the 20th January 1863.

Lieutenant P. W. Bannerman, Officiating First Assistant to the Agent, Governor General for Central India, resumed charge of his duties on the 8th instant.

No. 122.

Major R. Ranken, Assistant General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months from the 30th ultimo.

No. 123.

With reference to G. O. dated 28th October last, No. 2043, Assistant Surgeon W. Eddowes assumed Medical charge of the Joudpore Agency on the 26th ultimo.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

LIST of Persons entitled to the "India Medal," whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

Names of Parties.

Abbott, A. E.	... Engine Driver.
Burrows, John	... Clerk.
Catania, Cornelius	... Clerk.
Collins, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Creed, E.	... Ditto, ditto.
Creed, G.	... Ditto, ditto.
Cameron.	... Merchant.
Dodd, G. N.	... Civil Surgeon.
Davey, Peter	... Clerk.
DeRavara, J.	... Steward, La Martiniere.
Deverine, J.	... Late Superintendent, <i>Constantia</i> .
Dowling, Peter	... Out of employ.
Davis, J.	... Overseer.
Dawson, Captain	... Oudh Military Police.
French, Lieutenant C. J.	... Ditto ditto.
Holden, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Leslie, John	... Clerk, Chief Commissioner's Office.
Marshall, A.	... Assistant Book-keeper.
Parly, J.	... Railway Inspector.
Rao, W.	... Merchant.
Soule, Henry	... Out of employ.
Sadlier, Lieutenant T. J.	... Oudh Military Police.
Smith, C.	... Railway Inspector.
Tucker, R. T.	... Civil Service.
Wilson, R.	... Merchant Tailor.

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.***FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.**

No. 116.

Fort William, the 20th January 1863.

Mr. R. C. Tulloh, Chief Assistant to the Civil Pay-Master, Fort William, received charge of the Office of Assistant Civil Pay-Master from Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

J. W. S. WYLLIE,

*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.***MILITARY DEPARTMENT.***Fort William, the 19th January 1863.*

No. 52 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

*Date of Arrival at
Fort William.*

Major G. Faithfull, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Akyab	12th January 1863.
Captain H. L. Campbell, of the Bengal Staff Corps	
Major W. R. Forster, (unattached) Commandant of the 13th (the Shekhawatee) Regiment Native Infantry	

No. 53 of 1863.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 15th instant, the services of Lieutenant F. Henderson, Officiating Adjutant of the Kamroop Regiment, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Fort William, the 20th January 1863.

No. 54 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate :—

Surgeon Charles Manners Smith, of the Medical Department, Civil, Lahore	For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.
Assistant Surgeon Edward Taylor, of the Medical Department, in Medical charge of the 40th (the Shahjehanpore) Regiment Native Infantry	
	For one year, under the new Regulations.

No. 55 of 1863.—The following Promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval :

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what Rank promoted.	From what Date.	In whose Room.
General List	Ensign Claude Stewart Morrison	Lieutenant	8th Jan. 1863	Lieut. H. Carter, H. M.'s 104th Foot (late 2nd E. B. F.), deceased.

No. 56 of 1863.—The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 468, dated 16th December last, are published for general information:—

Para. 1.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Scott.
Major F. R. Maunsell.
" H. T. Bartlett.
" A. L. McMullin *via* Bombay.
" C. Holroyd.
Captain C. Irvine.
" The Hon'ble F. A. J. Chichester.
" T. E. Webster.
" H. L. Campbell.
Lieutenant A. B. Hepburn.
" C. H. Luard.
Ensign J. Baxter.
Assistant-Surgeon J. R. Purefoy, M. D.
Veterinary Surgeon G. Kettlewell.
Conductor H. B. Steward.
Sub-Conductor J. Pattison.

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:—

Lieutenant Colonel P. A. P. Bouverie	...	} Six months.
Captain R. F. Grindall	...	
" J. A. H. Moore	...	
" A. U. F. Ruxton	...	
Second Captain C. S. Thomason	...	} Three months.
Lieutenant A. B. Hepburn	...	
" A. Bruce	...	
" H. C. Sitwell	...	
" B. P. Hodgson	...	} Four "
" G. H. E. Howard	...	
" R. M. B. Thomas	...	
" H. Beal	...	
Surgeon-Major T. Thomson	...	} Six months.
Assistant-Surgeon J. B. Collison	...	
" " F. Ringer,	M. D. ...	

3. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, viz:—

Captain F. M. Martin, late 52nd Native Infantry, from the 10th October 1862.

Captain F. R. Aikman, v. c., from the 21st November 1860.

4. Assistant Surgeon M. Scanlan has also been permitted to retire from the service.

6. The undermentioned Officers have been ordered by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to join the Artillery Depôt in this country on the dates specified, viz:—

Major C. V. Bowie on the 13th October 1862.

Second Captain G. O. Rybot on the 15th October 1862.

Second Captain A. D. Denniss on the 1st October 1862.

Second Captain T. Presant on the 17th November 1862.

Lieutenant R. R. Franks on the 10th November 1862.

Lieutenant A. Donie on the 1st December 1862.

7. Captain J. Cockerell, 50th Hussars, has been ordered by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to join the Depôt of his Regiment on the 26th December 1862.

No. 57 of 1863.—The following Extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 21st November and 2nd December last are published for general information:—

WAR OFFICE, PAUL MALL,
The 21st November 1862.

102nd Regiment of Foot.

Major-General Sir Robert John Hussey Vivian, K. C. B., from Madras Army, to be Colonel, dated 30th September 1862.

105th Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant General Archibald Brown Dyce, from Madras Army, to be Colonel, dated 30th September 1862.

108th Regiment of Foot.

Major-General Sir George Cornish Whitlock, K. C. B., from Madras Army, to be Colonel, dated 30th September 1862.

101st Foot.

Lieutenant Henry Howard Chapman to be Adjutant, dated 23rd August 1862.

INDIA OFFICE, November 21st, 1862.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned Promotions and Alterations of Rank amongst the Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

PROMOTIONS.

Brerets.

Lieutenant-Colonel William John Baptist Knivvett, Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel; Major William Lydiard, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Clara Sewell Salmon, Bengal Infantry, to be Major; in succession to Lieutenant-General S. Shaw, Bengal Artillery, deceased, dated 29th April 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Budd, Madras Infantry, to be Colonel; Major George Burd Reddie, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Molynux Capel Spottiswoode, Madras Infantry, to be Major; in succession to Major-General M. Johnson, Madras Infantry, deceased, dated 11th July 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Hall, Bengal Cavalry, to be Colonel; Major James Knox Spence, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Montague Cholmeley, Madras Infantry, to be Major; in succession to Major-General J. Laurie, Madras Infantry, deceased, dated 21st July 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Whistler, c. b., Madras Cavalry, to be Colonel; Major Frederick Westbrook, Bombay Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain William Vine, Madras Cavalry, to be Major; in succession to Lieutenant-General J. Harris, Bengal Infantry, deceased, dated 23rd July 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Holmes, c. b., Bombay Infantry, to be Colonel; Major Theodore Francis Broughton Beatson, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Francis Young, Madras Staff Corps, to be Major; in succession to Major-General G. Hutton, Madras Infantry, deceased, dated 29th August 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Cator Stockley, Bombay Infantry, to be Colonel; Major John Barrett, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Alfred Keating, Madras Infantry, to be Major; in succession to General S. H. Todd, Bengal Infantry, deceased, dated 2nd September 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton Vetch, Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel; Major Rodney James Kempt, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain William Henry Baynes, Madras Infantry, to be Major; in succession to Major-General

ral D. Cunninghame, Bombay Cavalry, deceased, dated 5th September 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Sanders, Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel; Major Augustus Russell, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Henry Richard Connell Moyle, Bombay Infantry, to be Major; in succession to General G. R. Kemp, Bombay Infantry, deceased, dated 17th September 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cuthbert Davidson, c. b., Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel; Major George Thomas Haly, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Samuel John Beecher, Bengal Infantry, to be Major; in succession to Major-General A. Shirreff, Madras Artillery, deceased, dated 25th September 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel George William Bishop, Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel; Major David Gaussen, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain William John Cooke, Madras Infantry, to be Major; in succession to General Sir W. Richard, k. c. b., Bengal Infantry, deceased, dated 2nd November 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Swan Waters, Madras Cavalry, to be Colonel; Major Richard Stewart Dobbs, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain John D'Oyly Barling, Bengal Infantry, to be Major; in succession to Major-General J. Hoggan, c. b., Bengal Infantry, deceased, dated 14th November 1861.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel; Major Robert Wallace, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Robert Jones, Madras Infantry, to be Major; in succession to Major-General Sir R. J. H. Birch, k. c. b., Bengal Infantry, retired, dated 1st January 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pritchard, Madras Infantry, to be Colonel; Major Robert James Shaw, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain William Frederick Newton Wallace, Bengal Infantry, to be Major; in succession to Major-General C. Clemons, Madras Infantry, retired, dated 1st January 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel Keith Young, c. b., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel; Major William George Woods, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain George Gaynor, Bengal Infantry, to be Major; in succession to Major-General J. K. McCausland, c. b., Bengal Infantry, retired, dated 1st January 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry William Mathews, Bengal Infantry, to be Colonel; Major George Jackson, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain George Uvedale Price, Bombay Infantry, to be Major; in succession to Major-General W. Cotton, Madras Infantry, retired, dated 1st January 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Kaye, Royal Artillery (Bengal), to be Colonel; Major Philip Arthur Pleydell Bouverie, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain William Forbes, Bengal Infantry, to be Major; in succession to General Sir R. Houstoun, k. c. b., Bengal Cavalry, deceased, dated 6th April 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel; Major Alexander Bagot, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain George Gibson Anderson, Bengal Infantry, to be Major; in succession to Lieutenant-General J. Tulloch, c. b., Bengal Infantry, deceased, dated 14th April 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Drummin Stewart, Bombay Infantry, to be Colonel; Major William

Taylor Money, Madras Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Frederick Charles Barber, Madras Infantry, to be Major; in succession to Major General R. Home, Bengal Infantry, deceased, dated 20th April 1862.

N. B.—The Promotions of such of the above Officers as have been published in previous *Gazette* are hereby cancelled.

BENGAL ARMY.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Ensign Arthur George Hammond to be Lieutenant, *vice* Bowles, General List, resigned, dated 13th August 1862.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

General List of Infantry Officers.

Lieutenant Henry Marcy Clarkson to take rank from 3rd August 1862.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Promotion.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Kemp Buckell to be Surgeon, *vice* Batson, retired, dated 27th August 1862.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

2nd December 1862.

20th Hussars, Ensign George Masters, from Bengal Unattached List, to be Quarter-Master, dated 2nd October 1862.

21st Hussars, Ensign Henry Murray, from Bengal Unattached List, to be Quarter-Master, dated 2nd October 1862.

105th Foot, Conductor T. Gorman, from Madras Ordnance Department, to be Quarter-Master, dated 2nd October 1862.

106th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert William Disney Leith, appointed to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the *Gazette* of 30th September 1862, should have been described as Brevet Colonel.

107th Foot, Ensign Michael Lyne, from the Bengal Unattached List, to be Quarter-Master, dated 2nd October 1862.

108th Foot, Conductor Thomas Glover Gilby from Madras Commissariat Department, to be Quarter-Master, dated 2nd October 1862.

No. 58 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Date of Arrival at Fort William.

Major H. T. Bartlett, of the)	
Bengal Staff Corps ...	12th January
Major P. R. Innes, Invalid)	1863.
Establishment ...	

H. W. NORMAN, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 9.

Fort William, the 17th January 1863.

Notification.—Serjeant W. Kelly, Assistant Supervisor attached to the Berhampoor Division having obtained his discharge from the Army, is continued in the Public Works Department as a Civilian in the Grade of Overseer.

No. 228.

Copy forwarded, for information, to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department with reference to its Officiating Secretary's letter No. 4479 of the 19th September 1862.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieut.-Col., B. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 88.

Port William, the 20th January 1863.

Notification.—Consequent on the resignation of Mr. T. C. Harton of the appointment of Master Attendant at Moulmein, Mr. Neat Major is appointed to officiate in that capacity until further orders, with effect from the 27th December 1862.

By Order,

J. RENNIE,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Marine Dept.

No. 4870.

The 3rd September 1862.

List of Persons entitled to Medals as noted below, whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Controller of Marine Affairs:—

1st China War.

Abree, Domingo	... Steamer "Nemesis."
Augustin, John	... " "Enterprize."
Cesar, Augustine	... " "Tenasserim."
Coco, F.	... " "Nemesis."
Colquhoun, J.	... " "Queen."
Conletts, Victor	... " "Nemesis."
DeCruz, D.	... " "Enterprize."
Domingos, M.	... " "Nemesis."
Domingo	... " "Queen."
Fairclough, H.	... Gunner, Steamer "Madagascar."
Francis, J.	... Steamer "Nemesis."
Gomes, A.	... " "Queen."
Gomes, A.	... " "Madagascar."
Gomes, R.	... " "Queen."
Gomes, A.	... " "Hooghly."
Green, T.	... 2nd Class Engineer, Steamer "Phlegethou."
Harley, H. L.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Nemesis."
Higgs, T.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Enterprize."
Hume, W.	... 2nd Officer, Steamer "Tenasserim."
Jesus, M.	... Steamer "Enterprize."
Lawrence, A.	... Petty Officer, Steamer "Madagascar."
Massiah, J.	... Steamer "Enterprize."
Miguel, F.	... " "Nemesis."
Norton, G.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Tenasserim."
Pyra, P.	... Steamer "Madagascar."
Rosanna, de P.	... " "Queen."
Shoriff, E.	... " "Madagascar."
Smith, J.	... " "Queen."
Symonds, R.	... " "Proserpine."
Thompson, J.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Pluto."
Wall, A. P.	... 1st Lieutenant, Steamer "Queen."

Burma Medals with Clasps for Pegu.

Barton, G.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Fire Queen."
Bentley, G. H.	... Apothecary, Steamer "Mahanuddy."
Bolt, C.	... Clerk in charge, Steamer "Pluto."
Bowen, C.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Mahanuddy."
Conway, M.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Damoodah."
Davidson, G.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Mahanuddy."
Denton, H. W.	... 3rd Officer, Surveying Vessel "Krishna."
Eckley, E.	... 2nd Officer of the Steamer "Damoodah."
Evans, G. W.	... Purser's Steward, Steamer "Nerbuddah."
Godfrey, W.	... Clerk, Steamer "Indus."
Godwin, M. F.	... A. B., Steamer "Pluto."
Halyburton, J.	... 2nd Officer Steamer "Pluto."
Hodge, F.	... 2nd Officer of the Steamer "Lord William Bentinck."
Hood, J. H.	... Boatwain, "Phlegethou."
Jackson, R.	... Boatwain, Steamer "Fire Queen."
Kennedy, J.	... Surgeon, Steamer "Proserpine."
Lawson, W. S.	... A. B., "Tenasserim."
Lodge, W.	... A. B., "Tenasserim."
Lovvay, W.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Hugh Lindsay."
MacKay, J.	... A. B., Steamer "Tenasserim."
Mah, G.	... 3rd Engineer, Steamer "Proserpine."
Middleton, J.	... Surgeon, "Fire Queen."
Miller, J. M.	... Gunner, Steamer "Pluto."
Ramsbotham, W.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Pluto."
Reed, J. B.	... 2nd Officer, Steamer "Enterprize."
Reed, J. T.	... Midshipman, Steamer "Enterprize."
Thompson, M.	... Commander, Steamer "Phlegethou."
Thompson, R. S.	... Surgeon, Steamer "Pluto."
Town, W. B.	... 3rd Officer, Steamer "Enterprize."
Twiss, P.	... Midshipman, Steamer "Pluto."
Waller, J.	... Midshipman, Steamer "Tenasserim."

India Medals.

Ganges Flotilla.

Civil Service.

Lucknow Medals.

JOHN G. REDDIE,
Off. Controller of Marine Affairs.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 392.

Appointments.—The 13th January 1863.—The following Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors are promoted:—

To the First Class.

Mr. W. R. Davies	... Bhaugulpore.
" C. P. Caspersz	... Soonderbuns.
Baboo Isser Chunder Ghosal	... Bongong.
" Obhoy Churn Mullick	... 24-Pergunnahs

To the Second Class.

Mr. J. T. Worsley	... Nowadah.
" T. A. Donough	... Titalyah.
" W. Heysham	... 24-Pergunnahs
" A. N. Cole	... Barrh.
" W. H. Ryland	... Kooshteea.

To the Third Class.

Moulavy Zainooddeen Hossein	... Barrickree.
Mr. W. O'Reilly	... Sewan.
Baboo Mothooranauth Banerjee	... Rajshahye.
Moulavy Ashan Ahmed	... Maunbhoom.
Baboo Dwarkanath Banerjee	... 24-Pergunnahs.
Mr. W. Sarson	... Chittagong.
" W. Davey	... Survey Dept.
Baboo Kalidoss Paulit	... Hazareebaugh.
" Gourchunder Roy	... Chittagong.
Mr. C. W. Wilmot	... Sonthal Perghs.
" T. Tweedie	... Narail.
Moulavy Ali Ahmed Khan	... Jessore.
Mr. M. Little	... Burdwan.
" E. G. Man	... Sonthal Perghs.
Baboo Soorjee Coomar Mookerjee	... Patna.
" Isser Chunder Mitter	... Cutwa.
" Obhoy Churn Bose	... Culna.
" Shyamalanund Mookerjee	... Jamoorkandi.

To the Fourth Class.

Mr. H. Davies	... Monghyr.
Moulavy Gholam Hossein	... Tipperah.
Moontshee Dubeeroodeen	... Burdwan.
Baboo Mohendronath Bose	... Survey Dept.
Mr. W. G. Deare	... Magoorah.
" J. A. Ricketts	... Purneah.
" J. Scott	... Sonthal Perghs.
" J. E. Howell	... Tirhoot.
" W. Clementson	... Diamond Harbour.
Baboo Hem Chunder Ker	... Basseerahut.
" Kaleeprusono Roy	... Monghyr.
Mr. A. D. B. Gomes	... Soonderbuns.
Baboo Doorjoodhun Doss	... Cuttack.
Mr. F. J. R. Walker	... Serajgunge.
Baboo Rashbeharry Bose	... Bhuddruck.
" Ramcoomar Bose	... Dacca.
" Pertaubnarain Sing	... Bood Bood.
Mr. H. M. Reily	... Comercolly.
" E. F. G. Lingham	... Moorshedabad.
Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee	... B. A.
Baboo Ramsunker Sein	... Khoolnah.
Mr. S. C. Hampton	... Kishoregunge.
Moulavy Waris Ali	... Raneegunge.
Baboo Radhagobind Doss	... Shahabad.
" Dinonarth Adjya	... Jessore.
Mr. E. B. Godfrey	... Nuddea, &c.
Moulavy Abdool Jubbar	... Madareepore.
	... Bhowaneegunge

To the Fifth Class.

Baboo Hurrochunder Ghose ... Kendraparah.
 „ Joynarain Doss ... Midnapore.
 „ Juddoonauth Bose, B. A. Sylhet.
 Moulavy Deen Mahomed ... Nugwan.
 Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee Tumlook.
 „ Kooldeepnarain Sing ... Sarun.
 Moulavy Tujjumul Ali ... Cox's Bazar.
 Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose... Chittagong.
 Mr. A. Blandford ... Moorsshedabad.
 Baboo Denuobundboo Mullick... Furreedpore.
 „ Hurry Churn Ghose ... Purneah.

The following Officiating Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors to be Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in the Districts mentioned:—

Baboo Anundo Mohun Moojoomdar in Nuddea, Jessore, 24-Pergunnahs, Furreedpore, and Pubna.
 Baboo Doorgadoss Chowdry in Nuddea, Jessore, 24-Pergunnahs, and Pubna.

Baboo Kalichurn Ghose in Nuddea.
 „ Kistobeharee Mookerjee in Nuddea, Jessore, 24-Pergunnahs, Pubna, and Furreedpore.

The 14th January 1863.—Mr. R. O'Connor to officiate as Medical Officer of Nowgong.

The 15th January 1863.—Lieutenant J. Gregory to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Seeksagur.

Mr. J. Boxwell to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Mymensing.

The 19th January 1863.—Moulavy Willayet Hossein, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Behar, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate in that District.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The 16th January 1863.—Mr. T. J. C. Grant, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore, for two months, under Section XII. of the Covenanted Absentee Rules.

Mr. R. Fryer, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Pancoorah, for three months, on Medical Certificate, under the Financial Notification, dated the 22nd February 1856.

NOTIFICATION.—The 15th January 1863.—The unexpired portion (seven days) of the leave granted to Lieutenant W. E. Chambers, District Superintendent of Police, Assam, on the 30th October last, is cancelled.

The 19th January 1863.—Mr. F. L. Beaufort reported his return to the Presidency on the 13th instant, and of his having assumed charge of the office of Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs on the forenoon of that day.

The 20th January 1863.—It is hereby notified, that, as a general rule, in all Districts where Municipal Committees exist, the following Officers shall be ex-officio Members of such Committees within their respective jurisdiction:—

The Commissioner,
 „ Executive Engineer,
 „ Civil Medical Officer,
 and the Magisterial Authority, who will also be President.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 13.

Fort William, the 16th January 1863

Transfer.—Mr. E. V. Vernon, Assistant Engineer of the Second Class, from the Presidency to the Berhampore Division.

MUNICIPAL,—SEWERAGE.

No. 14.

The 17th January 1863.

Declaration.—WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken at the public expense for public purposes connected with the Drainage of Calcutta, viz., for the erection of Workshops and for a permanent Pumping Station, it is hereby declared that for the above purposes the undermentioned plots of land are required:—

FOR WORKSHOPS.—A strip of land, measuring 1b., 14c., more or less, situated on the South side of the old Cesspool at the end of the Balliaghatta Canal, and bounded on the North by Balliaghatta Canal lands; South by North Road Entally; West by a Public Road leading from the North to the South side of the Canal at its termination; East by premises No. 5, North Road Entally, now in the occupation of Mr. Thompson.

FOR PERMANENT PUMPING STATION.—A piece of land, measuring 10b., 1c., 8cks., more or less situated to the South of Balliaghatta Canal near Palmer's Bridge, and bounded on the North by Balliaghatta Canal Road; South by a line extending from Palmer's Bazar Road to Baneespara Lane, at an average distance of 400 feet from the Northern boundary; East by Palmer's Bazar Road; West by Baneespara Lane and lands in the occupation of the South-Eastern Railway Company.

This Declaration is made under the provision of Section II. Act VI. of 1857 to all whom it may concern.

J. P. BRADLE, Lieut.-Col. R. E.
 Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
 in the Public Works Department.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the second sale of Opium, the provision of 1861-62, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Wednesday, the 4th of February 1863, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,300 Chests, viz.,—

Behar Opium	...	1,860
Benares Opium	...	1,440
Total Chests	...	3,300

2. The general Conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1862, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th February 1863 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 9th February 1863, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Thursday, the 19th February 1863.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1861-62 will be brought to sale, in the present year, on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 4th Mar. 1863	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 6th April "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Wednesday, 6th May "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 8th June "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Thursday, 9th July "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 10th Aug. "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 7th Sept. "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 5th Oct. "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 9th Nov. "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 7th Dec. "	1853	1464	3317
Total	18593	14424	33017

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

J. P. GRANT,

Offg. Junior Secretary.

Fort William,
24th January 1863.

Notification.

TO COMMISSIONERS AND DISTRICT OFFICERS.

It is notified that lithographed Forms of the following Forms of Statements are procurable in English, Bengalee, Oordoo, and Ooryah, from the Allipore Jail Press, to which indents should be forwarded through the Superintendent of Stationery:—

Quarterly Statement shewing the working of Bengal Act VI. of 1862, (for Commissioner's Return.)

Quarterly Statement shewing the working of Bengal Act VI. of 1862, (for Collector's Return.)

Register 28A. of Suits, under Section IV. of Bengal Act VI. of 1862.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 16th January 1863.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the Trade Returns of the Port of Calcutta for the Quarter ending with 31st July 1862, which have been published (as an Appendix to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd instant), are available at the following prices, for Cash:—

In Calcutta.

To Subscribers to the *Calcutta Gazette* ... Rs. 3 per copy.
To Non-Subscribers ... „ 4 „

In the Mofussil.

To Subscribers to the *Calcutta Gazette* ... Rs. 3-4 per copy
To Non-Subscribers ... „ 4-4 „

CALCUTTA GAZETTE OFFICE,
The 25th November 1862.

Notice.

THE Trade Returns of the Port of Calcutta for the year ending with 30th April 1862 are published in an Appendix to the *Calcutta Gazette* of this date. Spare copies are available to Non-Subscribers to the *Gazette* at four Rupees per copy

Spare copies of the Rules for the sale of Waste Lands, as published in an Appendix to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd instant, are also available at eight annas a copy.

GAZETTE OFFICE,
The 25th November 1862.

Notification.

CIVIL PAY MASTER'S OFFICE,

The 21st January 1863.

UNDER instructions from the Government of Bengal, the Money Order Office at Contai (Hidgelee) has been transferred to Tumlook.

Denonath Ghose is appointed Money Order Agent.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Civil Pay-Master.

JUNIOR SCHOLARS.

1863.

FIRST GRADE.

Okhoy Chunder Sircar, *Hooghly Collegiate School*.
G. W. DeRhe Phillipe, *Dorseton College*.
Ram Churn Mitter, *Colootollah Branch School*.
Sham Lal Bysack, *Free Church Institution, Calcutta*.
Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, *Colootollah Branch School*.
Jogendro Nath Bose, *Colootollah Branch School*.
Sharut Chunder Banerjee, *Howrah School*.
Tara Prosad Roy, *Dacca Collegiate School*.
Nundo Lal Chatterjee, *Hooghly Collegiate School*.
Anundo Mohun Bose, *Mymensing School*.

SECOND GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Wahce-odeen, *Calcutta Madressah*.
Gosto Behari Mullick, *Free Church Institution, Calcutta*.
Troyluck Nath Bose, *Free Church Institution, Calcutta*.
Joy Gopal Bose, *Colootollah Branch School*.
Greesh Chunder Dey, *Dorseton College*.
Poorno Chunder Bose, *Colootollah Branch School*.
Protool Chunder Chatterjee, *General Assembly's Institution*.
Muttu Lal Roy Chowdry, *Colootollah Branch School*.
Juddo Nath Mitter, *Free Church Institution, Calcutta*.
Huri Bullub Bose, *Hindu School*.
Gobind Prosad Roy, *Hindu School*.
Gobind Chunder Ghose, *Hindu School*.
M. R. Lackersteen, *Dorseton College*.
Tara Prosono Banerjee, *Colootollah Branch School*.
Gopal Lal Seal, *Oriental Seminary*.
Rajkisto Goopta, *Calcutta Training School*.
Joy Gopal Singh, *Free Church Institution, Calcutta*.
Charles Paterson, *St. Paul's School*.
Abdoor Ruzzak, *Calcutta Madressah*.

HOOGHLY CIRCLE.

Kurrnamoy Banerjee, *Ooterparah School*.
Siddessur Banerjee, *Hooghly Branch School*.
Ameer Ali, *Hooghly Collegiate School*.
Borada Churn Banerjee, *Ooterparah School*.
Beraja Persad Bose, *Takee Aided School*.
Nuffer Chunder Chatterjee, *Hooghly Branch School*.
Bonomali Banerjee, *Hooghly Collegiate School*.
Kissori Lal Chowdry, *Jonye Training School*.

Obenash Chunder Chatterjee, *Bullaghur Aided School*.

Debender Lal Shome, *Hooghly Collegiate School*.
Kedar Nath Chatterjee, *Ooterparah School*.
Kedar Nath Dass, *Tribani Training School*.
Chooney Lal Dass, *Hooghly Collegiate School*.
Mohender Lal Goopta, *Syedpore Aided School*.

KISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Sham Lal Dutt, *Noral Aided School*.
Greesh Chunder Singh, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School*.
Kedar Nath Ghose, *Jessore School*.
Ramjuddo Banerjee, *Santipore Aided School*.
Mohin Chunder Soarder, *Pubna School*.

BERHAMPORE CIRCLE.

Khetter Gopal Roy, *Bhagulpore School*.
Krishna Chunder Sanial, *Rajshahi School*.

DACCA CIRCLE.

Lalit Mohun Roy, *Pogose School, Dacca*.
Raj Mohun Dey, *Pogose School, Dacca*.
Mohin Chunder Chatterjee, *Kalipara Aided School*.
Serajul Islam, *Furzedpore School*.
Bunko Behari Goopta, *Pogose School, Dacca*.
Shama Churn Sein, *Dacca Collegiate School*.
Boykanto Nath Roy, *Tagoria Aided School*.
Kali Prosono Bose, *Burrisal School*.
Issur Chunder Kinnabach, *Pogose School, Dacca*.
Tara Nath Chuckerbutty, *Furzedpore School*.

THIRD GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Preo Nath Mullick, *Colootollah Branch School*.
H. A. Jewett, *Dorseton College*.
Tolsee Dass Seal, *Colootollah Branch School*.
Beni Madhub Dutt, *Calcutta Training School*.
Preo Nath Mookerjee, *Calcutta Training School*.
Muttu Lal Koar, *Free Church Institution, Calcutta*.
Hera Lal Biswas, *Colootollah Branch School*.
Rhedoy Nath Bundo, *Free Church Institution, Calcutta*.
Kedar Nath Bose, *Colootollah Branch School*.
Kali Bur Biswas, *Seal's Free College*.
W. R. Foley, *Dorseton College*.
Kali Paddo Sein, *Colootollah Branch School*.
Shama Churn Ghose, *Colootollah Branch School*.
Gobind Chunder Rakhit, *Free Church Institution, Calcutta*.
Russik Behari Biswas, *Sanskrit College*.
Hari Krishna Chatterjee, *Sanskrit College*.
Shutti Kanto Mutlick, *Calcutta Training Academy*.
Opandro Chunder Bose, *Free Church Institution, Calcutta*.
Guru Dyal Dass Goopta, *Colootollah Branch School*.
Kesub Chunder Ghose, *Hindu School*.
Nimoy Chunder Bose, *Hindu School*.
Roy Narendro Nath Chowdry, *Bengal Academy*.
Kissen Chunder Banerjee, *General Assembly's Institution*.
Sree Nath Mitter, *Calcutta Training Academy*.
Deno Nath Banerjee, *Seal's Free College*.
Troy Luko Nath Paul, *Calcutta Training Academy*.

HOOGHLY CIRCLE.

Kali Nath Chatterjee, *Syedpore Aided School*.
Sarodo Prosad Sen Goopta, *Howrah School*.
Raj Kristo Ghose, *Hooghly Collegiate School*.
Poorno Chunder Mitter, *Bulkea Aided School*.

Gopaul Chunder Mookerjee, *Jajoor Aided School.*
 Russik Lal Ghose, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
 Prosono Coomar Sein, *Konnagor Aided School.*
 Koralee Churn Sirkar, *Midnapore School.*
 Gopal Chunder Dutt, *Boroe Aided School.*
 Mohendro Nath Bose, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
 Kali Koomar Sein, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
 Russo Moi Soor, *Barrackpore School.*
 Kartik Chunder Paul, *Hooghly Branch School.*
 Surut Chunder Banerjee, *Bullutee Aided School.*
 Rojoni Nath Mitter, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
 Greesh Chunder Roy, *Jajoor Aided School.*
 Shoodungsho Bhushun Roy, *Cossipore Aided School.*
 Prosono Coomar Roy, *Sulkea Aided School.*
 Umbica Churn Banerjee, *Howrah School.*
 Biprodass Chatterjee, *Serampore College.*
 Shoshee Bhoshun Banerjee, *Amtah Aided School.*
 Jodoo Nath Bose, *Barrackpore School.*
 Preo Nath Banerjee, *Baraset School.*
 Behari Lall Chuttoo, *Bora Aided School.*
 Bepin Behari Dutt, *Midnapore School.*
 Neermol Chunder Mookerjee, *Ilsohha Mondlye Aided School.*
 Nuffer Chunder Chuckerbutty, *Garden Reach Aided School.*
 Jodoo Nath Chatterjee, *Baripore Aided School.*
 Rajendro Goopta, *Ilalishukar Aided School.*
 Gopal Kisto Chuckerbutty, *Boroe Aided School.*
 Jodoo Nath Mookerjee, *Konnagor Aided School.*
 Modhoo Sudun Goopta, *Jagut Bullubpore Aided School.*
 Annoda Prosad Banerjee, *Baripore Aided School.*
 Nilkanto Chatterjee, *Paikpara Aided School.*
 Guda Dhur Dass, *Pooree School.*

KISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Shoshee Bhoshun Sein, *Norai Aided School.*
 Rhedoy Nath Chuckerbutty, *Burdwan Moharaja's School.*
 Koonjo Behari Sircar, *Kulna Free Church Institution.*
 Dwarka Nath Bhattacharjee, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
 Deno Bundoo Chowdry, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
 Mon Mohun Sircar, *Beerbhoom School.*
 Petamber Chatterjee, *Bancoorah School.*
 Ooma Churn Seal, *Santipore Aided School.*
 Shagore Chunder Chuckerbutty, *Kulna Free Church Institution.*
 Sreedam Chunder Sein, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
 Oomesh Chunder Sircar, *Beerbhoom School.*
 Hurri Bullub Moitri, *Comercolly Aided School.*

BERHAMPORE CIRCLE.

Sheo Shunker Sahai, *Chupra School.*
 Dabee Persaud, *Bhagulpore School.*
 Janokee Nath Pauray, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
 Kedar Nath Sein, *Rajshahye School.*
 Jadub Chunder Mustowlee, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
 Neel Comol Ghose, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
 Panchao Lall Roy, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
 Koonjo Behari Naug, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
 Sreesh Chunder Roy, *Rajshahye School.*
 Bungese Lall, *Bhagulpore School.*
 Koylasi Chunder Moonshee, *Rajshahi School.*
 Obayd Rahman, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
 Shank Gaur Ali, *Patna College.*

DACCA CIRCLE.

Goluk Chunder Chuckerbutty, *Burrisal School.*
 Kali Koomar Chatterjee, *Bangla Bazar School.*
 Sree Nath Mitter, *Tagooria Aided School.*
 Kali Prosono Chowdry, *Burrisal School.*
 Nondisur Surma, *Sibsagor School.*
 Jogo Bundo Bhodro, *Bangla Bazar School.*
 Mohun Chunder Chatterjee, *Kalipara Aided School.*
 Mohendro Nath Chatterjee, *Fureedpore School.*
 Raj Chunder Roy, *Mymensinga School.*
 Juggo Bundo Laba, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
 Jadub Chunder Goshwami, *Gowhatti School.*
 Durga Doss Doss, *Chittagong School.*
 Rutna Dhur Dutt, *Sibsagor School.*
 Doorga Churn Moitree, *Noakhali School.*

The 160 Students to whom Junior Scholarships have been awarded will hold them in the following affiliated Institutions :—

Presidency College	... 74
Sanserit College	... 2
Medical College	... 10
Civil Engineering College	... 4
Doydon College	... 5
St. Paul's School	... 1
Free Church Institution	... 10
Hooghly College	... 18
Kishnaghur College	... 9
Berhampore College	... 5
Dacca College	... 18
Patna	... 3
Serampore College	... 1

W. S. ATKINSON,

Director of Public Instruction.

Order by the Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Notification.

No. 1.

January 1863.—Mr. H. Beverley, Assistant Collector of Monghyr, (who assumed charge of the Monghyr Treasury from Mr. Officiating Collector C. E. Lance on the 14th instant), has been authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

A. MONEY,

Commissioner of Revenue,
Bhaugulpore Division.

Public Works Dept. Examination.

THE next half-yearly examination of Candidates for employment and promotion in the Public Works Department will commence at the Civil Engineering College, Calcutta, on Monday, the 2nd February 1863, at 10 A. M.

G. S. HILLS, Lieut., R. E.,
Offg. Principal.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
The 10th January 1863.

Bengal Police.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, at Patna, up to 15th February next, for the supply, by contract, of the following Accoutrements:—

1. Brown leather Pouches for 20 rounds Carbine Ammunition, to be worn on the Waist Belts, without Shoulder Belts.
2. Brown leather Cap Pouches.
3. Brown leather Slings for Carbines.
4. Brown leather Scabbards, brass-mounted for Foot Police, Carbine bayonets.

The Sealed Tenders to state the terms and the rates at which the Articles can be supplied, as several thousands will be required; it is requested also that each Tender be accompanied by a deposit of 300 Rupees. Parties may tender for each Article separately or otherwise, and the Inspector-General reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting Tenders without assigning any reason.

E. B. BAKER,
Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General
of Police, Lower Provinces.
CAMP BATHIA,
The 12th January 1863. }

Notification.

GOVERNMENT having sanctioned in the First Department (Native) Thomason College the conversion, as an experiment, of the 10 Stipends, a 80 Rupees per mensem each, into 6 at Rupees 50 each, it is hereby notified that an Examination will be held about the month of September for such Candidates, inhabitants of the Upper Provinces, as may present themselves. Intimation of the precise date will be supplied hereafter.

J. G. MEDLEY, Major,
Principal, Thomason College.

THOMASON COLLEGE;
ROORKEE,
The 14th January 1863. }

Notice.

THE Office of the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, Nuddea Division, has been removed to No. 13, Park Street, Calcutta.

The 29th December 1862.

No. 62.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 9th February 1863, and opened there at noon on the day following in the presence of parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Article specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Form of Tender will be supplied by the undersigned on application.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for Sugar."

Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.

Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Bank of Bengal Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tender.	DETAIL.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate quantity deliverable during Contract.	Where and to whom the Article is deliverable.	Installments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
1	Moist Sugar, best Benares white.	1st April 1863 to 31st January 1864.	lbs. 64,160 more or less.	Ration Grounds and Hospitals at Fort William. To Commanding, Medical or Commissariat Officers.	As to 9-10ths in half monthly proportions as to 1-10th in daily proportions, half an hour before sunrise.	Rupees. 250	Rupees 1,000	Very best. Muster can be seen at Commissariat Godown, Babooghat.

FORT WILLIAM;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 9th January 1863. }

A. D. DICKENS, Major,
Assistant Commissary General.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN shewing the expenditure of Spirits, Wine, Malt Liquor, and Effervescing Liquids in the European Military Hospitals in the Bengal Presidency during the month of October 1862, the strength of the charges, and the percentage of expenditure on the aggregate number of sick diets compiled from the Statements furnished by Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals.

DIVISIONS.	STRENGTH.		NUMBER OF DIETS.		SPIRITS.		WINE.		MALT LIQUOR.		EFFERVES- CING LIQUIDS.		LIME JUICE.	
	Combatants.	Non-Combatants.	Hospital Apprentices.	Sick.	Number of Bottles.	Per Cent on Sick.	Number of Bottles.	Per Cent on Sick.	Number of Bottles.	Per Cent on Sick.	Number of Bottles.	Per Cent on Sick.	Number of Bottles.	Per Cent on Sick.
Presidency	1,000	400	434	6,890	41	18.45	330	148.47	755	339.69	189	71.54	13	5.88
Barrackpore	2,218	528	248	4,809	7	4.51	146	94.11	479	308.77	19	13.24	34	21.91
Dacca	461	272	31	635	6	29.29	25	122.04	30	146.45	13	63.46	14	68.34
Dinapore	1,717	230	43	2,504	19	23.52	84	103.99	367	454.35	336	415.97	76	94.09
Bombay	1,518	283	160	5,708	24	13.05	153	84.25	913	486.28	28	16.22	19	10.33
Cawnpore	3,015	319	289	11,456	39	10.55	307	83.07	648	175.35	89	24.08	215	58.18
Agra	3,814	664	244	17,592	188	33.13	575	101.32	1,909	346.97	889	156.68	752	132.51
Meerut	6,450	977	641	19,912	179	27.86	877	136.53	2,313	300.09	284	44.21	304	61.34
Lucknow	5,282	702	313	11,451	44	11.91	326	88.25	1,367	370.07	167	28.96	164	44.39
Sangor	2,125	278	119	8,947	12	4.16	203	70.31	601	208.21	194	67.22	199	68.95
Sirhind	5,975	650	689	10,082	88	27.06	426	130.99	1,331	410.18	146	44.89	186	57.19
Meean Meer	4,221	560	535	12,608	157	38.60	470	117.03	2,453	603.13	805	197.93	640	158.63
Sealkote	1,875	332	155	2,823	14	16.55	40	47.27	337	398.28	82	98.91	23	27.18
Punahwur	4,742	483	504	13,192	263	59.45	978	229.82	1,090	256.14	3,765	884.74	537	126.19
Total	44,419	6,738	4,336	1,28,404	1071	25.85	4,948	119.46	14,656	353.83	6,916	166.97	3,272	78.99

ABSTRACT.	Expenditure during the month.			
	As per previous month's Return.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Total Bottles of Spirits	1,071	1,224	...	153
" " " Wine	4,948	8,174	...	226
" " " Malt Liquor	14,656	14,169	487	...
" " " Effervescing Liquids	6,916	7,124	...	208
" " " Lime Juice	3,272	3,479	207	...

EXAMINER'S OFFICE, MEDICAL DEPT.;
Fort William,
The 14th January 1862.

J. H. BUTLER, Surgeon-Major,
Examiner of Medical Accounts.

Analysis of the Return.

DIVISIONS.	SPIRITS.	WINE.	MALT LIQUOR.	EFFERVESCENT LIQUIDS.	LIME JUICE.
	Per Cent on Sick.	Per Cent on Sick.	Per Cent on Sick.	Per Cent on Sick.	Per Cent on Sick.
Presidency ...	18.45	148.47	339.69	71.54	5.85
Barrackpore ...	4.51	94.11	308.77	12.24	21.91
Dacca ...	29.29	122.04	146.45	63.46	68.34
Dinapore ...	23.52	103.99	454.35	415.97	94.09
Benares ...	13.05	84.25	496.28	15.22	10.33
Cawnpore ...	10.55	83.07	175.35	24.08	58.18
Agra ...	33.13	101.32	346.97	156.66	132.51
Meerut ...	27.86	136.53	360.09	44.21	61.34
Lucknow ...	11.91	88.25	370.07	28.96	44.39
Saugor ...	4.16	70.34	208.24	67.22	68.95
Sirhind ...	27.06	130.99	410.18	44.89	57.19
Meean Meer ...	38.60	117.03	603.13	197.93	158.83
Sealkote ...	16.55	47.27	398.28	96.91	27.18
Peshawur ...	59.45	229.82	256.14	884.74	126.19
Total ...	25.85	119.45	353.83	166.97	78.99
As per previous month's Return ...	28.51	120.53	330.06	165.95	57.75
Increase ...	.....	.....	23.77	1.02	21.24
Decrease ...	2.66	1.08	.....	.....	.....

EXAMINER'S OFFICE, MEDICAL DEPT.;
Fort William,
 The 15th January 1862.

J. H. BUTLER, *Surgeon-Major,*
Examiner of Medical Accounts.

[131]

PEARL FISHERY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Pearl Fishery will take place at Aripo, in the Island of Ceylon, on or about the 2nd of March next 1863, and that the Bank to be fished is the South-East Chival Paar Bank, estimated to contain Oysters sufficient to employ one hundred Boats for twelve days.

It is therefore recommended that such Boat Owners and Divers as may wish to be employed at the said Fishery should be at Aripo on or before the 20th February next. And it is particularly notified, that the first day's fishing will positively take place on the first day in March that the weather may permit the Boats to fish.

The Fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the Oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions.

All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon Currency, or in East India Company's Rupees.

Drafts on the Banks in Colombo, or Bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at ten days' sight, will be taken on letters of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such Drafts or Bills.

For the convenience of purchasers the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces will be authorized to receive Cash Deposits from parties intending to become purchasers, and Receipts of these Officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the Fishery.

No deposit will be received for a less sum than Fifty pounds.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. C. GIBSON,
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Colombo, 12th December 1862.

Statement of the Produce and Valuation of 12,000 Oysters taken from the South-East part of the Chival Paar in November 1862.

DESCRIPTION, SIZE, NUMBER, AND QUALITY.				WEIGHT.			Value.	Total Value.	RATE OF VALUATION IN PAGODAS.	
No.	Description.	Size in Basket.	Number.	Quality in Chew.	Kalengies.	Manjadies.			Per Chew.	Per Kalengy.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
1	Aney	20	1	1 1/2	...	...	28 7 0	...	17 Star Pagodas.	
2	Aney	...	3	1 1/2	...	1 1/2	17 10 0	...	13 do.	
3	Masegoe	...	2	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...
4	Kalippo	...	11	...	4 1/2	...	25 9 1	...	...	30 Star Pagodas.
5	Korowell	...	14	...	3 1/2	...	8 1 2	...	...	14 ditto.
6	Peesel	...	19	...	9	...	6 4 2	...	...	4 ditto.
						1 0 3/4		88 10 1		
7	Kalippo	30	5	...	1 1/2	...	7 10 0	...	...	25 ditto.
8	Korowell	...	4	...	2 1/2	...	5 12 0	...	...	12 ditto.
9	Peesel	...	13	...	4 1/2	...	1 9 1	...	...	2 ditto.
						0 9		14 15 1		
10	Anoothary	50	14	1 1/2	...	...	21 10 2	...	14 Star Pagodas.	
11	Kalippo	...	20	...	4 1/2	...	12 9 1	...	...	16 ditto.
12	Korowell	...	6	...	4 1/2	...	7 1 1	...	...	9 ditto.
13	Peesel	...	53	...	14	...	8 12 1	...	...	3 1/2 ditto.
						1 6		50 1 1		
14	Aney	80	20	1 1/2	...	3 1/2	16 12 2	...	12 Star Pagodas.	
15	Masegoe	...	3	...	...	...	0 8 0	...	...
16	Kalippo	...	14	...	7 1/2	...	15 15 2	...	...	13 ditto.
17	Korowell	...	19	...	6 1/2	...	7 15 1	...	...	7 ditto.
18	Peesel	...	78	...	13 1/2	...	5 5 2	...	...	2 1/2 ditto.
						1 13 1/2		46 8 3		
19	Vadivoe ex-	100	...	5 1/2	2 18 1/2	...	...	...	...
20	cluding	200	...	3 1/2	3 16 1/2	...	200 6 0	200 6 0	7 Star Pagodas	
21	Madengoe	400	...	1 1/2	2	...	...	...	...
						8 15 1/2				
22	Tools	600	...	4	3 1/2	...	...	...	...
23		800	...	2	...	...	86 10 0	86 10 0	...	3 ditto.
24		1000	...	2	1 1/2	...	...	...	...
						8 5 1/2				
25	Masootool	...	...	2	14 1/2	...	8 9 1	...	...	3 Rupees.
26	Shell Pearls	...	...	5	8	...	46 4 0	...	...	2 1/2 Star Pagodas.
						8 2 1/2		54 13 1		
Total...					29	13		542 0 3		

SELAVENTORRE,
The 30th November 1862.

W. C. TWYNAM.
JAMES WORSLEY.
H. M. PATCHICO.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindaree right of Government to the several *Khas Mehals*, situated in the District of Shahabad, and mentioned in the Statement hereunto annexed, will be put up to sale, under orders of the Board of Revenue, No. 70, dated 8th July 1862, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 2nd March 1863, corresponding with the 27th Fagoon 1270 *F. S.*

The Purchasers of such *Mehals* will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estates to be sold, with the *Sudder Jumma* entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the *Jumma-bundee* made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one.

N. B.—*Mehal Rehal* No. 8 includes only the cultivated land within the boundaries of the Settlement Map, the jungle and waste land forming a separate Estate.

Number.	Towjee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			B. C. G. D.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	4207	Kurunja, Pergunnah Beheea ...	724 14 12 0	1,905 0 0	3,810 0 0	The Sudder Jummahs of these Estates include also the Road and Dak Cess.
2	4200	Aseela, Sajhonlee, Pergunnah Beheea ...	820 8 10 0	1,962 0 0	3,924 0 0	
3	4209	Azumnugur, Pergunnah Powar ...	366 14 1 0	453 8 0	907 0 0	
4	650	Sunhgee, Pergunnah Powar ...	1,268 10 11 0	2,044 10 0	4,089 4 0	
5	4206	Puttee Basouree, Pergunnah Powar ...	83 9 15 0	134 10 0	269 4 0	
6	609	Balbándh, Pergunnah Powar ...	978 11 12 0	1,113 0 0	2,226 0 0	
7	2755	Koreeur, Pergunnah Nonore ...	373 6 8 0	688 0 0	1,376 0 0	
8	2063	Rehul, Pergunnah Rhotas ...	1,305 10 4 0	580 0 0	1,160 0 0	
9	4154	Jaipore Chukeel, Pergunnah Peero ...	1,259 15 14 0	2,091 0 0	4,182 0 0	
10	4191	Koel, Pergunnah Peero ...	1,167 17 7 0	2,137 0 0	4,274 0 0	
11	4171	Nugree, Pergunnah Peero ...	2,538 11 4 0	3,850 0 0	7,700 0 0	
12	4173	Keshoporegungtee, Pergunnah Peero ...	162 10 18 0	70 0 0	140 0 0	
13	4135	Daworoo, Pergunnah Peero ...	473 11 10 0	911 0 0	1,822 0 0	
15	4216	Dhamoil, No. 1, Pergunnah Beheea ...	49 17 5 0	75 0 0	150 0 0	

S. C. BAYLEY,

Officiating Collector.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, }

The 30th August 1862.

Notification.

LIEUTENANT N. LOWIS, Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Treasury of the Luckimpore District from Captain Comber, Deputy Commissioner, on the 8th instant, and has been empowered to draw Bills on the Public Treasuries.

W. AGNEW,

Officiating Commissioner of Revenue.
ASSAM;
Revenue Commissioner's Office,
The 17th December 1862.

Notice.

As the Head Quarters of the TITALIAH Sub-Division are to be transferred to JULPIGOREE, it is hereby requested that all communications to the address of the Officer in charge be henceforth forwarded to JULPIGOREE.

T. A. DONOGH,
Dy. Magistrate and Dy. Collr.,
in charge of the Julpigoree Sub-Division,
JULPIGOREE,
The 6th January 1863.

বিজ্ঞপন

যেহেতু মহকুমা তেতুলিয়ায় সদর মোকাম তেতুলিয়া হইতে পরিবর্তন হইয়া জলপাইগুড়িতে স্থায়ী হইল মতে এতদ্বারা মানন যে উক্ত মহকুমার অধ্যক্ষের নামিক সমদয় চিঠী আদি এইকণ অবধি জলপাই-গুড়িতে প্রেরিত হয়।

T. A. DONOGH,
Dy. Magle. and Dy. Collr.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the late Supreme Court, made in cause Bhola-nauth Coondoo Chowdry and another, against Luckeycaunth Coondoo, dated 29th July 1861, with the approbation of the Master of the High Court, at his Office in the Court House, on the 10th day of February 1863, at 12 o'clock. The following properties:—

An upper-roomed brick-built dwelling-house, with a piece of ground on which it is built, containing by estimation one cottah and thirteen chittaks, more or less, situate at Mouza Soota-nooty, in Dhee Calcutta, Nathar Bagaun, and No. 5.

Also a lower-roomed brick-built dwelling-house, with a piece of ground on which it is built, containing by estimation seven cottahs, more or less, situate at Nathar Bagaun aforesaid, and No. 8-1

Further particulars may be had at the Master's Office, or of Mr. E. B. Goodall, Attorney for the Plaintiffs.

JOSEPH GOODEVE,
Master.

High Court;
Master's Office,
19th January 1862.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal bearing date the thirteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; and also to another Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal bearing date the fifteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, made in a certain cause wherein Charles Swinton Hogg is the Plaintiff, and Edward Prestwich, George Debnam, John Hutcheson Fergusson, and Isaiah Birt, Robert Joseph Debnam, and Charlotte his wife, Charles Joshua Crane, Edward John Lazarus, Jane Dickens, Helen Debnam, Harriet Athanas Tucker Sophia Stewart, and Charlotte Athanas Stewart are the Defendants, with the approbation of Joseph Goodeve, Esquire, the Master of the said Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of January instant, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the following property belonging to the Estate of John Athanas, deceased:— that is to say, an upper-roomed house numbered 2, Elysium Row, with the piece of ground attached, and on part whereof the house is erected, containing by estimation two biggahs and ten cottahs, more or less.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had at the Master's Office, High Court, or of Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co., No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

JOSEPH GOODEVE,
Master.

CALCUTTA;
High Court, Master's Office,
The 13th January 1863.

SANDES, STACK & Co., ATTORNEYS.

Notice

Is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the third day of February next, a Session of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its original jurisdiction, will be holden before Her Majesty's Justices of the said Court at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, in execution of a Writ of Mandamus issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, directed to the Chief Justice and the other Judges of the High Court, for the viva voce examination on oath of George Frederick Behrends and other persons, witnesses on the part of the Defendant, and also of Plaintiff, respectively, and that each party shall be at liberty to cross-examine the witnesses examined on behalf of the opposite party, and to re-examine their own, and that the samples of the Sugar in the said Writ mentioned be open to the inspection of the Plaintiff's witnesses, in a certain cause now depending before the said Court of Queen's Bench, wherein Joseph Bland is the Plaintiff and John Ogle is the Defendant, and for receiving other proofs therein as by the Statutes are required. Dated this 16th day of January 1863.

W. THEOBALD,
Prothonotary.

LYONS AND DODD,
Attorneys for Defendant.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Frederick Robert Vanspall, of No. 27, Wellesley Street, in Calcutta, late a Preventive Officer, and subsequently a Horse Dealer, an Insolvent. On Wednesday, the 14th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of John Brightman Vandenberg, of No. 3, Penwick Bazar Street, in Calcutta, an Assistant in the Commissariat Audit Office, an Insolvent. On Tuesday, the 13th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Carapiet, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 16th January 1863.

In the matter of Greesham Chatterjee, of Bally, in the Zillah of Hooghly, at present residing at Simlah, in Calcutta, a Writer in the employ of Messrs. Temple and Fenn, Attorneys of the High Court, Calcutta, an Insolvent. Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 27th day of January instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

“Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.”

Temple and Fenn, Attorneys.

In the matter of Andrew Geaves Earle, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 10th day of January instant, by two several orders of this Court, the said Insolvents were respectively adjudged entitled to their personal discharge, under the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI., as to all persons named in their Schedules as creditors, or claiming to be creditors, respectively.

Shircore, Attorney.

Carapiet, Attorney.

In the matter of Ange Hadengue, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 10th day of January instant, it was ordered that the hearing in this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 7th day of March next, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 7th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Downing, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 20th January 1863.

People's Bank of India "Limited."

3, HARR STREET, CALCUTTA.

ALL information respecting Rules and Terms of business will be forwarded on application to

R. E. K. WILKINSON,
Manager.

Notice.

MR. EDWARD A. FLINDERS has been appointed Deputy Manager at this Branch, and is authorized to sign for the Bank in that capacity.

By Order of the Board,
H. G. DUNLOP,
Manager, Calcutta Branch.

AGRA & U. S. BANK LTD.,
January 2nd 1863.

Partnership.

MR. ROBERT STUART ERSKINE has been admitted a Partner in our business carried on at Kidderpore under the style of John Teil & Co., and at Baleygunge under the style of Tomlin and Co., from the 1st January 1863.

JOHN TEIL AND CO.,
TOMLIN AND CO.

Notice.

MR. STEPHEN E. PETROCCHINO is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

E. E. PETROCCHINO & Co.
CALCUTTA,
The 14th January 1863.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Herschell Dear and Alexander Christian as Railway Contractors and Timber Merchants having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th day of June last, the undersigned is prepared to execute orders for Timber of every description by contract.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIAN.
MONGHYR,
The 27th October 1862.

Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited.

THE designation of the above Company is, with the sanction of the Board of Trade, altered to that of the British India Steam Navigation Company Limited.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Managing Agents in India,
B. I. S. N. Co. Limited.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th January 1863.

Notice.

The Twenty-second Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Calcutta Docking Company Limited will be held at the City Office, Thompson's Ghaut, on Tuesday, the 27th January 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By Order of the Directors,
J. M. MELANY,
Superintendent.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th January 1863.

Notice.

ALL Persons having claims against the BAUGH BAZAR SCREW COMPANY "LIMITED," are hereby requested to lodge the same at the Office of the undersigned on or before March 1st next, after which date they will not be recognized.

JOHN BORRADAILE & Co.,
Secys. B. B. Screw Company Limited.
3, FAIRLIE PLACE,
Calcutta, 17th January 1863.

Caution.

To Merchants, Tradesmen, Dealers, and others, in Calcutta and elsewhere.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no Clerk, Servant, Agent, Broker, or any other person whatever has authority to give orders, enter into agreements, or incur any debts, charges, or liabilities whatsoever for Mohtab Chand Bahadoor, Maharajah of Burdwan, or in his behalf; and all Merchants, Tradesmen, Dealers, and others, in Calcutta and elsewhere, are hereby cautioned against acting upon, or executing any agreement, orders, directions or instructions of whatever nature purporting to come from His Highness, unless the same be in writing and countersigned by His Highness with His Highness' own name. All persons acting contrary to this notice will do so on their own risk, and the Maharajah will not hold himself responsible for any agreement, debt, charge, or liability, pecuniary or otherwise, so incurred.

Lost.

In Bombay, the following Government Promissory Notes:—No. 8241, of the 5 Per Cent. Public Works Loan of 1854-55, for Rupees 500; Nos. 15216 and 15217, of the 5 Per Cent. Loan of 1856-57, for Rupees 1,000 each. The first originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and the other two in that of Hormusjee Sapoortjee, and were all last endorsed to Dorabjee Nowrojee, the Proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of these Notes, and Interest thereon, have been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Notes in favor of the Proprietor.

DORABJEE NOWROJEE, MAISTEE,
Residing at Bombay,
Fort, Hunuman Lane,
House No. 38.

BOMBAY,
24th December 1862.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed.

THE undermentioned Government Promissory Note, standing in the name of Alee Hoossain, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Note and of Interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of the Proprietor.

No. 14024 of 579 of the 4 Per Cent. Loan of 1835-36, for Rupees 2,500.

ALEE HOOSSAIN.

LUCKNOW.

The 15th January 1863.

Lost or Stolen.

A Four Per Cent. Government Promissory Note, No. 13242 of 1854-55, dated 30th June 1854, for Co.'s Rs. 1,000, in the name of Shreechatterjee Taccordassy Dossy. The payment and renewal thereof has been stopped.

SHREECHATTERJEE, MULLICK.

Lost.

THE first of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 32304, for Rupees 50. Payment has been stopped at the Bank.

Lost of a half Note.

WE have lost a half of a Government Note, No. 15818, worth Rupees 10.

HURNAUM DOSS, JUMNA DOSS.

NOTICES issued by the POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 279.

The 13th January 1863.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Express Packet of the 5th January 1863, and the safe Dalk of the 4th idem, arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 283.

The 14th January 1863.—The Overland Mail per Steamer Nubia will be closed on Thursday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.	Via	Marseilles.	Via	Southampton.
Under 1 Ounce		Rs.	0 6 0		
" 1 "		"	0 8 0	Rs.	0 4 0
" 1 "		"	0 14 0	"	0 8 0
" 1 "		"	1 0 0	"	1 0 0
" 2 "		"	2 0 0	"	1 0 0



The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863.

Notification.

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE will hold a Drawing-room at nine o'clock on the evening of Thursday, the 9th January 1863.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their Cards to the first Aide-de-Camp not later than two days previously, and also to bring Cards with them on the evening of the Drawing-room, to be given to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting.

Ladies not on the Government House list, who purpose to attend the Drawing-room, are requested, in sending their Cards to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting, to send also the name of the Lady who will present them.

Ladies who may desire to present others should themselves be present at the Drawing-room.

Ladies are requested to come in full dress but without Trains.

The Carriages of all who have the private entrée will enter by the South-East Gateway and set down at the South entrance of Government House.

All other Carriages will enter by the North-East Gateway, set down at the foot of the steps of the Grand Entrance, and pass out by the North-West Gateway.

By Order,

ARTHUR SCOTT,

Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th January 1863, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. I of 1863.

An Act to define the jurisdiction and to regulate the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British Burmah, and to provide for the extension of certain Acts to the said Territory.

Whereas it is expedient to define the limits of the jurisdiction of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British Burmah; and whereas it is also expedient that the Code of Civil Procedure should have effect throughout British Burmah subject to certain alterations and provisions, and that provision should

be made for extending the operation of certain Acts to the said Territory; It is enacted as follows:—

I. The Code called the Civil Code of the Pegu Civil Code Province of Pegu is hereby repealed.

II. There shall be six grades of Courts in British Burmah; which shall be Courts in addition to any Recorders' Courts, Courts of Small Causes, or other Courts established under any Act which may be hereafter passed, namely:—

1. The Court of the Extra Assistant of the third class, or the Myooke's Court.

2. The Court of the Extra Assistant of the second class, or the Tseekey's Court.

3. The Court of the Assistant Commissioner, and the Court of the Extra Assistant of the first class.

4. The Court of the Deputy Commissioner.

5. The Court of the Commissioner, and

6. The Court of the Chief Commissioner.

III. The Court of the Extra Assistant of the third class, or the Myooke's Court, shall have power to receive, try, and determine suits of every description not exceeding 500 Rupees in value or amount.

IV. The Court of the Extra Assistant of the second class, or the Tseekey's Court, shall have power to receive, try, and determine suits of every description not exceeding 3,000 Rupees in value or amount.

V. The Court of the Assistant Commissioner and the Court of the Extra Assistant of the first class shall have power to receive, try, and determine suits of every description not exceeding 5,000 Rupees in value or amount.

VI. The Court of the Deputy Commissioner shall have power to receive, try, and determine suits of every description exceeding 5,000 Rupees in value or amount, and appeals from the decisions, and, where an appeal is allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure, from the orders of the Courts of the Extra Assistants of the third class or the Myooke's Courts, of the Courts of the Extra Assistants of the second class or the Tseekey's Courts, and of

the Courts of the Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistants of the first class, in the District of such Deputy Commissioner.

VII. The Court of the Commissioner shall have power to hear and determine appeals from the original decisions, and, where an appeal is allowed by the Code of Civil

Procedure or by this Act, from the orders passed by the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners in the Division of such Commissioner. The Commissioner may also receive a second appeal from the decisions of the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners in his Division passed in regular appeal, reversing or modifying the decision of the Court of original jurisdiction, on a point material to the merits of the case if on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of the judgments of the Courts below, copies of which judgments shall be filed with the petition of appeal, a further consideration of the case shall appear to him to be requisite for the ends of justice. The decision of the Commissioner on such second appeal, whether for confirming, modifying or reversing the decision of the lower Appellate Court, shall be final, and no special appeal shall be allowed in such case to the Chief Commissioner from the decision either of the Deputy Commissioner passed in regular appeal, or of the Commissioner of the Division passed on such second appeal. The rejection of an appeal by the Commissioner on a second appeal shall have the same effect as a confirmation of the decree of the lower Court.

VIII. The Court of the Chief Commissioner shall, except as provided in the last preceding Section and in Section XVIII of this Act, have power to hear and determine special appeals from the decisions passed in regular appeal by the Deputy Commissioners and by the Commissioners of Divisions.

IX. Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it.

X. It shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner to withdraw any suit instituted in any Court subordinate to such Deputy Commissioner, and to try such suit himself or to refer it for trial to any other Court subordinate to his authority and competent, in respect of the value of the suit, to try the same. And it shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner, or for the Commissioner of a Division, to order that the cognizance of any suit or appeal which shall be instituted in any Court subordinate to such Chief Commissioner or Commissioner shall be transferred to any other Court subordinate to his authority and competent, in respect of the value of the suit or appeal, to try the same.

XI. If the suit be for land or other immoveable property situate within the limits of different Districts within the same Division, the suit may be brought in any Court otherwise competent to try it within the jurisdiction of which any portion of the land or other immoveable property in suit is situate, but in such case the Court in which the suit is brought shall apply to the Commissioner of the Division for authority to proceed with the same. If the suit is brought in any Court subordinate to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, the application shall be submitted to the Commissioner of the Division through the Deputy Commissioner to whom such Court is subordinate.

XII. If the Districts within the limits of which the property is situate are subject to different Commissioners, the application shall be submitted to the Commissioner to which the District in which the suit is brought is subject, and the Commissioner to which such application is made may, with the concurrence of the Commissioner to which the other District is subject, give authority to proceed with the suit.

XIII. Except when otherwise provided in any Regulation or Act for the time being in force an appeal shall lie from the decisions of the Courts of original jurisdiction to the Courts authorized by this Act to hear appeals from the decisions of those Courts.

XIV. The Memorandum of appeal prepared in the form, and containing the particulars mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be presented in the Court empowered to hear the appeal within the period hereinafter specified, unless the appellant shall shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of such Court for not having presented the Memorandum of appeal within such period, that is to say, within thirty days if the appeal lie to the Court of a Deputy Commissioner, and six weeks if the appeal lie to a Commissioner of a Division. The period shall be reckoned from and exclusive of the day on which the judgment appealed against was pronounced; and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree from which the appeal is made.

Appeals from orders, when such appeal is allowed by the Code of Civil Procedure or by this Act, shall be presented within the same period as appeals from decisions.

XV. In cases of appeal preferred to a Deputy Commissioner under Section VI, or to a Commissioner under Section VII of this Act, it shall not be necessary to summon the respondent in the first instance, and if, upon the perusal of the judgment of the Court below, of the whole or any part of the record of the original suit, and of the petition of appeal in the presence of the appellant or of his duly constituted agent, the Deputy Commissioner or the Commissioner, as the case may be, shall see no reason to alter the decision appealed from, it shall be competent to him to confirm the same, recording his reasons for rejecting the appeal. In such case the Deputy Commissioner or the Commissioner shall cause the order for confirmation to be made known to the respondent through the Court from whose decision the appeal was made.

XVI. Applications for a second appeal under Section VII of this Act shall be preferred in the manner and within the period prescribed in Section XIV for regular appeals to the Commissioner of a Division, and if the Commissioner shall see fit to admit any such second appeal it shall be heard and determined in every respect as an ordinary regular appeal.

XVII. Applications for the admission of a special appeal which the Chief Commissioner is empowered by Section VIII of this Act to receive and determine may be on any of the grounds specified in Section

372 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The application shall be presented within ninety days reckoned from, and exclusive of, the day on which the judgment of the lower Appellate Court was pronounced, and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree appealed against, unless the applicant shall show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner for not having presented the application within such period. The application shall be subject to all the conditions, whether as regards Stamp duty, remission of a portion thereof when the application is made in *forma pauperis*, or otherwise, contained in the said Code in cases of application for the admission of a special appeal to the Sudder Court.

XVIII. No special appeal shall lie from any decision or order which shall be passed in regular appeal by any Court after the passing of this Act in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes under Act XLII of 1860, when the debt, damage, or demand for which the original suit shall be instituted shall not exceed the sum of five hundred Rupees.

XIX. If in any case of regular appeal in which under the last preceding Section no special appeal is allowed, or in any case of second appeal admitted under Section VII of this Act, any question of law or usage having the force of law or the construction of a document affecting the merits of the case shall arise, on which the Court trying the appeal shall entertain reasonable doubts, the Court may, either of its own motion, or on the application of either of the parties to the appeal, draw up a statement of the case, and submit such statement, with its own opinion, for the decision of the Chief Commissioner. The provisions contained in Sections 29 to 34 of Act XXIII of 1861 (*to amend Act VIII of 1859, for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter*) shall be applicable to the statement so submitted, and the Chief Commissioner shall proceed in the case under the rules contained in the said Sections for the direction of the Sudder Court so far as the same are applicable.

XX. Applications to be allowed to appeal in *forma pauperis* shall be written on Stamp paper of the value of one Rupee if the appeal lie to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, and on Stamp paper of the value of two Rupees if the appeal lie to the Court of the Commissioner or to the Court of the Chief Commissioner, and shall be presented in the Court competent to receive the same within the period prescribed by this Act for the presentation of appeals from decisions, or when the application is made to the Chief Commissioner within the period prescribed by this Act for the presentation of an application for the admission of a special appeal.

XXI. Any person considering himself aggrieved by a decree of a Court of original jurisdiction from which no appeal shall have been preferred to a superior Court, or by a decree passed in appeal from which no second or special appeal shall have been admitted, or by a decree of the Court of the Chief Commissioner from which either no appeal shall

have been preferred to Her Majesty in Council or an appeal having been preferred no proceedings in the suit shall have been transmitted to Her Majesty in Council, and who, from the discovery of new matter or evidence which was not within his knowledge, or could not be adduced by him at the time when such decree was passed, or from any other good and sufficient reason, may be desirous of obtaining a review of the judgment passed against him, may apply for a review of judgment by the Court which passed the decree. Such application shall be presented within the period of ninety days from the date of the decree sought to be reviewed, unless the applicant shall shew good and sufficient reason for not presenting it within such period.

XXII. Act XIX of 1841 (*for the protection of moveable and immovable property against wrongful possession in cases of successions*), Act XL of 1855 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), and Act IX of 1861 (*to amend the law relating to Minors*) are hereby extended to British Burmah. All cases or proceedings arising under the said Acts, or under Act XXXV of 1858 (*to make better provision for the care of the estates of Lunatics not subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature*) or Act XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*) shall be received and determined by the Deputy Commissioner of the District subject to the provisions in the said Acts contained respectively as to jurisdiction and otherwise. All orders passed by the Deputy Commissioners in such cases or proceedings shall be open to appeal to the Commissioner of the Division provided that no such appeal shall be allowed unless it be presented within thirty days from the date of the order appealed against, or unless the party making the appeal can shew good and sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Commissioner for not presenting the appeal within such period. The order of the Commissioner on any such appeal shall be final.

XXIII. Except as is in this Act otherwise provided, the proceedings in Civil suits of every description between party and party brought in the Courts of Civil Judicature in British Burmah mentioned in Section II of this Act shall be regulated by the said Code of Civil Procedure, and, except as otherwise provided by this Act or by any Law which may hereafter be passed, by no other Law or Regulation.

XXIV. Act XIV of 1859 (*to provide for the limitation of suits*), as amended by Act XIV of 1862, is hereby extended to the Province of Pegu, and shall take effect therein from the date on which this Act comes into operation in British Burmah in supersession of any law of limitation in force in the said Province. Provided that all suits pending in any of the Civil Courts in the said Province upon the date upon which this Act comes into operation in British

Procedure of Civil Courts in British Burmah to be regulated by Code of Civil Procedure.

Burmah shall, so far as regards the provisions in this Section contained, be tried and determined as if this Act had not been passed. Provided also that Clause 15 of Section 1 of the said Act XIV of 1859 shall not apply to any claim to foreclosure arising under any deed or instrument of mortgage of immoveable property in Pegu executed before the date aforesaid, but every such claim arising under any such deed or instrument shall, so far as the law of limitation is concerned, be governed by the laws or rules of limitation now in force in that Province.

XXV. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the powers vested in the Sudder Court by the Code of Civil Procedure shall be exercised in British Burmah by the Chief Commissioner.

XXVI. Except as provided in Section XX of this Act, the Stamp Duties prescribed by Schedule B annexed to Act X of 1862 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamp Duties*) for Instruments and Writings in the Sudder Court and the Courts subordinate to the Sudder Court shall be chargeable of Instruments and Writings in the Court of the Chief Commissioner and the several Courts subordinate to the Chief Commissioner.

XXVII. The local jurisdiction of a Deputy Commissioner shall be deemed a District for the purpose of this Act, and the Court of such Deputy Commissioner shall be deemed the District Court within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XXVIII. This Act shall come into operation on the 1st day of May 1863.

Act.

M. WYLIE,
Depty. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th January 1863, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II of 1863.

An Act to regulate the admission of Appeals to Her Majesty in Council from certain Judgments and Orders in Provinces not subject to the General Regulations.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the admission of appeals to Her Majesty in Council from certain judgments and orders in Provinces not subject to the General Regulations; It is enacted as follows :—

I. If a party in a suit is desirous of preferring an appeal to Her Majesty in Council from any final judgment, decree, or order made on appeal or revision by the Court of highest Civil jurisdiction in any Province in British India not subject to the General Regulations, or from any such final judgment, decree, or order made in the exercise of original jurisdiction by the said Court, in any case in which the sum or matter at issue is above the amount or value of 10,000 Rupees, or in which such judgment, decree, or order shall involve, directly or indirectly, any claim, demand,

or question to or respecting property amounting to or of the value of 10,000 Rupees, or from any other final judgment, decree, or order made either on appeal or otherwise as aforesaid, when the said Court shall declare that the case is a fit one for appeal to Her Majesty in Council, such Court shall admit such appeal subject to such rules and orders as shall be in force, or shall from time to time be made in that behalf by Her Majesty in Council in respect of such appeals from Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in British India.

II. It shall further be lawful for such Court, at its discretion, upon the petition of any party who considers himself aggrieved by any preliminary or interlocutory judgment, decree, or order of such Court in any such proceeding as aforesaid (not being of Criminal jurisdiction), to grant permission to such party to appeal against the same to Her Majesty in Council, subject to such rules, regulations, and limitations, as shall be in force, or as shall from time to time be declared by Her Majesty respecting appeals from final judgments, decrees, and orders, of Her Majesty's said High Courts of Judicature.

III. On the admission or permission of the appeal by the Court as hereinbefore provided, the Court shall forthwith cause notice to be given to the other party, that the appellant has preferred an appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

IV. The Court, if applied to, may either order the judgment or determination appealed against to be enforced, taking security, or suspend execution pending appeal, or decree as Her Majesty in Council may make on the appeal; or it may direct, on similar security being found, that no order for enforcing the judgment or determination shall be issued pending the appeal, and that, if any such order has been issued, it shall, so far as it has not been executed, be suspended.

V. In either of the cases mentioned in the last preceding Section, the Court shall require the appellant to find security for the payment of such costs as it may think likely to be incurred by the appeal.

VI. If a party who is desirous of preferring an appeal to Her Majesty in Council in any of the cases mentioned in Section I or Section II of this Act, shall require the assistance of the said Court for obtaining security from the other party for staying execution of the judgment, decree, or order, that has been passed, or for any other purpose, he shall present his petition to the said Court within six calendar months from the date of the judgment, decree, or order appealed against.

VII. If at any time pending an appeal under this Act, the security taken from either party appears inadequate, whether from the increase or improvement of the property forming the subject of appeal, or from the insufficiency of the securities, the Court before which the appeal is pending may, on the application of the other party, require further security.

VIII. In default of such further security being found, if the original security was furnished by the appellant, the Court may issue an order for enforcing the judgment or determination appealed against as if no such original security had been given; and if the original security was furnished by the respondent, the Court, so far as may be practicable, shall compel him to deliver up the property forming the subject of appeal, which shall be disposed of in conformity with such of the rules in force as may be applicable to the particular case.

IX. In every case of appeal under this Act the Court shall certify and transmit to Her Majesty in Council under the seal of the Court, two true and correct copies of all proceedings in the suit appealed to be forwarded to Her Majesty in Council. evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees, and orders had or made in the case appealed, so far as the same have relation to the matters of appeal, together with a copy of the reasons given by such Court for or against the judgment or determination appealed against.

X. The expense of preparing the two aforesaid copies, and of translating into English so much of the original documents as may not be in that language, shall be delayed by the party prosecuting the appeal.

XI. The Court shall cause the deposit by the appellant, within the time allowed for furnishing security for costs of appeal, of such a sum as shall be sufficient to cover the expense of making the two aforesaid copies, and when such deposit shall have been made, and not till then, shall declare the appeal admitted, and give notice thereof to the appellant and respondent respectively.

XII. Either party, on application, may obtain one or more authenticated copies of any of the papers in the suit on paying the reasonable expenses incurred in preparing them.

XIII. Either party, in like manner, may obtain an authenticated copy of any local regulation or law which he may require in the appeal.

XIV. The orders or decrees of Her Majesty in Council, when duly certified, shall be enforced and executed, under the directions of the said Court, by the Judge or Officer by whom the suit was originally tried, in the manner and according to the rules and laws applicable to the execution and enforcement of original orders or decrees made by such Judge or Officer.

XV. Any party desirous of enforcing or obtaining execution of any such decree or order made in appeal as aforesaid, shall present a petition for that purpose to the Court which made the first decree or order appealed from, and the said petition shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the decree or order made in appeal, and sought to be enforced or executed.

XVI. An appeal shall lie from any decree or order made by such last-mentioned Court relating to the enforcement or execution of any such decree or order made in appeal as aforesaid in the same manner and subject to the same laws, rules, and regulations as an appeal from an order or decree made upon a petition for the enforcement of execution of the decree or order first appealed from, would have been.

XVII. Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent the said Court of highest Civil jurisdiction from enforcing or obtaining execution of a decree or order made or passed by Her Majesty in Council, if Her Majesty in Council shall think fit to decree or order the said Court to enforce or execute the same.

XVIII. Nothing in this Act contained, shall be understood to bar the full and unqualified exercise of Her Majesty's pleasure upon all appeals to Her, either in rejecting any she may consider inadmissible, or in receiving any she may judge admissible.

XIX. The words "British India" denote the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., c. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India."

M. WYLLIE,
Depty. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th January 1863, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. III. of 1863.

An Act to amend the Law for regulating the Police of the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law for regulating the Police of the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Section III of Act XLVIII of 1860 (to amend Act XIII of 1856, for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca) shall cease to have any effect in any of the said Stations from the time when this Act shall come into operation, provided that nothing in this Section shall be held to revive the operation of Section XV of the said Act XIII of 1856.

II. No person shall be enrolled a member of the Police Force in any of the said Stations who shall not sign a declaration, in the form provided in the Schedule to this Act, that he will serve as a member of such Force for such period, not exceeding five years, as shall be fixed by the

Commissioner of Police of such Station acting under the orders of the Governor of the said Settlement; and no person who shall have signed such declaration shall be at liberty to resign his Office, or to withdraw himself from the duties thereof, except with the permission of the Governor of the said Settlement, to be granted on a Certificate of ill health from a Medical Officer of Government, or on a special recommendation of such Commissioner of Police. Provided that nothing in this Section shall interfere with the power of such Commissioner of Police, under Section X of the said Act XIII of 1856, to suspend or dismiss any member of the Police Force whom he shall think remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty, or otherwise unfit for the same.

III. Every member of the Police Force in any of the said Stations who shall have signed the declaration hereinbefore mentioned, and who shall desert or withdraw himself from such Police Force, by absenting himself from duty without reasonable excuse for a period exceeding twenty-four hours, or otherwise, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, forfeit all arrears of pay and allowances that may be due to him at the time of such desertion or withdrawal, and be liable to a fine not exceeding six months' pay and allowances, and on failure of payment thereof to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding one month if such fine be not sooner paid; or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding three months; or to both fine and imprisonment.

IV. Whoever in any of the Stations of the Straits Settlement, has, or keeps, any Hotel, Tavern, Punch-house, Ale-house, Arrack or Toddy-shop, or place for the sale or consumption of Gunja, Chundoo, or other preparation of Opium, Hemp, or other intoxicating drug, plant, or substance, or any Eating-house, Coffee-house, Boarding-house, Lodging-house, or other place of public resort and entertainment, wherein provisions, liquors, or refreshments are sold or consumed (whether the same be kept or retailed therein or procured elsewhere), without a license from the Commissioner of Police of such Station, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five Dollars for every day that such unlicensed house or place of any kind is kept open, or that such unlicensed sale is continued; provided that nothing in this Section shall apply to the sale, in reasonable quantities, of any drug, plant, or substance in any Druggist's or Chemist's shop for medicinal purposes only.

V. The Commissioner of Police in each of the said Stations shall, from time to time, grant licenses to the keepers of such houses or places of public resort and entertainment as aforesaid in the said Stations respectively, and upon such conditions, to be inserted in every such license, as he, with the sanction of the local Government, from time to time, shall order, for

securing the good behaviour of the keepers of the said houses or places of public resort and entertainment, and the prevention of drunkenness and disorder among the persons frequenting or using the same, and the said licenses may be granted by the said Commissioner for any term not exceeding

one year; provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the said Commissioner to grant a license to open, or establish, or keep open any house of public entertainment

in which any provisions, liquors, or refreshments of any kind, or in which any Gunja, Chundoo, or other preparation of Opium, Hemp, or other intoxicating drug, plant, or substance may be sold or consumed, to any person who has not taken out a license for the retail sale of such articles, if a license be necessary, under the Abkarry or Excise Laws for the time being in force; and any such license granted by the Commissioner shall become void whenever the license necessary under the Abkarry or Excise Laws shall terminate or be re-called. And every holder of such license may be required by the Commissioner to fix in a conspicuous part of the house or place specified in the license, a board, on which shall be legibly painted, in the English and Vernacular languages, the name of the holder, and the articles he is

licensed to deal in. For every license granted under this Section there shall be levied a fee of one Dollar.

VI. A breach of the conditions of a license granted under the last preceding Section shall, besides forfeiture of the license, be punishable by a fine not exceeding fifty Dollars, and such fine shall be recovered from the person licensed, notwithstanding that such breach may have been owing to the default or carelessness of the servant or other person in charge of the shop or place of sale.

VII. This Act shall be read and taken as part of the said Act XIII of 1856, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of March 1863.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

I—A. B.—do hereby declare that, in consideration of my being enrolled a member of the Police Force of , I will serve in such Force for a period of years.

(Sd.) A. B.

Witnesses

C. D.
E. F.

M. WILKES

Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st January 1863, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 63 of 1862.

Bill for conferring upon the High Courts of Judicature in India the jurisdiction and powers vested in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England.

WHEREAS it is expedient to confer upon the High Courts of Judicature in India the jurisdiction and powers vested in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England by the Act 20 and 21 Victoria, Chapter 85, as amended by the Acts 22 and 23 Victoria, Chapter 61, and 23 and 24 Victoria, Chapter 144; It is enacted as follows:—

I. From the time that this Act shall come into operation, the jurisdiction now exercised by the said High Courts in respect of Divorce *a mensâ et thoro*, and in all other causes, suits, and matters, matrimonial shall be exercised subject to the provisions in this Act contained, and not otherwise: except so far as relates to the granting of marriage licenses which may be granted as if this Act had not been passed.

II. Any decree or order of the late Supreme Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay sitting on the ecclesiastical side, or of any of the said High Courts sitting in the exercise of their matrimonial jurisdiction respectively in any cause or matter matrimonial, may be enforced and dealt with by the said High Courts respectively as hereinafter mentioned, in like manner as if such decree or order had been originally made under this Act by the Court so enforcing or dealing with the same.

III. All suits and proceedings in causes and matters matrimonial which at the time of this Act coming into operation shall be pending in any of the said High Courts shall be dealt with and decided by such Court, so far as may be, as if the same had been originally instituted in such Court under this Act.

IV. Subject to the provisions contained in this Act, the said High Courts shall, in all suits and proceedings under this Act, proceed and act and give relief on principles and rules which in the opinion of the said Courts shall be as nearly as may be conformable to the principles and rules on which the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England may for the time being act and give relief. And, subject as above, all proceedings under this Act between party and party shall be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

V. No decree shall hereafter be made for a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*, but in all cases in which a decree for divorce *a mensâ et thoro* might now be pronounced, the High Court may pronounce a decree for a judicial separation, which shall have the

same force and the same consequences as a divorce *a mensâ et thoro* now has.

VI. A sentence of judicial separation (which shall have the effect of a divorce

a mensâ et thoro under the existing law, and such other legal effect as herein mentioned) may be obtained either by the husband or the wife, on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years of upwards.

VII. In every case of a judicial separation under this Act, the wife shall, from the date of the sentence, and whilst the separation shall continue, be considered as a *Feme sole* with respect to property of every description which she may acquire, or which come to or devolve upon her; and such property may be disposed of by her in all respects as a *Feme sole*, and on her decease the same shall in case she shall die intestate, go as the same would have gone if her husband had been then dead; provided that, if any such wife should again cohabit with her husband, all such property as she may be entitled to when such cohabitation shall take place shall be held to her separate use, subject, however, to any agreement in writing made between herself and husband whilst separate.

VIII. In every case of a judicial separation under this Act, the wife shall, whilst so separated, be considered as a *Feme sole* for the purposes of contract and wrongs and injuries, and suing and being sued in any Civil proceedings; and her husband shall not be liable in respect of any engagement or contract she may have entered into, or for any wrongful act or omission by her, or for any costs she may incur as plaintiff or defendant; provided that where, upon any such judicial separation, alimony has been decreed or ordered to be paid to the wife, and the same shall not be duly paid by the husband, he shall be liable for necessities supplied for her use; provided also that nothing shall prevent the wife from joining, at any time during such separation, in the exercise of any joint power given to herself and her husband.

IX. Application for restitution of conjugal rights or for judicial separation on any one of the grounds aforesaid may be made by either husband or wife, by petition to the High Court, and the said High Court on being satisfied of the truth of the allegations contained in such application, and that there is no legal ground why the same should not be granted, may decree such restitution of conjugal rights or judicial separation accordingly, and where the application is by the wife, may make any order for alimony which shall be deemed just.

X. A wife deserted by her husband may, at any time after such desertion, apply to the High Court, for an order to protect any money or property she may acquire by her lawful industry, and property which she may become possessed of after such desertion, against her husband or his credi-

And to be a *Feme sole* for purposes of contract and suing.

Application for restitution of conjugal rights or judicial separation may be made by husband or wife by petition to Court, &c.

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Application for restitution of conjugal rights or judicial separation may be made by husband or wife by petition to Court, &c.

tors or any person claiming under him; and the said Court, if satisfied of the fact of such desertion, and that the same was without reasonable cause, and that the wife is maintaining herself by her own industry or property, may make and give to the wife an order protecting her earnings and property acquired since the commencement of such desertion from her husband and all creditors and persons claiming under him, and such earnings and property shall belong to the wife as if she were *Feme sole*. Provided that it shall be lawful for the husband, and any creditor or other person claiming under him, to apply to the Court by which such order was made, for the discharge thereof. Provided also, that if the husband or any creditor or person claiming under the husband shall seize or continue to hold any property of the wife after notice of any such order, he shall be liable, at the suit of the wife (which she is hereby empowered to bring), to restore the specific property, and also for a sum equal to double the value of the property so seized or held after such notice as aforesaid. If any such order of protection be made, the wife shall during the continuance thereof be, and be deemed to have been during such desertion of her, in the like position in all respects, with regard to property and contracts, and suing and being sued, as she would be under this Act if she obtained a decree of judicial separation.

XI. Any husband or wife, upon the application of whose wife or husband, as the case may be, a decree of judicial separation has been pronounced, may, at any time thereafter, present a petition to the Court by which the decree was pronounced praying for a reversal of such decree on the ground that it was obtained in his or her absence, and that there was reasonable ground for the alleged desertion, where desertion was the ground of such decree; and the Court may, on being satisfied of the truth of the allegations of such petition, reverse the decree accordingly, but the reversal thereof shall not prejudice or affect the rights or remedies which any other person would have had in case such reversal had not been decreed, in respect of any debts, contracts, or acts of the wife incurred, entered into, or done between the times of the sentence of separation and of the reversal thereof.

XII. It shall be lawful for any husband to present a petition to the High Court, praying that his marriage may be dissolved, on the ground that his wife has since the celebration thereof been guilty of adultery; and it shall be lawful for any wife to present a petition to the said Court, praying that her marriage may be dissolved on the ground that since the celebration thereof her husband has been guilty of incestuous adultery, or of marriage with another woman with adultery, or of rape, or of sodomy or bestiality, or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*, or of adultery coupled with desertion, without reasonable excuse, for two years or upwards; and every such petition shall state, as distinctly as the nature of the case permits, the facts on which the claim to have

such marriage dissolved is founded. Provided that, for the purposes of this Act, incestuous adultery shall be taken to mean adultery committed by a husband with a woman with whom, if his wife were dead, he could not lawfully contract marriage by reason of her being within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity; and marriage with another woman shall be taken to mean marriage of any person being married to any other person during the life of the former wife, whether the second marriage shall have taken place within the dominions of Her Majesty or elsewhere.

XIII. Upon any such petition presented by a husband the petitioner shall make the alleged adulterer a co-respondent to the said petition, unless on special grounds, to be allowed by the Court, he shall be excused from so doing; and on every petition presented by a wife for dissolution of marriage, the Court, if it see fit, may direct that the person with whom the husband is alleged to have committed adultery be made a respondent.

XIV. Upon any such petition for the dissolution of a marriage, it shall be the duty of the Court to satisfy itself, so far as it reasonably can, not only as to the facts alleged, but also whether or no the petitioner has been in any manner accessory to or conniving at the adultery, or has condoned the same, and shall also inquire into any counter-charge which may be made against the petitioner.

XV. In case the Court, on the evidence in relation to any such petition, shall not be satisfied that the alleged adultery has been committed, or shall find that the petitioner has, during the marriage, been accessory to or conniving at the adultery of the other party to the marriage, or has condoned the adultery complained of, or that the petition is presented or prosecuted in collusion with either of the respondents, then and in any of the said cases the Court shall dismiss the said petition.

XVI. In case the Court shall be satisfied on the evidence that the case of the petitioner has been proved, and shall not find that the petitioner has been in any manner accessory to or conniving at the adultery of the other party to the marriage, or has condoned the adultery complained of, or that the petition is presented or prosecuted in collusion with either of the respondents, then the Court shall pronounce a decree declaring such marriage to be dissolved in the manner and subject to all the provisions and limitations in the next following Section of this Act made and declared. Provided always, that the Court shall not be bound to pronounce such decree if it shall find that the petitioner has during the marriage been guilty of adultery, or if the petitioner shall, in the opinion of the Court, have been guilty of unreasonable delay in presenting or prosecuting such petition, or of cruelty towards the other party to the marriage, or of having deserted or wilfully separated himself or herself from the other party before the adultery complained of, and without reasonable excuse, or of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

XVII. Every decree for a Divorce shall, in the first instance, be a *Decree Nisi*, to be made absolute till after the expiration of such time, not less than three months from the pronouncing thereof, as the Court shall by general or special order from time to time direct; and during that period any person shall be at liberty, in such manner as the Court shall by general or special order in that behalf from time to time direct, to show cause why the said decree should not be made absolute by reason of the same having been obtained by collusion or by reason of material facts not brought before the Court, and, on cause being so shown, the Court shall deal with the case by making the decree absolute, or by reversing the *Decree Nisi* or by requiring further inquiry, or otherwise as justice may require; and at any time during the progress of the cause or before the decree is made absolute, any person may give information to the Solicitor to Government at the place where the said Court is established of any matter material to the due decision of the case, who may thereupon take such steps as the Advocate-General at the said place may deem necessary or expedient; and if from any such information or otherwise the said Solicitor shall suspect that any parties to the suit are or have been acting in collusion for the purpose of obtaining a Divorce contrary to the justice of the case, he may, under the direction of the Advocate-General, and by leave of the Court, intervene in the suit, alleging such case of collusion, and retain Counsel, and subpoena witnesses to prove it; and it shall be lawful for the Court to order the costs of such Counsel and witnesses and otherwise arising from such intervention, to be paid by the parties or such one or more of them as it shall see fit, including a wife if she have separate property; and in case the said Solicitor shall not thereby be fully satisfied his reasonable costs, he shall be entitled to charge and to be re-imbursed the difference as part of the expenses of his Office.

XVIII. The Court may, if it shall think fit, on any decree absolute declaring a marriage to be dissolved, order that the husband shall to the satisfaction of the Court secure to the wife such gross sum of money, or such annual sum of money for any term not exceeding her own life, as having regard to her fortune (if any), to the ability of the husband, and to the conduct of the parties, it shall deem reasonable, and for that purpose may cause a proper deed or instrument to be executed by all necessary parties; and the said Court may in such case, if it shall see fit, suspend the pronouncing of its decree until such deed shall have been duly executed: and upon any petition for dissolution of marriage, the Court shall have the same power to make interim orders for payment of money, by way of alimony or otherwise, to the wife, as it would have in a suit instituted for judicial separation.

XIX. Any husband may, either in a petition for dissolution of marriage or claim damages from for judicial separation, or in a petition limited to such object only, claim damages from any person on the ground of his having committed adultery with the wife of such petitioner, and such petition shall be served on the alleged adulterer and the wife, unless the Court shall dispense with such service or

direct some other service to be substituted; and the claim made by every such petition shall be heard and tried on the same principles, in the same manner, and subject to the same or the like rules and regulations as actions for criminal conversation may now be tried and decided in the High Court sitting as a Court of ordinary original Civil jurisdiction; and the damages to be recovered on any such petition shall be ascertained by the said Court, although the respondents or either of them may not appear; and after the decision has been given, the Court shall have power to direct in what manner such damages shall be paid or applied, and to direct that the whole or any part thereof shall be settled for the benefit of the children (if any) of the marriage, or as a provision for the maintenance of the wife.

XX. Whenever in any petition presented by a husband the alleged adulterer shall have been made a co-respondent, and the adultery shall have been established, it shall be lawful for the Court to order the adulterer to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

XXI. In any suit or other proceeding for obtaining a judicial separation or a decree of nullity of marriage, and on any petition for dissolving a marriage, the High Court may from time to time, before making its final decree, make such interim orders, and may make such provision in the final decree as it may deem just and proper with respect to the custody, maintenance, and education of the children the marriage of whose parents is the subject of such suit or other proceeding, and may, if it shall think fit, direct proper proceedings to be taken for placing such children under the protection of the said High Court.

XXII. Every person seeking a decree of nullity of marriage, or a decree of judicial separation, or a dissolution of marriage, or a decree in a suit of jactitation of marriage, shall, together with the petition or other application for the same, file an affidavit verifying the same so far as he or she is able to do so, and stating that there is not any collusion or connivance between the deponent and the other party to the marriage.

XXIII. Every such petition shall be served on the party to be affected thereby, either within or without British India, in such manner as the Court shall by any general or special order from time to time direct. Provided always, that the Court may dispense with such service altogether in case it shall seem necessary or expedient so to do.

XXIV. In any case in which the Court shall pronounce a sentence of divorce or judicial separation for adultery of the wife, if it shall be made to appear to the Court that the wife is entitled to any property either in possession or reversion, it shall be lawful for the Court, if it shall think proper, to order such settlement as it shall think reasonable to be made of such property or any part thereof, for the benefit of the innocent party, and of the children of the marriage or either or any of them. And any instrument executed pursuant to any order of the Court at the time of or after the pronouncing of

a final decree of divorce or judicial separation shall be deemed valid and effectual in law, notwithstanding the existence of the disability of coverture at the time of the execution thereof.

XXV. The witnesses in all proceedings, before the Court where there attendance can be had, shall be sworn and examined orally in open Court. Provided that parties shall be at liberty to verify their respective cases in whole or in part by affidavit, but so that the deponent in every such affidavit shall, on the application of the opposite party or by direction of the Court, be subject to be cross-examined by or on behalf of the opposite party orally in open Court, and after such cross-examination may be re-examined orally in open Court as aforesaid by or on behalf of the party by whom such affidavit was filed.

XXVI. On any petition presented by a wife, praying that her marriage may be dissolved by reason of her husband having been guilty of adultery coupled with cruelty, or of adultery coupled with desertion, the husband and wife respectively, shall be competent and compellable to give evidence of or relating to such cruelty or desertion.

XXVII. All decrees and orders to be made by the Court in any suit, proceeding, or petition to be instituted under authority of this Act shall be enforced and put in execution in the same or the like manner as the judgments, orders, and decrees of the High Court passed in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction may be enforced and put in execution.

XXVIII. The Court after a final decree of nullity of marriage or dissolution of marriage may require into the existence of antenuptial or post-nuptial settlements made on the parties whose marriage is the subject of the decree, and may make such orders with reference to the application of the whole or a portion of the property settled either for the benefit of the children of the marriage or of this respective parents as to the Court shall seem fit.

XXIX. In every case of a petition for a dissolution of marriage, it shall be lawful for the Court, if it shall see fit, to direct all necessary papers in the matter to be sent to the Solicitor to Government at the place where the said Court is established, who shall, under the directions of the Advocate General at the said place, instruct Counsel to argue before the Court any question in relation to such matter, and which the Court may deem it necessary or expedient to have fully argued; and it shall be lawful for the Court to order the costs of such Counsel and otherwise arising from such intervention to be paid by the parties or such one or more of them as it shall see fit, including a wife, if she have separate property: and in case the said Solicitor shall not be thereby fully satisfied his reasonable costs, he shall be entitled to charge and to be re-imbursed the difference as part of the expenses of his Office.

XXX. In all cases in which any of the said High Courts shall make any decree or order for alimony, it may direct the same to be paid either to the wife herself, or to any trustee on her behalf to be approved by the Court, and may impose any terms or restrictions which to the Court may seem expedient, and may from time to time appoint a new trustee, if for any reason it shall appear to the Court expedient so to do.

XXXI. An appeal shall lie to the said High Court from any order or judgment in any suit or proceeding under this Act of one or more Judges of the said High Court or of any Division Court: Provided that no such appeal shall lie to the said High Court as aforesaid from any such order or judgment made or passed by a majority of the full number of Judges of the said High Court, but that the right of appeal in such case shall lie to Her Majesty's Privy Council, and provided also that there shall be no appeal on the subject of costs only.

XXXII. Any person may appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council from any decision on a petition for the dissolution of a marriage under this Act of any of the said High Courts made on appeal, and from any final judgment, decree, or order made under this Act by a majority of the full number of Judges of any of the said High Courts as hereinbefore mentioned, subject always to such rules and orders of Her Majesty's Privy Council as may from time to time be in force relating to appeals to the said Privy Council.

XXXIII. When the time limited for appealing against any decree dissolving a marriage shall have expired, and no appeal shall have been presented against such decree, or when any such appeal shall have been dismissed, or when in the result of any appeal any marriage shall be declared to be dissolved, but not sooner, it shall be lawful for the respective parties thereto to marry again, as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death. Provided always, that no Clergyman in Holy Orders of the Church of England shall be compelled to solemnize the marriage of any person whose former marriage may have been dissolved on ground of his or her adultery, or shall be liable to any suit, penalty, or censure for solemnizing or refusing to solemnize the marriage of any such person.

XXXIV. Provided always, that when any Minister of any Church or Chapel of the Church of England shall refuse to perform such marriage service between any persons who but for such refusal would be entitled to have the same service performed in such Church or Chapel such Minister shall permit any other Minister in Holy Orders of the said Church, entitled to officiate within the diocese in which such Church or Chapel is situate, to perform such marriage service in such Church or Chapel.

XXXV. The Court after a final decree of judicial separation, nullity of marriage, or dissolution of marriage, may upon application (by petition) for this purpose make, from time to time, all such orders and provision with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of children, marriage of the whose parents was the subject of the decree, or for placing such children under the protection of the said High Court as might have been made by such final decree, or by interim orders in case the proceedings for obtaining such decree were still pending.

XXXVI. After this Act shall have come into operation no action shall be maintainable in any of the said High Courts for Criminal conversation.

XXXVII. Nothing in this Act contained shall be taken to enable any husband or wife to make any application or maintain any suit under this Act, who might not (so far as the jurisdiction of the Court is concerned) have before the passing of this Act obtained a decree of divorce *a mensa et thoro* from the said High Court.

XXXVIII. Unless the contrary appears from the contest, words importing the singular number shall include the plural number and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number; and words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

XXXIX. This Act shall come into operation on the 1st of 1863.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to place the Matrimonial Law administered by the High Courts, in the exercise of their original jurisdiction, on the same footing as the Matrimonial Law administered by the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England.

The 9th Section of the Act of Parliament for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India (24 and 25 Vic., Ch. 104) provides that the High Courts shall exercise such Matrimonial Jurisdiction as Her Majesty by Letters Patent shall grant and direct. Under the authority thus conferred by Parliament, the 35th Section of the Letters Patent, constituting the High Courts of Judicature, provides as follows:—

“And we do further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal shall have Jurisdiction in matters Matrimonial between our subjects professing the Christian religion, and that such Jurisdiction shall extend to the local limits within which the Supreme Court now has Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be held to interfere with the exercise of any Jurisdiction in matters Matrimonial by any Court not established by Royal Charter within the said Presidency lawfully possessed thereof.”

In the Despatch of the Secretary of State transmitting the Letters Patent, the 33rd and 34th paragraphs are to the following effect:—

33. “Her Majesty’s Government are desirous of placing the Christian subjects of the Crown within the Presidency in the same position under the High Court, as to matters Matrimonial in general, as they now are under the Supreme Court, and this they believe to be effected by Clause 35 of the Charter. But they consider it expedient that the High Court should possess, in addition, the power of decreeing divorce which the Supreme Court does not possess, in other words, that the High Court should have the same Jurisdiction as the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England, established in virtue of the Act 20 and 21 Vic., C. 85 and in regard to which further provisions were made by 22 and 23 Vic., C. 61, and 23 and 24 Vic., C. 144. The Act of Parliament for establishing the High Courts, however, does not purport to give to the Crown the power of importing into the Charter all the provisions of the Divorce Court Act, and some of them, the Crown clearly could not so import, such, for instance, as those which prescribe the period of re-marriage, and those which exempt from punishment clergymen refusing to re-marry adulterers. All these are, in truth, matters for Indian legislation, and I request that you will immediately take the subject into your consideration, and introduce into your Council a Bill for conferring upon the High Court, the Jurisdiction and Powers of the Divorce Court in England, one of the provisions of which should be to give an appeal to the Privy Council in those cases in which the Divorce Court Act gives an appeal to the House of Lords.”

34. “The object of the provision at the end of Clause 35 is to obviate any doubt that may possibly arise as to whether, by vesting the High Court with the powers of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England, it was intended to take away from the Courts within the division of the Presidency, not established by Royal Charter, any Jurisdiction which they might have in matters matrimonial, as for instance in a suit for alimony between Armenians or Native Christians. With any such Jurisdiction it is not intended to interfere.”

In addition to the Act of Parliament mentioned by the Secretary of State as regulating the Jurisdiction of the English Divorce Court the Statute 25 & 26 Vic. Ch. 81 has been passed in the year just expired (1862). The object of this Statute is to render perpetual 23 and 24 Vic. Ch. 144 the duration of which had been originally limited to two years.

The Draft of a Bill has been prepared to give effect to the Secretary of State’s instructions, but some variations from the English Statutes in respect of Procedure have been adopted.

With a view to uniformity in practice in the several branches of Jurisdiction, the Bill provides that the Procedure of the the Code of Civil Procedure shall be followed, instead of the Rules of Her Majesty’s Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England, and it omits the provision in 20 and 21 Vic., Ch. 85 respecting the occasional trial of questions of fact by Juries.

In respect of fees, it has been considered that the Act XX of 1862, (lately continued by the Governor-General in Council for another year), renders special legislation unnecessary.

The power of intervening in suits, given by 23 and 24 Vic., Ch. 144, to the Attorney General and the Queen’s Proctor is, in this Bill, given to the Advocate General and the Solicitor to Government.

There are also other variations of a minor and verbal character.

The Draft Bill having been submitted to the Judges of the several High Courts, with a request that they would favour the Government with their opinions on it, communications have been received, and will be laid before the Council, from the Judges at Calcutta and Bombay. In these letters there are several important suggestions, and the Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta has intimated that he considers it doubtful whether decrees by the High Court under the proposed Act, dissolving the marriages of persons who have been married in England, would have legal effect there. The question is one of considerable difficulty as well as of great importance, and has been stated to the Secretary of State, with the view of obtaining the opinion of Her Majesty's Law Officers, and, if necessary, some legislative measure to remove all doubt.

(Sd) HENRY S. MAINE.

The 1st January 1863.

M. WYLIE,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 514.

Fort William, the 21st January 1863.

Notifications.—Mr. M. S. Howell, a Junior Civil Servant, having passed in two languages (Persian and Oordoo) at the third General Monthly Examination after his arrival, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rupees 800.

No. 515.

The 22nd January 1863.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, of the Civil Service, who reported his return on the 12th instant from Furlough.

No. 541.

The 23rd January 1863.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude Mr. H. Monckton, of the Civil Service, who reported his return on the 21st instant from Furlough.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 23.

REVENUE.

Fort William, the 22nd January 1863.

Captain W. B. Thomson, Supernumerary Deputy Commissioner, Fourth Class, Central Provinces, is appointed a Deputy Commissioner, Fourth Class, vice Major Impey, promoted.

No. 140.

GENERAL.

Lieutenant C. W. Street, Assistant Commissioner, Second Class, British Burmah, resumed charge of his duties at Nga-thoung gyong on the 11th ultimo.

No. 141.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Tickell, Deputy Commissioner, First Class, British Burmah, has obtained three months' leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, from the date of departure of the first Mail Steamer leaving Akyah for Calcutta in January 1863.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

LIST of Persons entitled to the "India Medal," whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

Names of Parties.

Abbott, A. E.	... Engine Driver.
Burrows, John	... Clerk.
Collins, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Creed, E.	... Ditto, ditto.
Creed, G.	... Ditto, ditto.
Cameron.	... Merchant.
Dodd, G. N.	... Civil Surgeon.
Davey, Peter	... Clerk.
DeRavara, J.	... Steward, La Martiniere.
Deverine, J.	... Late Superintendent, Constantia.
Dowling, Peter	... Out of employ.
Davis, J.	... Overseer.
Dawson, Captain	... Oudh Military Police.
French, Lieutenant C. J.	... Ditto ditto.
Holden, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Leslie, John	... Clerk, Chief Commissioner's Office.
Marshall, A.	... Assistant Book-keeper.
Parly, J.	... Railway Inspector.
Rae, W.	... Merchant.
Soule, Henry	... Out of employ.
Sadlier, Lieutenant T. J.	... Oudh Military Police.
Smith, C.	... Railway Inspector.
Tucker, R. T.	... Civil Service.
Wilson, B.	... Merchant Tailor.

H. M. DURAND, Colonel
Secy. to the Govt. of India

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 12G.

Fort William, the 23rd January 1863.

Mr. H. A. Mangles, Officiating Civil Pay-Master, Madras, received charge of the Office from Mr. W. J. Raynor on the forenoon of the 10th instant.

No. 13G.

Leave.—Baboo Govind Chunder Dutt, Officiating Third Assistant Accountant-General to the Government of India, is allowed two months' leave of absence, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules, from the date he may avail himself of it.

Appointment.—Mr. H. E. Oakeley, M. A., to officiate as Third Assistant Accountant-General to the Government of India during the absence, on privilege leave, of Baboo Govind Chunder Dutt, or until further orders.

No. 14G.

Mr. W. Greenway, late Bullion Dépôt and Assay Master, North-Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency, Calcutta, during the absence, on sick leave, of Mr. J. Gibb, or until further orders.

E. DRUMMOND,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 21st January 1863.

No. 59 of 1863.—The services of Lieutenant T. E. Vander Gucht, of the Bengal Staff Corps, doing duty with the 7th Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

Fort William, the 22nd January 1863.

No. 60 of 1863.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Brigadier W. O'G. Haly, C. B., Commanding at Peshawar, temporarily to the Divisional Staff, with the rank of Brigadier-General in room of Major-General Sir S. Cotton, K. C. B., whose tour on the Divisional Staff has expired.

No. 61 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Date of Arrival at Bombay.

Captain C. Irvine, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Second in Command of the 27th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry	11th January 1863.
Lieutenant G. W. Manson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab	...

Date of Arrival at Fort William.

Captain W. J. Hicks, late 22nd Native Infantry	12th January 1863.
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No. 62 of 1863.—With reference to Government General Order No. 30 of 1863, the undermentioned Officers will take rank from the 1st instead of from the 2nd July 1862, as noted in Government General Order No. 1068 of the 3rd ultimo:—

Brevet.

Colonel George William Hamilton, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Richard Tickell, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

Major John Daniel, of the Madras Infantry.

No. 63 of 1863.—The word "above" which occurs before the figures in the first column of the scale laid down in Government General Order No. 18, dated 6th instant, is to be erased. Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 64 of 1863.—The Government General Order No. 1120 of the 18th December 1862, permitting Captain Elliot Minto Playfair, Royal Artillery, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Kamptee, to proceed to Europe on Furlough on private affairs is cancelled, that Officer having obtained permission to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding on sick leave to Europe.

No. 65 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Lieutenant E. F. Fortescue, of the late 34th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for one year. Government General Order No. 1104 of the 12th December 1862	Calcutta, 17th December 1862.
Lieutenant H. F. de Lousada, of the 51st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, on leave for fifteen months. Government General Order No. 1099 of the 11th December 1862	...

Captain T. P. Smith, Royal Artillery, on Furlough for two years. General Order, Queen's Troops, No. 187, dated 10th December 1862

Lieutenant R. F. Firth, Adjutant, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for fifteen months. Government General Order No. 1121 of the 18th December 1862 ...

Lieutenant R. Smith, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, on Furlough for three years. Government General Order No. 1124 of the 19th December 1862 ...

Assistant Surgeon R. Parker, M. D., of the Medical Department, on Furlough for three years. Government General Order No. 1119 of the 18th December 1862 ...

Lieutenant M. A. D. Orchard, of the late 3rd European Regiment, on leave for two years. Government General Order No. 1104 of the 12th December 1862 ...

Lieutenant T. B. M. Glascock, of the Bengal Staff Corps, doing duty with the 17th Bengal Cavalry, on leave for eighteen months. Government General Order No. 1071 of the 2nd December 1862 ...

Sub-Conductor J. Morron, of the Department of Public Works, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 1098 of the 11th December 1862 ...

Lieutenant C. E. Orman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Roorkee, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 3 of the 2nd January 1863 ...

Ensign J. R. Royle, of Her Majesty's 107th Regiment, on leave to England for twenty months. General Order, Queen's Troops, No. 192 of the 19th December 1862 ...

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bourchier, C. B., Royal Artillery, on leave for twenty months. General Order, Queen's Troops, No. 192 of the 19th December 1862 ...

Captain S. B. Cookson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade-Major, Rawul Pindee, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 1141 of the 29th December 1862 ...

Simlah, 24th
December 1862.

Hotspur, 25th
December 1862.

Adamant, 27th
December 1862.

Erymanthe, 4th
January 1863.

Renown, 8th
January 1863.

Lieutenant H. A. Rooke, of the late 12th Native Infantry, doing duty with the 25th (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for eighteen months. Government General No. 1136 of the 24th December 1862

Captain H. R. Brownlow, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, Second Class, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 20 of the 7th January 1863.

Major C. St. G. Brownlow, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade-Major, Umballah, on leave for twenty months. Government General Order No. 1149 of the 30th December 1862.

Apothecary W. A. Kidd, of the Subordinate Medical Department, on leave for twelve months. Government General Order No. 19 of the 6th January 1863

Bengal, 10th
January 1863.

Newcastle,
17th January
1863.

Athleta, 17th
January 1863.

H. W. NORMAN, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 9.

Fort William, the 17th January 1863.

Notifications.—Serjeant W. Kelly, Assistant Supervisor, attached to the Berhampoor Division, having obtained his discharge from the Army, is continued in the Public Works Department as a Civilian in the grade of Overseer.

No. 10.

The 20th January 1863.

Lieutenant C. A. Sim, R. E., Probationary* Assistant Engineer, Central Provinces, joined his appointment on the 18th November 1862.

* *Vide* Notification No. 186, dated 11th November 1862.

No. 11.

Appointment.—Sub-Overseer T. Tod, attached to the Public Works Department in Mysore, is appointed to be an Assistant Overseer with effect from the date of his taking charge of No. 3 Sub-Division of the Bangalore Circle.

No. 12.

The 21st January 1863.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. P. Caffery, Special Assistant Engineer, Benares Division, is granted leave of absence for twelve months, on Medical Certificate, to proceed to Europe, under Clause 2, Chapter II., Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

No. 13.

RAILWAY.

East Indian Railway Medal.

Notification.—List of Persons formerly in the employ of the East Indian Railway Company entitled to the Medal issued on the occasion of the opening of the Line to Rajmehal. The Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, whence they can be obtained on application supported by the Agent of the Company:—

C. Hyne, Sub-Assistant Engineer.
T. L. Brown, Inspector.
F. Y. Smith, „
W. Wilson, „
J. Shepperdson, „
W. H. Smith, „
J. Dearin, „
T. Cavenagh, „ and Platelayer.
J. Knightly, Platelayer.
G. Osborne „

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 14.

The 23rd January 1863.

Resignation.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Blgrave, Retired List, Executive Engineer, Fourth Class, Sutlej Canal Survey, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department with effect from the 1st December 1862.

No. 15.

Transfer.—Mr. W. R. G. Hickey, Executive Engineer, First Class, is transferred from the Central Provinces to Bengal.

R. STRACHEY, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 4870.

The 3rd September 1862.

• List of Persons entitled to Medals as noted below, whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Controller of Marine Affairs:—

1st China War.

Abree, Domingo	... Steamer "Nemesis."
Augustin, John	... " "Enterprize."
Cesar, Augustine	... " "Tenasserim."
Coco, F.	... " "Nemesis."
Colquhoun, J.	... " "Queen."
Conletts, Victor	... " "Nemesis."
DeCruz, D.	... " "Enterprize."
Domingos, M.	... " "Nemesis."
Domingo	... " "Queen."
Fairclough, H.	... Gunner, Steamer "Madagascar."
Francis, J.	... Steamer "Nemesis."
Gomes, A.	... " "Queen."
Gomes, A.	... " "Madagascar."
Gomes, R.	... " "Queen."
Gomes, A.	... " "Hooghly."
Green, T.	... 2nd Class Engineer, Steamer "Phlegethon."
Harley, H. L.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Nemesis."
Higgs, T.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Enterprize."
Hume, W.	... 2nd Officer, Steamer "Tenasserim."
Jesus, M.	... Steamer "Enterprize."
Lawrence, A.	... Petty Officer, Steamer "Madagascar."
Massiah, J.	... Steamer "Enterprize."
Miguel, F.	... " "Nemesis."
Norton, G.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Tenasserim."
Pyva, P.	... Steamer "Madagascar."
Rosana, de P.	... " "Queen."
Sheriff, E.	... " "Madagascar."
Smith, J.	... " "Queen."
Symonds, R.	... " "Proserpine."
Thompson, J.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Pluto."
Wall, A. P.	... 1st Lieutenant, Steamer "Queen."

Burmah Medals with Clasps for Pegu.

Barton, C.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Fire Queen."
Bendle, G. H.	... Apothecary, Steamer "Mahanuddy."
Bolt, C.	... Clerk in charge, Steamer "Pluto."
Bowen, C.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Mahanuddy."
Conway, M.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Damoodah."
Davidson, G.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Mahanuddy."
Denton, H. W.	... 3rd Officer, Surveying Vessel "Krishna."
Eckley, E.	...
Evans, G. W.	... 2nd Officer of the Steamer "Damoodah."
Godfrey, W.	... Purser's Steward, Steamer "Norbuddah."
Godwin, M. F.	... Clerk, Steamer "Indus."
Halyburton, J.	... A. B., Steamer "Pluto."
Hodge, T.	... 2nd Officer, Steamer "Pluto."
Hood, J. H.	... 2nd Officer of the Steamer "Lord William Bentinck."
Jackson, R.	... Boatswain, "Phlegethon."
Kennedy, J.	... Boatswain, Steamer "Fire Queen."
Lawson, W. S.	... Surgeon, Steamer "Proserpine."
Lodge, W.	... A. B., "Tenasserim."
Lowcay, W.	... A. B., "Tenasserim."
Mackay, J.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Hugh Lindsay."
Main, G.	... A. B., Steamer "Tenasserim."
Middleton, J.	... 3rd Engineer, Steamer "Proserpine."
Miller, J. M.	... Surgeon, "Fire Queen."
Pope, J.	... Gunner, Steamer "Pluto."
Ramsbotham, W.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Pluto."
Rean, J. R.	... 2nd Officer, Steamer "Enterprize."
Rean, J. T.	... Midshipman, Steamer "Enterprize."
Tassuph, M.	... Commander, Steamer "Phlegethon."
Thompson, R. S.	... Surgeon, Steamer "Pluto."
Tonze, W. B.	... 3rd Officer, Steamer "Enterprize."
Twisden, F.	... Midshipman, Steamer "Pluto."
Woodley, J.	... Midshipman, Steamer "Tenasserim."

India Medals.

Brown, William	... Ganges Flotilla.
Sanderson, R.	... Civil Service.

Lucknow Medals.

O'Brien, J. J.

JOHN G. REDDIE,
Offg. Controller of Marine Affairs.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 713.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 15th January 1863.*—Baboo Poornoo Chunder Ghose to be Assessor and Deputy Collector, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in Midnapore.

The 16th January 1863.—The Commissioner of the Nuddea Division to be a Commissioner, under Act XXVI. of 1850, in the Town of Canning on the Mutlah.

The 19th January 1863.—Mr. A. C. Campbell to officiate as Extra Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. H. Brownlow to Nowgong, or until further orders.

The 20th January 1863.—Mr. F. J. Maltby to be a Member of, and Mr. C. W. Waylen to be Secretary to, the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Rungpore.

The 21st January 1863.—Mr. W. C. Bruton, Officiating Superintendent, to be Superintendent of the Preventive Service, Calcutta.

The 22nd January 1863.—Mr. J. K. Moran to be Assistant Surveyor of the Third Class, First or Northern Division, Revenue Survey.

The 23rd January 1863.—Mr. F. L. Beaufort to be Civil and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. C. P. Hobhouse to be Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Government Advocate.

Mr. J. P. H. Ward, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, to be Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Mr. F. C. Fowle to be Magistrate and Collector of Purneah.

Mr. F. B. Simson to be Magistrate and Collector of Balasore, but to officiate, until further orders, as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Dacca Division.

Mr. H. R. Madocks to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 24th December 1862.*—Mr. C. T. Buckland, Commissioner of Dacca, for nine months, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 1, Section VI. of the Covenanted Absentee Rules, from such date as he may avail of it on March next.

The 17th January 1863.—Dr. W. B. Beatson, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Chittagong, for one month, under Section XII. of the Covenanted Absentee Rules.

Mr. W. C. Taylor, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jumulpore, for one month, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, from the 15th instant.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kasseo Chunder Dutt, House Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, for six

days, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 17th of October last.

The 21st January 1863.—Mr. H. G. Paynter from the 16th instant to the 8th proximo, preparatory to proceeding on Furlough.

Dr. H. Haliear, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the Presidency College, for two months, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 25th of July last.

Mr. H. Doveton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tirhoot, for five days, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 3rd instant.

Mr. H. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Burdwan, for one month, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Moulavy Feda Ally, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, for one month, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 14th of November last.

Koomar Woody Krishna, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Raneeungee, for ten days, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Baboo Tarra Chund Banerjee, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Kishnaghur, for four months, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Moulavy Mahomed Rafiq, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Monghyr, for a fortnight, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 22nd January 1863.—Moulavy Abdool Ally, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tipperah, for one month, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Mr. C. D. McSweeney, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tezapore, for two months, on Medical Certificate, from the 10th December, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 20th January 1863.*—The services of Dr. G. M. Giovan, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Ranchee, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department, at his own request.

The 22nd January 1863.—The services of Lieutenant H. Fellows are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department, at his own request.

E. H. LUSHINGTON

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.—No. 15A.—*Allahabad, the 13th January 1863.*—Under Section XXIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to invest Mr. S. Man, Deputy Magistrate in Kumaon, with the powers of a Magistrate.

No. 19A.—The 14th January 1863.—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under Section XXXVIII. of Act XXV. of 1861, to invest Mr. J. W. Concannon, Deputy Magistrate at Azimghur, with authority to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session, and to empower him to commit, or to hold bail, persons to take their trial before such Court of Session, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

No. 23A.—The following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is re-published for general information:—

No. 183, dated Fort William, the 8th January 1863.—Under the provision of Section XXXIII. of Act X. of 1862, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from Stamp Duty copies of final sentences or orders passed by Criminal Courts, which parties desirous of appealing from such sentences or orders are required by Section 416 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal, provided that the party who is desirous of appealing is in confinement under the operation of the sentence or order at the time that he applies for a copy of the same.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—No. 45A.—Allahabad, the 17th January 1863.—The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 1389G., dated the 6th ultimo, to the address of the Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is re-published for the general observance of the directions contained therein:—

SIR,—Your Assistant Secretary's letter No. 1324, dated the 22nd October last, to the address of the Government of India, in the Home Department, having been transferred to this Department for disposal, I am directed to inform you in reply that His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the gratuities proposed to be given to the Police Burkundazes of the Sangor and Jubbulpore Divisions who have been discharged in consequence of the reductions recently effected in the Establishments belonging to the Central Provinces.

I am instructed to take the opportunity to point out that in recommending the grant of gratuities in cases like the present, the local Officers should be careful to satisfy themselves of the correctness of the rates of pay and the periods of ser-

vice shewn in the Statements, and to certify that they have done so at the foot of the Statements.

3. The necessity for such a Certificate and care will be obvious when it is remembered that the Civil Pay-Masters are not generally possessed of the means of reporting upon such cases, and that this Department has no means of readily detecting any errors in the data on which the proposals of the local Government are based.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—No. 34A.—Allahabad, the 10th January 1863.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor that land

Area.	Position.	Premises.
5445 Square feet	Geulgunge ...	At present occupied by four shops belonging to Ludhun, Balgobind, Salig Ram Thakoorwar.

is required to be taken up by the Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for completing a portion of the Canal range at Cawnpore, it is hereby notified that land, to the extent specified in the margin, is required for the above purpose.

2. This Declaration is made under Section II., Act VI. of 1857.

No. 39A.—The 12th January 1863.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor

Pergunnah.	Village.	Quantity of land required.
		A. R. P.
Etah	Etah	0 1 37
	Ratulpore	
	Puttee	
	Putteipora	
	Ressance	
	Allygunge	
	Total	1 1 17

that land is required to be taken up in the District of Etah, at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for the erection of Distilleries, it is hereby notified

that lands, in the Villages and to the extent specified in the margin, are required for the above purpose.

2. This Declaration is made under Section II., Act VI. of 1857.

No. 62A.—The 15th January 1863.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor

Circle.	Pergunnah.	Tupph.	Mouzah.	Quantity of land required.
				A. R. P.
I.	Amorha	Nuwac	Raitas	0 2 2
II.	Rustee	Amhar	Poonias	0 2 2
III.	Mughur	Dukin	Hallesbad	0 2 2
		veylee	Banpau	0 2 2
IV.	Anowla	Muhla	Muncoorgun	0 2 2
V.	Haveylee	Purkhoroe	Pudrowna	0 2 2
VI.	Sidhoojabin	Saugrance	Deoreah	0 2 2
VII.	Sulesmpore	Deoreah	Mohullah Da-	0 2 2
VIII.	Haveylee	Kusba	vaubazar	0 2 2

that land is required to be taken up by the Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for the erection of Distilleries

in the Goruckpoor District, it is hereby notified.

that land, in the Villages and to the extent specified in the margin, is required for the said purpose.

2. This Declaration is made under Section II., Act VI. of 1857.

No. 74A.—*The 16th January 1863.*—Mr. H. Wilson, Assistant of the Third Grade in the Settlement Department, in the District of Allahabad, is transferred in the same capacity to the Furruckabad District.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—No. 86A.—*Allahabad, the 10th January 1863.*—The resignation by Captain M. F. Evatt of his appointment as Commandant, and by Captain H. E. Whish of his appointment as Second in Command of the Etawah Volunteer Rifles having been accepted, the following appointments which have received the sanction of the Government of India are hereby notified:—

Lieutenant R. B. Graham, District Superintendent of Police, to be Commandant of the Etawah Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. G. R. Boyce, Civil Engineer, to be Second in Command of the Etawah Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 92A.—Privilege leave of absence for three months, under Section XII. of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, Assistant in the Settlement Department of the Second Grade at Goruckpore, with effect from the 15th February 1863, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 103A.—*The 13th January 1863.*—Mr. W. Money is appointed to be Chairman of the Nynsee Tal Municipal Commissioners, *vice* Major-General Story, C. B., resigned.

No 105A.—Privilege leave of absence for two months has been granted to the Reverend H. F. Corbyn, Assistant Chaplain of Chunar.

No. 107A.—The following Notifications issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are re-published for general information:—

No. 97, dated Fort William, the 30th December 1862.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. F. Henvey, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude.

No. 101.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. 1, published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send by post, without actual payment of postage, all letters, packets, or parcels, *bona fide* and exclusively on the Public Service, *viz.*—

Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces.

No. 108A.—The following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is re-published for general information:—

No. 9, dated Fort William, the 5th January 1863.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of the North-Western Pro-

vinces, No. 3408A., dated 27th December 1862, the services of Assistant Surgeon E. F. Wheatley, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Lullutpoor, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 129A.—*The 14th January 1863.*—Mr. J. S. Porter, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Budaon, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, is transferred in the same capacity to the District of Azimgurh.

No. 143A.—*The 15th January 1863.*—Assistant Surgeon Augustin FitzGerald, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Moradabad, is placed in charge of the Jail of that District, and is invested with the powers of a Magistrate under Section XXIII., Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the precincts of the Jail under his charge.

No. 144A.—The following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is re-published for general information:—

No. 5G., dated Fort William, the 9th January 1863.—Mr. J. L. Lushington, Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces, to officiate as Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Madras, until the return of Mr. F. Lushington, or until further orders.

No. 145A.—The following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is re-published for general information:—

No. 208, dated Fort William, the 8th January 1863.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. J. M. C. Steinbelt, W. H. Hudson, and A. M. Markham, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude.

No. 148A.—Mr. Henvey, of the Civil Service, who has been reported qualified for the Public Service, and whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is appointed to be an Assistant in the Agra Division, and is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, under Section XXIII., Act XXV. of 1861, and with those of an Assistant to the Collector.

No. 159A.—With the consent of the Deputy-Inspector General of Hospitals in the Agra Circle, Surgeon R. K. Buckell, of the 36th Regiment Native Infantry, is placed in charge of the duties of Civil Assistant at Lullutpore, in addition to his Military duties as a temporary arrangement.

No. 236A.—*The 17th January 1863.*—Under Section 385 of Act VIII. of 1859, and Section 445 of Act XXV. of 1861, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that the said Acts, being the Codes of Civil and of Criminal Procedure, are in force within so much of the Dehra Doon District as lies on the left bank of the Jumna, with effect, respectively, from the 1st July 1859 and the 1st January 1862.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

J. D. SARGENT,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—No. 92.—Allahabad, the 7th January 1863.—Dismissal.—Sub-Overseer Wazeer Hussain, of the Etawah Terminal Division, Ganges Canal, is removed from his appointment for inefficiency.

No. 128.—The 8th January 1863.—Notification.—The following Statement of Works of public utility constructed by private Individuals at their own cost in the Goruckpore District during the year 1861-62 is published for general information:—

STATEMENT of Works of public utility constructed at the cost of private Individuals in the District of Goruckpore during the Year 1861-62.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Division.	District.	Name of Individual.	Description of Work.	Place where constructed.	Cost.	Total.	REMARKS.
Goruckpore	Goruckpore	Jugmohan Doss	A Bungalow with out-offices for the convenience of European Travellers.	Burhulgunge	2,038 0 0	2,038 0 0	

No. 134.—The 9th January 1863.—Removals.—Sub-Overseer Bane Pershaud, attached to the Third Division, Grand Trunk Road, is removed from the Department Public Works.

No. 139.—The 12th January 1863.—Mr. Unpassed Assistant Overseer J. Farrell, attached to the Allahabad Division, Public Works, is removed from the Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces, his services being no longer required.

No. 226.—Notification.—Mr. G. H. Lawrence, Joint Magistrate, and Captain H. N. Noble, District Superintendent of Police, are appointed

Members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Moradabad District.

No. 240.—The 13th January 1863.—Leave of Absence.—Leave of absence for two weeks, from the date on which he may avail himself of it, is granted to Mr. P. Coffery, Assistant Engineer, First Class, attached to the Benares Division, Public Works, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on Medical Certificate.

No. 243.—Posting.—Bishen Singh, Sub-Overseer, attached to the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, is removed from the Lower Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department, and posted to the Boolundshuhur Branch, Ganges Canal, as a Zillahdar.

No. 277.—The 15th January 1863.—Leave of Absence.—Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted to Mr. R. Elliott, Sub-Engineer, attached to the Sixth Division, Grand Trunk Road, from the 20th of December 1862.

No. 278.—Appointment.—Mr. W. Bailey is appointed an Assistant Accountant of the Second Class, and is posted to the North-Western Provinces, *vice* Mr. G. D. Prussia, transferred to Singapore.

No. 280.—Transfer.—Assistant Overseer Serjeant W. Gibb from the Second Division, Rohilcund Imperial Road, to the Bareilly Division, Public Works.

No. 299.—The 16th January 1863.—Removal.—Sheo Shunkur, Sub-Overseer, attached to the Roorkee and Dehra Road, is removed from the Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces, (his services being no longer required), with effect from the 1st proximo.

No. 300.—Notification.—With reference to General Order No. 1428, dated the 10th ultimo, Lieutenant R. F. Angelo, Assistant Engineer, Second Class, joined his appointment in the Cawnpore Division, Public Works, on the 30th ultimo.

No. 301.—Appointment.—Probationary Assistant Overseer Serjeant J. O'Malley, attached to the Cawnpore and Malthone Road, is permanently attached to the Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 10th of October last.

No. 302.—Notification.—The following changes in Road Divisions to have effect from the 1st May next:—

The Third Division, Grand Trunk Road, to include the Road between Allahabad and the Sohagee Pass at present under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Allahabad Division, Public Works.

The Fourth Division, Grand Trunk Road, to be extended from the Pandoo River to the point (near the Railway level crossing) where the Grand Trunk Road branches off to the Civil Station and Cantonment of Allahabad.

No. 304.—The following Officers are appointed Members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Etah District:—

Captain M. F. Evatt, District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. C. Twigg, Assistant Magistrate.

Mr. D. L. Sandford, Officiating Deputy Collector.

No. 808.—*Removals*.—The services of the following Upper Subordinates of the Public Works Department, in the North-Western Provinces, are dispensed with as being no longer required:—

Probationary Assistant Overseer Lance Corporal R. Cameron, attached to the Cawnpore and Malthone Road, who is also remanded to his Corps.

Probationary Assistant Overseer Mr. W. Kennelly, attached to the Bareilly Division, Public Works.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

W. E. MORTON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—*The 13th January 1863.*
—*Leave*.—No. 84.—Surgeon C. Hathaway, M. D., Inspector-General of Prisons and Dispensaries, has obtained six weeks' leave of absence from 25th March 1863, or from the date of his availing himself thereof preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe on private affairs.

The 14th January 1863.—*Leave*.—No. 88.—Mr. L. Berkeley, Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi, has obtained leave of absence for six months on urgent private affairs to Europe, with effect from the 1st March next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof, together with the usual preparatory leave.

No. 89.—Captain H. P. Babbage, Assistant Commissioner, has obtained general leave for thirty days, with effect from the 7th February next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, under the Military Rules.

No. 91.—Major R. R. Adams, Deputy, Commissioner, has obtained leave for eight weeks preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, with effect from such date, between the 14th February and 1st March next, as he may avail himself of the same.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—*The 13th January 1863.*
—*Appointment*.—No. 23.—Mr. R. Perreau to be an Assistant Patrol, Indus Line, in the room of Mr. Gouldsbury, deceased.

The 14th January 1863.—*Notification*.—No. 25.
—The following Rules regarding sale of waste lands are hereby published for general information, in amendment of the Rules published in the *Supplement to the Punjab Gazette* of 25th January 1862, which are hereby cancelled:—

RULES OF PROCEDURE.

For carrying out the orders of the Government of India, in the Home Department, contained in Resolution, dated 17th October 1861, regarding sale of Waste Lands, the property of Government.

I.—All waste lands, the property of Government, will be saleable by auction, unless specially reserved.

II.—Lands situated in the vicinity of towns, or, for any other reason, bearing an exceptional value, will be specially reserved, and will not be sold under these rules, without the express sanction of the local Government. A list of those lands will be hereafter published in the *Punjab Gazette*.

III.—All applications for waste lands shall be made in writing to the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which they are situated, or to one of his Assistants. The application should specify the locality of the land as far as may be practicable, the estimated area desired, and the name of the applicant; and it will be the duty of the Deputy Commissioner, or his Assistant, as the case may be, to afford, if desired, either verbally or in writing, to the applicant or his representative delivering the document, such information regarding the circumstances of the land as the records of his Office, or his own personal knowledge, may enable him to supply.

IV.—The area of a single grant is not ordinarily to exceed 3,000 acres. It will usually be optional with the applicant to choose such portion of the available waste as he may consider best to suit his purpose, but no parcel of land shall be sold in such a shape as shall, by its abstraction, seriously detract from the value of the remainder available land. Every lot shall be compact, and shall include no more than one tract of land in a ring fence; and when the land touches a public road, navigable river, or canal, the length of the road, river, or canal frontage shall not exceed one-half the depth of the lot.

V.—On receipt of the application, the Deputy Commissioner shall, within one month, cause the land applied for to be surveyed, and its boundaries demarcated, the estimated cost of the survey and demarcation being first deposited by the applicant.

VI.—If no valid objection to the proposed grant be apparent; and if the land is ordinary waste, the Deputy Commissioner will issue, simultaneously with the order for survey, a notification in the form marked A. This notification is to be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, and a translation of it in the *Sarkari Akhbar*, copies of both English and Vernacular versions being suspended in the Deputy Commissioner's Office, and that of the Tehsildar or Sub-Collector of the Pergunnah in which the land is situated. The intended sale is also to be proclaimed by beat of drum at both places, and in the villages to which the land adjoins, on three Court days, at intervals of ten days. If deemed requisite or advisable, the Deputy Commissioner will also adopt any other measures that may be practicable for bringing it to the knowledge of parties likely to be interested.

VII.—Simultaneously with the issue of the notification, the Deputy Commissioner will report the circumstance with all needful particulars to the Commissioner, whose duty it will be, should he deem any further information to be necessary, to call for it and adopt such measures as he may deem expedient previous to the expiration of the term of notification.

VIII.—During the term in question, the Deputy Commissioner, or one of his Assistants or Extra Assistants is required to inspect the land and estimate upon the spot the upset price; which price, however in the case of ordinary waste, is not to exceed 2½ Rupees per acre of the whole area. The applicant or applicants, or their representatives, should be invited, in every case, to

accompany the Inspecting Officer; and in the event of their doing so the demarcation of boundaries shall be performed, as far as possible, in their presence.

IX.—On the expiration of the period named in the notification, if no valid objections have been raised to the sale, the Deputy Commissioner shall put the land up to auction, at the upset price, in the manner prescribed for sale of land by Collectors, awarding it to the highest bidder. It is to be understood that all claims or objections advanced have been previously disposed of; and on the sale being completed, and the purchaser paying down the estimated cost of survey and erection of substantial boundary pillars, a certificate of transfer, in the form marked B, is to be given him;—the proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner under these rules, if allowed thus far by the Commissioner, being final, and not liable to be over-ruled for any informality not attributable to act or default of the grantee. All sales will be public.

X.—In Districts which have undergone scientific survey, it is possible that the Surveyor's village maps may shew with precision the limits of the plot applied for; in which case it will suffice to supply the purchaser with a transcript of this. Such will, however, rarely be the case, and accordingly re-survey will, in almost all cases, be indispensable, both to determine and exhibit the precise area and boundaries, and to indicate the main features and characteristics of the various portions of the tract. It is not probable that in any District of the Punjab applications will be sufficiently numerous to justify or require the entertainment of special Establishments for this purpose; but as the Putwaries have almost everywhere been instructed in the use of the Plane-table, the Deputy Commissioner should always be able, by employing the most skilful of these under the guidance of the Qanungo and Tehseeldar, to have a tolerably correct map prepared,—for which the Putwari should be moderately remunerated. If the applicant should be dissatisfied with a map thus prepared, every effort should be made to procure the services of a more scientific Surveyor. If the land be purchased by any other person than the applicant, the estimated cost of survey deposited by the applicant shall be returned to him.

XI.—If, before the day of sale, a claim of proprietary or occupative right in any part of the land be preferred, the Deputy Commissioner shall investigate the claim, and, if satisfied that it is groundless, shall reject it and proceed with the sale. But if on investigation, and such claim should appear to be well grounded, the Deputy Commissioner should either reject the application for purchase of the land, or refer it for the orders of the Commissioner. In the former case the applicant may appeal to the Commissioner. The Commissioner may direct the Deputy Commissioner either to reject the application, or to proceed with the sale of the land either unreservedly on the conditions prescribed in Rule XII., or, if any claim to right of proprietorship, occupancy, or use in any part of the lands be established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, with a special reservation of such right, or exclusion of the area in which such right exists.

XII.—On completion of the survey of the land the purchaser is to be required to pay at least ten per cent. of the price of the land, and any balance that may remain due of the actual cost of the

survey, advertisement and sale; after which a Deed in English, in the form marked C, signed by the Secretary to Government, Punjab, is to be given to him. It will of course be optional with the purchaser to pay up the whole of the purchase money at once, but if he do not, a period of three months from the date of the Deed is to be allowed, during which interest shall not be charged. But from and after the expiry of this period, interest at ten per cent. shall begin to run. Provided that if the whole purchase money, principal and interest, be not paid within ten years from the date of sale, the land shall be liable to sale by order of the local Government, and during such period shall remain hypothecated as security for the amount. The amount of this interest shall be regarded and treated as the Revenue demand upon the land for the time being, and shall be realized in the same mode by the same periodical kists or instalments as are prescribed for the realization of the ordinary land revenue; accounts being adjusted by the Tehseeldar in the last month (April) of each year, and the instalments for the ensuing year being then determined and entered at the foot of the Pergunnah Tonzee. All realizations shall, in the first instance, be credited to these instalments; any surplus receipts only being credited as payment of the principal.

XIII.—There is no prohibition against the same person applying for two or more lots of land, provided that each application comprises no more than the area prescribed in Rule IV.

XIV.—Every appropriated grant is to be reported to Government so soon as the Certificate B has been given to the applicant; and a Deed is to be submitted, with the report, through the usual channels, for the Secretary's signature. A Register of all grants thus completed shall be kept by the Deputy Commissioner in the form noted below; and all Maps and other proceedings appertaining to each shall be numbered and filed in the order entered therein, and no transfer of a grant will be recognized by the Civil or Revenue Courts unless registered in due form and entered in this Register.

FORM OF REGISTER OF WASTE LANDS SOLD. PRESCRIBED IN RULE 14.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District.	Pergunnah.	Name and area of Grant.	Name of Grantee.	Rate fixed.	Amount of purchase money paid.	Special Conditions of Sale other than mentioned in the published form of Grant.	Remarks by Deputy Commissioner.

XV.—Orders will be issued from the Offices of Account in regard to the proper mode of bringing to credit all realizations on account of such grants. But the amount of principal and interest respectively, realized from this source during the year, will be shewn in a separate Statement accompanying the yearly Revenue Administration Report, according to a form prescribed by the Financial Commissioner; and a separate paragraph of the Report is to be assigned to the operations of the year carried on under these Rules.

FORM A.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the plot of Government waste land (here enter boundaries) situate in the Sub-Collectorate of _____ in the District of _____ in area _____ has been applied for by _____ (an intending purchaser), and will be put up to auction at an upset price of Rs. _____ on the expiry of a period of thirty days from this date, unless some valid objection to such sale shall have been by that time urged.

Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMM'R.'S OFFICE, }

Dated the _____

FORM B.

CERTIFIED that the plot of land (here enter designation or other available mode of identification,) in area _____ situate in the Sub-Collectorate of _____ in the District of _____ has been allotted as a grant by the British Government to son of _____

a resident of _____ for Rs. _____ conditionally on his fulfilling the prescribed terms. The sum of Rs. _____ has been paid to Government by the said _____ for cost of survey of the said land, and erection of boundary pillars thereupon.

Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMM'R.'S OFFICE, }

Dated the _____

FORM C.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that the Government of the Punjab has conferred on _____ his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the grant of a tract of land, measuring British Statute acres _____ situate in _____

to be holden by him in full proprietary right, subject to the following Conditions:—

I.—The purchase money of this grant is Rupees _____ of which Rupees _____ have been paid. On the*

if the entire purchase money has not been paid up, interest at ten per cent per annum will be charged on the balance, and thereafter, not being more than ten years from the date of sale, until the entire purchase money be paid up, such interest will be chargeable on all unpaid arrears of the purchase money, and all payments by the grantee shall be carried to credit of any outstanding arrear of interest due on such purchase money. The land will remain hypothecated as security for the discharge of the principal and interest of the purchase money, and be liable to sale if the said amount be not discharged within the stipulated period.

II.—Arrears of interest shall be treated in the same manner as arrears of Land Revenue, and be subject to the same measures of realization.

III.—No transfer of proprietary right will be recognized by the Civil Courts, or by the Revenue Officers of Government unless duly registered.

* Enter the date calculated three months from the date of this Deed.

IV.—The right of the public to thoroughfare traversing the grant is not to be interfered with. The grantee is to contribute on the same terms as other landholders for the construction and repairing of high roads, but will have no claim on Government for making or repairing private roads.

V.—The grantee is to erect permanent boundary marks* round his grant, and to keep them in a state of repair.

VI.—The grant conveys plenary right to all products, both above the surface and below the same. (Here any exceptions which have been approved by superior authority to be noted.) But wherever any persons have been accustomed to use or consume the spontaneous products of the soil, the grantee shall not interfere with them so long as they do not trespass upon, or otherwise injure, the cultivated portion of the land.

VII.—The grantee will be responsible for the Police and Conservancy of his grant, to the same extent as other landholders are for theirs, and he will keep up such establishments for these purposes as may be required by the general rules in force.

VIII.—The grantee will be liable for all cesses imposed upon landholders generally; and where these are levied by percentages on the revenue, ten per cent upon the purchase money shall be for the present assumed as the revenue of the Estate, for the purposes of this calculation. Government, however, reserves to itself the right to prescribe by enactment such modified rules on this point as may hereafter appear expedient.

IX.—Arrears on account of Road Fund, Chow-keedars' salary, or any other cess, may be realized by distraint of the crops or other property of the grantee.

X.—The prescriptive right of other proprietors in streams running through, or bounding, the Estate will be maintained for purposes of irrigation or navigation used for the transport of timber or other property, and for other purposes of general utility. The Government reserves to itself the right which it everywhere possesses over all such streams, whether for purposes of irrigation or navigation; and, whenever it sees fit, can assume the control of the waters and distribute them in such a way and on such conditions as may seem most conducive to the public good.

XI.—The lands included in this grant are shewn in the subjoined Table:—

Number on Map.	Number of Grant.	Name of Grant.	Name of Grantee.	Area in acres.	Purchase Money.
BOUNDARIES NORTH.			SOUTH.	EAST.	WEST.

XII.—On the payment of the purchase money in full with all arrears of interest, the grant will belong to the grantee free for ever from all demands on account of Land Revenue.

* This will be usually done at time of survey.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—*The 14th January 1863.*—*Powers.*—No. 22.—In continuation of No. 967, dated 24th December 1862, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to vest the under-mentioned Officer with the powers described in Section I. of Act XV. of 1862 :—

Mr. R. E. Egerton, Deputy Commissioner, Goordaspore.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—*The 16th January 1863.*—No. 99.—The privilege leave granted to Captain H. B. Urmston, Deputy Commissioner of Goojranwalla, (see *Gazette Order* No. 1799, dated 20th September last), is cancelled from the 21st October 1862.

The 17th January 1863.—*Transfer.*—No. 100.—Mr. W. R. Jones, Assistant Commissioner, from the Jhung to the Kangra District.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—*The 17th January 1863.*—No. 36.—Captain C. Smith, District Superintendent of Police, Goorgaon, obtained privilege leave from the 26th September to the 14th October 1861.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—*The 16th January 1863.*—*Notification.*—No. 27.—The following Prospectus of the Lahore Medical College for the current year is published for general information :—

**PROSPECTUS
OF THE
LAHORE MEDICAL COLLEGE.**

PATRON :
THE HONORABLE THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF
THE PUNJAB.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
The Financial Commissioner.
The Commissioner of Lahore.
The Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.
The Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals,
Lahore Circle.
The Principal of the College (Ex-officio.)

COLLEGIATE ESTABLISHMENT.
Principal and Professor of Surgery, J. B. Scriven.
Professor of Medicine, C. M. Smith, on leave
Sick Certificate (Officiating T. Farquhar, M. D.)
Professor of Chemistry, T. E. B. Brown, M. D.
Resident House Surgeon of the Hospital, R. C. Bose.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, Mahomed Hussain
Khan.
Superintendent of the Hindoostani Class, Rahim
Khan.
Apothecary, R. W. Harrison.

The Students are divided into two classes. The First or English Class are educated as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The Second or Hindoostanee Class as Native Doctors.—

FIRST OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Period of studentship five years.

Natives of Bengal Proper, Madras, and Bombay, for whom Colleges are provided in their respective Presidencies, are not admissible.

Candidates must be between the ages of 16 and 20, and previous to admission are required to pass an examination in arithmetic as far as decimal fractions, and in the English language which they are expected to understand thoroughly, their knowledge of it being ascertained from reading, writing from dictation, and by questions upon the signification of what they read and write. Scholarships, varying in value from 7 to 10 Rupees per mensem, are given to four or five of those that acquit themselves best at this examination, if sufficient ability be shewn; these matriculation scholarships

are held during the first winter session, a period of seven months, from October to April: in April the Students contend, at the prize examination, for the junior scholarships, which vary in value from Rupees 10 to Rupees 20: four or five of them are given to the most proficient Students, if sufficient ability be shewn; they are held for a year commencing on May 1st, and are re-distributed in April of the following year according to the attainments of the Students, ascertained at the examination of that year. The same process is repeated at the end of the third winter session, when the junior scholarships are re-distributed for the last time, to be held till the end of the fourth winter session. At the end of the fourth winter session senior scholarships are contended for, tenable during the second half of the fourth and fifth year of studentship.

The above Rules apply to each set of Students, their first, second, third and fourth winter sessions being reckoned from the date of their matriculation.

Scholarships may be, at any time, forfeited or diminished in value, in consequence of idleness or misconduct.

SECOND OR HINDOOSTANEE CLASS.

Period of study three years.

Candidates must be Natives of the Punjab or North-Western Provinces, and must be between the ages of 16 and 20.

Previous to admission they are required to pass an examination in arithmetic as far as the rule of proportion; and in the Hindoostani language their knowledge of which is ascertained from reading, and writing from dictation, in the Persian character. Preference is shewn to any that understand English, and credit is also given for knowledge of Punjabee.

The successful Candidates for this class are enlisted as Sepoys, and placed under Military discipline, and receive pay, while Students, of Rupees 6 per mensem. Any that qualify themselves for the tests required for the English Class are allowed to pass into that class, to be educated as Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

The next matriculation examination for the English Class will be held on Tuesday, September 29th. Candidates must present themselves to the Principal to be registered on the previous day, Monday, 28th, at 11 A. M., bringing with them satisfactory Certificates of character. There will be fifteen vacancies.

The next matriculation examination for the Hindoostani Class will be held on Saturday, April 25th. Candidates must present themselves to the Principal to be registered at 11 A. M. on the previous day, Friday, 24th, bringing with them satisfactory Certificates of character. There will be eleven vacancies in this Class.

The winter season of the College lasts from October 1st to April 30th. The summer session from May 1st to July 31st.

Vacations.—A week at Christmas, and the two months of August and September. The Military Students do not all obtain leave during the whole of the vacations; a certain number of them are retained, at the discretion of the Principal, to carry on the work of the Hospital.

J. B. SCRIVEN,
Principal, Medical College.

LAHORE,
The 3rd January 1863. }

R. H. DAVIES,
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—*The 16th January 1863.*—No. 15.—The Bunnoo Station Order, dated 15th ultimo, by Major J. Hood, Commanding, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Verchere, 4th Punjab Infantry, to afford Medical aid to the 6th Punjab Infantry, during the absence on Court Martial duty of Assistant Surgeon Sheehy, is confirmed.

No. 16.—The Bunnoo Station Order, dated 31st ultimo, by Major J. Hood, Commanding, directing Assistant Surgeon R. Rouse, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to afford Medical aid to the Civil Establishments, Jail, Dispensary, and Police, is confirmed.

1st SEIKH INFANTRY.—*Promotion.*—No. 17.—Havildar Shunkur Sing to be Jemadar with effect from 12th June last, in room of Jemadar Nujjuff Khan, deceased.

S. BLACK, *Captain,*
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—*Appointment.*—*The 14th January 1863.*—No. 5895.—Asghar Ali is appointed a Probationary Sub-Overseer, Second Class, Third Grade, and posted to Mooltan.

R. MACLAGAN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

NOTICE.

THE TRADE RETURNS of the Port of Calcutta, for the MONTH ended 31st AUGUST 1862, which were published on the 27th ultimo, may be had at Rupees 4 per copy, on application at the Calcutta Gazette Office.

The 23rd January 1863.

Circular Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.

No. 63.

Dated 23rd December 1862.

TO ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DISTRICT REVENUE OFFICERS.

Land Revenue.

THE following should be substituted for Supplementary Rule L. to Rule 19 of the Board's Circular Order No. 63, dated 14th October 1862:—

W. J. ALLEN,
A. GROTE,
and
E. T. TREYOR,

} Engrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULE L.

"A Table is annexed for use in commuting existing Soonderbuns, Assam, and Cachar Grants

to rent-free tenures. The Grants are treated as if they were permanently-settled at the highest specified annual rate payable under the stipulations of the lease under which they are given, viz., in the Soonderbuns at two annas a beegah, and in Assam and Cachar at six annas an acre. The Table shews the actual sum payable in any year of the currency of a Grant in order to redeem all future payments, and to convert the Grant into an absolutely rent-free tenure. The sum payable will be the same, whether the commutation be made early or late in any given year of the currency of a lease, that is, assuming a lease to have been given on the 1st of March, the amount payable for redemption will be the same, whether the commutation be made on the 1st of March of any given year or on the 28th of the following February, or at any intermediate date. It will be at the option of Grantees to pay the full amount due on the commutation at once, or in instalments under the conditions given in Rule 15 and Supplementary Rule I. The permission to redeem accorded by these Rules does not in any way affect the obligation of the Grantees to fulfil, up to the date of commutation, the conditions on which grants of land in the Soonderbuns or in Assam and Cachar have been made under the old Rules. Before a Grantee can establish a right to redeem future payments of revenue of the whole or any part of his Grant, he is bound to shew that he has complied with the conditions on which the Grant was made, by having cleared the required proportion of the lands comprised in it. Local Officers are therefore not authorized to allow commutations, except in cases in which it has been ascertained that the full area required had been cleared up to the period when the lot was last subject to inspection under the terms of the lease. The Board are however vested with a discretion to shew consideration to Grantees who may have been prevented from clearing their lots by circumstances beyond their control, or by difficulties which could not have been foreseen; and they will be prepared, on the reports of local Officers, to waive the strict fulfilment of the conditions of the Grant where the circumstances are such as would have induced them, under the old Rules, to abstain from enforcing the penalty either by total or by partial resumption."

2. The following alteration will be made in the form of Notice marked C., referred to in Supplementary Rule D., and annexed to Circular Order 63:—

For "having been applied for by— under the Notification," &c., read "having been applied for under the Notification," &c. The name of the applicant will not be given in these Notices.

By Order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secretary.

NOTE.—The Circular Order should be bound up next to No. 63, and references should be made to it in manuscript against Supplementary Rule L., and Form of Notice C. of Circular Order No. 63.

TABLE shewing the amount to be paid for the redemption of the future Land Revenue of Grants of Waste Land in the Soonderbuns and in Assam and Cachar in any year during the currency of the Grants, according to paragraph 19 of the Rules of the 30th August 1862.

SOONDERBUNS GRANTS.

CONDITIONS.	AMOUNT TO BE PAID.				
	For every Rupee of permanently assessed Jummah, i. e. of the highest Jummah payable in any year after the 50th.			For every Beegah of assessed Land.	
1.	2.	3.	Rs. As. P.	4.	Rs. As. P.
Rent-free term, twenty years.	In the 1st year,	4-187582	4 3 0	523448	0 8 5
Revenue from 21st to 30th year, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per Beegah.	" 2nd "	4-396960	4 6 4	549620	0 8 10
Revenue from 31st to 40th year, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per Beegah.	" 3rd "	4-616809	4 9 10	577101	0 9 3
Revenue from 41st to 50th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 4th "	4-847649	4 13 7	605956	0 9 8
Revenue from 51st to 60th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 5th "	5-090031	5 1 5	636254	0 10 2
Revenue from 61st to 70th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 6th "	5-344533	5 5 6	668067	0 10 8
Revenue from 71st to 80th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 7th "	5-611760	5 9 9	701470	0 11 3
Revenue from 81st to 90th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 8th "	5-892348	5 14 3	736543	0 11 9
Revenue from 91st to 100th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 9th "	6-186965	6 3 0	773371	0 12 4
Revenue from 101st to 110th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 10th "	6-496313	6 7 11	812039	0 13 0
Revenue from 111st to 120th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 11th "	6-821129	6 13 2	852641	0 13 8
Revenue from 121st to 130th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 12th "	7-162185	7 2 7	895273	0 14 4
Revenue from 131st to 140th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 13th "	7-520295	7 8 4	940037	0 15 0
Revenue from 141st to 150th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 14th "	7-896310	7 14 4	987039	0 15 10
Revenue from 151st to 160th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 15th "	8-291125	8 4 8	1-036391	1 0 7
Revenue from 161st to 170th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 16th "	8-705681	8 11 3	1-088210	1 1 5
Revenue from 171st to 180th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 17th "	9-140966	9 2 3	1-142621	1 2 3
Revenue from 181st to 190th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 18th "	9-598014	9 9 7	1-199752	1 3 2
Revenue from 191st to 200th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 19th "	10-077914	10 1 3	1-259739	1 4 2
Revenue from 201st to 210th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 20th "	10-581810	10 9 4	1-322726	1 5 2
Revenue from 211st to 220th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 21st "	11-110901	11 1 9	1-388863	1 6 3
Revenue from 221st to 230th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 22nd "	11-476446	11 6 8	1-427056	1 6 10
Revenue from 231st to 240th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 23rd "	11-737268	11 11 10	1-467158	1 7 6
Revenue from 241st to 250th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 24th "	12-071132	12 1 2	1-509266	1 8 2
Revenue from 251st to 260th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 25th "	12-427838	12 6 10	1-553480	1 8 10
Revenue from 261st to 270th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 26th "	12-799230	12 12 9	1-599904	1 9 7
Revenue from 271st to 280th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 27th "	13-189191	13 3 0	1-648649	1 10 5
Revenue from 281st to 290th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 28th "	13-598651	13 9 7	1-699831	1 11 2
Revenue from 291st to 300th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 29th "	14-028584	14 0 5	1-753573	1 12 1
Revenue from 301st to 310th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 30th "	14-480013	14 7 8	1-810002	1 13 0
Revenue from 311st to 320th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 31st "	14-954014	14 15 3	1-869252	1 13 11
Revenue from 321st to 330th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 32nd "	15-201714	15 3 3	1-900214	1 14 5
Revenue from 331st to 340th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 33rd "	15-461800	15 7 5	1-932725	1 14 11
Revenue from 341st to 350th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 34th "	15-734890	15 11 9	1-966861	1 15 6
Revenue from 351st to 360th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 35th "	16-021634	16 0 4	2-002704	2 0 1
Revenue from 361st to 370th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 36th "	16-322716	16 5 2	2-040339	2 0 8
Revenue from 371st to 380th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 37th "	16-638852	16 10 3	2-079856	2 1 3
Revenue from 381st to 390th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 38th "	16-970795	16 15 6	2-121347	2 1 11
Revenue from 391st to 400th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 39th "	17-319334	17 5 1	2-164917	2 2 8
Revenue from 401st to 410th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 40th "	17-685301	17 11 0	2-210663	2 3 4
Revenue from 411st to 420th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 41st "	18-069566	18 1 1	2-258696	2 4 2
Revenue from 421st to 430th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 42nd "	18-223044	18 3 7	2-277880	2 4 5
Revenue from 431st to 440th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 43rd "	18-384197	18 6 2	2-298025	2 4 9
Revenue from 441st to 450th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 44th "	18-553407	18 8 10	2-319176	2 5 1
Revenue from 451st to 460th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 45th "	18-731077	18 11 8	2-341385	2 5 6
Revenue from 461st to 470th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 46th "	18-917631	18 14 8	2-364704	2 5 10
Revenue from 471st to 480th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 47th "	19-113512	19 1 10	2-389189	2 6 3
Revenue from 481st to 490th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 48th "	19-319188	19 5 1	2-414898	2 6 8
Revenue from 491st to 500th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 49th "	19-535447	19 8 7	2-441893	2 7 1
Revenue from 501st to 510th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 50th "	19-761906	19 12 2	2-470238	2 7 6
Revenue from 511st to 520th year, 1 anna per Beegah.	" 51st and for ever. }	20-000000	20 0 0	2-500000	2 8 0

ASSAM AND CACHAR GRANTS.

CONDITIONS.	AMOUNT TO BE PAID.				
	For every Rupee of permanently assessed Jummah.			For every acre of assessed Land.	
1.	2.	3.	Rs. As. P.	4.	Rs. As. P.
Rent-free term, fifteen years.	In the 1st year,	7-763198	7 12 3	2-911199	2 14 7
Revenue from 16th to 25th year, 3 annas per acre.	" 2nd "	8-151358	8 2 5	3-056760	3 0 11
Revenue from 26th in perpetuity, 6 annas.	" 3rd "	8-558926	8 8 11	3-209598	3 3 4
	" 4th "	8-986872	8 15 9	3-370077	3 5 11
	" 5th "	9-436216	9 7 0	3-538581	3 8 7
	" 6th "	9-908027	9 14 6	3-715509	3 11 5
	" 7th "	10-403428	10 6 5	3-901284	3 14 5
	" 8th "	10-923600	10 14 9	4-096350	4 1 8
	" 9th "	11-469780	11 7 6	4-301166	4 4 10
	" 10th "	12-043269	12 0 8	4-516227	4 8 3
	" 11th "	12-645432	12 10 4	4-742037	4 11 10
	" 12th "	13-277704	13 4 5	4-979139	4 15 8
	" 13th "	13-941589	13 15 1	5-228097	5 3 8
	" 14th "	14-638669	14 10 3	5-489502	5 7 10
	" 15th "	15-370602	15 15 11	5-763975	5 12 3
	" 16th "	16-139132	16 2 3	6-052173	6 0 10
	" 17th "	16-446089	16 7 2	6-167283	6 2 8
	" 18th "	16-768394	16 12 4	6-288147	6 4 7
	" 19th "	17-106814	17 1 9	6-415056	6 6 8
	" 20th "	17-462154	17 7 5	6-548307	6 8 9
	" 21st "	17-835261	17 13 4	6-688224	6 11 0
	" 22nd "	18-227024	18 3 8	6-835134	6 13 4
	" 23rd "	18-638376	18 10 3	6-989391	6 15 10
	" 24th "	19-070295	19 1 1	7-151361	7 2 5
	" 25th "	19-523809	19 8 5	7-321428	7 5 1
	" 26th "	20-000000	20 0 0	7-500000	7 8 0
	and for ever. }				

NOTE.—The present value of the future payments of any Grant or of a compact part of any Grant will be found by multiplying the full permanently assessed Jummah of one year, by the number in Column 3, opposite the year of the Grant in which redemption is made; or by multiplying the assessed area of the Grant or compact part thereof by the number in Column 4; provided, however, that the amount to be paid is not in any case to be less than 2 Rupees 8 annas an acre on the whole area of the Grant, or of the part thereof, of which the revenue is redeemed.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 23rd December 1862.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secretary.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the second sale of Opium, the provision of 1861-62, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Wednesday, the 4th of February 1863, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 3,300 Chests, viz.,—

Behar Opium	...	1,860
Benares Opium	...	1,440
Total Chests	...	3,300

2. The general Conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1862, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th February 1863 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday, the 9th February 1863, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of

Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Thursday, the 19th February 1863.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1861-62 will be brought to sale, in the present year, on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 4th Mar. 1863	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 6th April "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Wednesday, 6th May "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 6th June "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Thursday, 9th July "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 10th Aug. "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 7th Sept. "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 6th Oct. "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 9th Nov. "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 7th Dec. "	1853	1464	3317
Total	18593	14424	33017

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

J. P. GRANT,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

Monthly Account of Salt on Sales, 31st December 1862.

1. AGENCIES.	2. Salt in store, the manufacture of years previous to 1267 or 1860-61.	3. 1267 or 1860-61.	4. 1268 or 1861-62.	5. TOTAL QUANTITY IN STORE.			6. Price per 100 Mds.
				Pungah.	Kurkutch.	Aggregate.	
<i>Hidgellee.</i>	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. As. P.
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russolpore	0 0 0	35509 0 0	130623 0 0	166132 0 0	0 0 0	166132 0 0	404 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kissenuggur	10392 0 0	1568 0 0	224763 0 0	236723 0 0	0 0 0	236723 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnuggur	0 0 0	52190 0 0	135234 0 0	187424 0 0	0 0 0	187424 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur	0 0 0	54312 0 0	246506 0 0	300818 0 0	0 0 0	300818 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Pooreeghatta	0 0 0	4088 0 0	92334 0 0	96422 0 0	0 0 0	96422 0 0	
Total	10392 0 0	147667 0 0	829460 0 0	987519 0 0	0 0 0	987519 0 0	
<i>Tumlook.</i>							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Narainpore	0 0 0	4701 0 0	714487 0 0	719188 0 0	0 0 0	719188 0 0	404 0 0
Total	0 0 0	4701 0 0	714487 0 0	719188 0 0	0 0 0	719188 0 0	
<i>Sulkea.</i>							
Kurkutch Salt, Madras Permit	742039 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	742039 0 0	742039 0 0	392 0 0
Ditto do., Chilka	152911 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	152911 0 0	152911 0 0	389 0 0
Ditto do., Scinde	0 0 0	500000 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	500000 0 0	500000 0 0	416 0 0
Mixed Kurkutch Salt	2679 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2679 0 0	2679 0 0	423 0 0
Pungah Salt, Cuttack	32063 0 0	75123 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	0 0 0	107186 0 0	
Ditto do., Balasore	16273 0 0	236686 0 0	146713 0 0	399672 0 0	0 0 0	399672 0 0	
Ditto do., Khordah	22807 0 0	102563 0 0	0 0 0	125430 0 0	0 0 0	125430 0 0	
Ditto do., Chilka	31696 0 0	91965 0 0	0 0 0	123681 0 0	0 0 0	123681 0 0	
Ditto do., Ramnuggur	28 0 0	47162 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	0 0 0	47190 0 0	325 0 0
Ditto do., Pooreeghatta	7719 0 0	24870 0 0	0 0 0	32589 0 0	0 0 0	32589 0 0	
Ditto do., Kissenuggur	1932 0 0	131038 0 0	0 0 0	132970 0 0	0 0 0	132970 0 0	
Ditto do., Narainpore	0 0 0	295796 0 0	0 0 0	295796 0 0	0 0 0	295796 0 0	
Total	1010207 0 0	1505203 0 0	146713 0 0	1264494 0 0	1397629 0 0	2662123 0 0	
<i>Ghoosery.</i>							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kalinuggur	0 0 0	102238 0 0	0 0 0	102238 0 0	0 0 0	102238 0 0	423 0 0
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Russolpore	0 0 0	49118 0 0	0 0 0	49118 0 0	0 0 0	49118 0 0	
Mixed Pungah Salt, Ghaut Ramnuggur, of 1265-66-67	0 0 0	68197 0 0	0 0 0	68197 0 0	0 0 0	68197 0 0	
Total	0 0 0	219553 0 0	0 0 0	219553 0 0	0 0 0	219553 0 0	
<i>Arracan.</i>							
Pungah Salt, Ghaut Kyouk Phyo	0 0 0	0 0 0	146 0 0	146 0 0	0 0 0	146 0 0	
Total	0 0 0	0 0 0	146 0 0	146 0 0	0 0 0	146 0 0	
<i>Chittagong.</i>							
Pungah Salt, Sudder Ghaut	0 0 0	50563 0 0	415436 0 0	465999 0 0	0 0 0	465999 0 0	404 0 0
Pungah Salt, Bhangkhally	0 0 0	0 0 0	30200 0 0	30200 0 0	0 0 0	30200 0 0	
Pungah Salt, Arracan	0 0 0	0 0 0	2185 0 0	2185 0 0	0 0 0	2185 0 0	
Kurkutch Salt, Madras	0 0 0	114096 0 0	225058 0 0	0 0 0	339154 0 0	339154 0 0	325 0 0
Kurkutch Salt, Judiah	0 0 0	3076 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3076 0 0	3076 0 0	
Total	0 0 0	167735 0 0	672879 0 0	498354 0 0	342230 0 0	840614 0 0	
<i>Cuttack.</i>							
Pungah Salt	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	222741 0 0	0 0 0	222741 0 0	325 0 0
Total	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	222741 0 0	0 0 0	222741 0 0	
<i>Pooree.</i>							
Pungah Salt	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	414100 0 0	0 0 0	414100 0 0	325 0 0
Kurkutch Salt	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1581409 0 0	1581409 0 0	
Total	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	414100 0 0	1581409 0 0	1995509 0 0	
<i>Balasore.</i>							
Pungah Salt	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	589412 0 0	0 0 0	589412 0 0	375 0 0
Total	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	589412 0 0	0 0 0	589412 0 0	
Grand Total	1020599 0 0	2044859 0 0	2303695 0 0	4015537 0 0	3321268 0 0	8236805 0 0	

N. B.—The above Salt is deliverable in quantities of ten maunds and upwards at the Government Depôts specified in Column 1, and at the prices stated in Column 6, to all applicants producing Rowannahs, which are procurable for all descriptions of Salt at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Port William,
22nd January 1863.

J. P. GRANT,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

STATEMENT shewing the importations of Salt (private property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 16th January 1863.

Description of Salt.	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.	In. Mds.
Liverpool Pungah...	12,34,109	10,20,492	1,53,234	24,07,835
French Kurkutch...	10,370	9,093	4,708	24,171
Ceylon "...	3,427	23,023	...	26,450
Bombay "...	1,06,242	1,37,082	...	2,43,324
Madras "...	33,776	51,395	26,969	1,12,140
Scinde "...	17,156	22,502	1,14,064	1,53,722
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch...	...	12,010	26,348	38,358
Moulrien "...	...	...	272	272
Muscat Rock "...	6,100	9,911	...	16,011
Total	14,11,180	12,85,508	3,25,595	30,22,283

J. P. GRANT,
Offg. Junior Secretary.
BOARD OF REVENUE ;
Fort William,
The 23rd January 1863. }

Notification.

BABOO BHUGWAN CHUNDER BOSE, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Furreedpore Treasury on the 14th instant.

BABOO UTILE BEHAREE PAUL, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Balasore Treasury on the 19th instant.

MR. J. J. S. DRIEBERG, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Maldah Treasury on the 19th instant.

E. F. HARRISON,
Offg. Depy. Audr. and Acct.-Gent.,
Bengal.
FORT WILLIAM,
The 23rd January 1863. }

Notice.

WILL be published, on an improved plan, on the 1st February, under the authority of the Government of Bengal, by the Civil Pay-Master, No. II. of the Civil List for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, shewing the names, designations, and emoluments of the Civil, Military and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in all Departments.

Price, Rupees 3 per copy.

Persons wishing for copies are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Civil Pay-Master.
CALCUTTA,
The 21st January 1863. }

Orders by the Vice Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

21. THE undermentioned is added to the list of successful Candidates for the First Examination in Arts:—

Second Division.
Khetter Mohun Chowdry ... Presidency College.
J. RICHARDS,
Offg. Registrar.
The 23rd January 1863.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least Depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 13th to 19th January 1863.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
	Ft. In.	
MATABANGAH.		
Above Entrance in Ganges	5 9	
On the Entrance Shoal	Closed.	
Thence to Hât Beauleah, 44 miles	1 3	
Hât Beauleah to Alickdeah	Closed.	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles	2 6	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles	4 3	
BHAUGIRUTTEE.		
Entrance	3 0	
Thence to Jeagunge	2 9	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles	3 9	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	4 0	
JELLINGHEE.		
Entrance	...	} Closed.
Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles	...	
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 miles	2 0	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles	2 0	

Height on Guage at Berhampore, on the 19th January 1863, 8½ inches.

R. G. SMYTH, Lieut., R. E.,
Offg. Supdt., Nuddea Rivers.
CAMP SOOTY,
The 20th January 1863. }

Notice

Is hereby given, that in consequence of the Court House at Allipore being under repair, the Courts of the Judge and the two Principal Sudder Ameens will be held at Nos. 2 and 4, Lower Circular Road, from the 30th instant, until further notice.

G. BRIGHT,
Offg. Civil and Sessions Judge.
ALLIPORE,
The 23rd January 1863. }

Notice.

BABOO BUGWAN CHUNDER BOSE, Deputy Collector of Furreedpore, has been authorized to draw Bills on Government Treasuries.

G. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner of Revenue.

JUNIOR SCHOLARS.

1863.

FIRST GRADE.

Okhoy Chunder Sircar, *Hooghly Collegiate School*.
 { G. W. DeRhe Phillipe, *Doveton College*.
 { Ram Churn Mitter, *Colootollah Branch School*.
 Sham Lal Bysack, *Free Church Institution, Calcutta*.
 Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, *Colootollah Branch School*.
 Jogendro Nath Bose, *Colootollah Branch School*.
 Sharut Chunder Banerjee, *Howrah School*.
 Tara Prosad Roy, *Dacca Collegiate School*.
 Nundo Lal Chatterjee, *Hooghly Collegiate School*.
 Anundo Mohun Bose, *Mymensing School*.

SECOND GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Wahee-oodeen, *Calcutta Madressah*.
 Gosto Behari Mullick, *Free Church, Institution Calcutta*.
 Troyluck Nath Bose, *Free Church Institution, Calcutta*.
 Joy Gopal Bose, *Colootollah Branch School*.
 Greesh Chunder Dey, *Doveton College*.
 Poorno Chunder Bose, *Colootollah Branch School*.
 Protocol Chunder Chatterjee, *General Assembly's Institution*.
 { Mutty Lal Roy Chowdry, *Colootollah Branch School*.
 { Juddo Nath Mitter, *Free Church Institution, Calcutta*.
 Huri Bullub Bose, *Hindu School*.
 { Gobind Prosad Roy, *Hindu School*.
 { Gobind Chunder Ghose, *Hindu School*.
 M. R. Lackersteen, *Doveton College*.
 { Tara Prosono Banerjee, *Colootollah Branch School*.
 { Gopal Lal Seal, *Oriental Seminary*.
 { Rajkisto Goopta, *Calcutta Training School*.
 { Joy Gopal Singh, *Free Church Institution, Calcutta*.
 Charles Paterson, *St. Paul's School*.
 Abdoor Ruzzak, *Calcutta Madressah*.

HOOGHLY CIRCLE.

Kurrunamoy Banerjee, *Ooterparah School*.
 Siddessur Banerjee, *Hooghly Branch School*.
 Ameer Ali, *Hooghly Collegiate School*.
 Borada Churn Banerjee, *Ooterparah School*.
 { Beraja Persad Bose, *Takee Aided School*.
 { Nuffer Chunder Chatterjee, *Hooghly Branch School*.
 { Bonomali Banerjee, *Hooghly Collegiate School*.
 { Kessori Lal Chowdry, *Jonye Training School*.
 Obenash Chunder Chatterjee, *Bullaghur Aided School*.

{ Debender Lal Shome, *Hooghly Collegiate School*.
 { Kedar Nath Chatterjee, *Ooterparah School*.
 Kedar Nath Dass, *Tribani Training School*.
 Chooney Lal Dass, *Hooghly Collegiate School*.
 Mohender Lal Goopta, *Syedpore Aided School*.

KISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Sham Lal Dutt, *Noral Aided School*.
 Greesh Chunder Singh, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School*.

Kedar Nath Ghose, *Jessore School*.
 Ramjuddo Banerjee, *Santipore Aided School*.
 Mohin Chunder Soarder, *Pubna School*.

BENHAMPORE CIRCLE.

Khetter Gopal Roy, *Bhagulpore School*.
 Krishna Chunder Sanial, *Rajshahi School*.

DACCA CIRCLE.

Lolit Mohun Roy, *Pogose School, Dacca*.
 Raj Mohun Dey, *Pogose School, Dacca*.
 Mohin Chunder Chatterjee, *Kalipara Aided School*.
 Serajul Islam, *Furreedpore School*.
 { Bunko Behari Goopta, *Pogose School, Dacca*.
 { Shama Churn Sein, *Dacca Collegiate School*.
 Boykanto Nath Roy, *Tagooria Aided School*.
 { Kali Prosono Bose, *Burrisal School*.
 { Issur Chunder Khanabesh, *Pogose School, Dacca*.
 { Tara Nath Chuckerbutty, *Furreedpore School*.

THIRD GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Preo Nath Mullick, *Colootollah Branch School*.
 H. A. Jewett, *Doveton College*.
 { Tolsee Dass Seal, *Colootollah Branch School*.
 { Beni Madhub Dutt, *Calcutta Training School*.
 { Preo Nath Mookerjee, *Calcutta Training School*.
 { Mutti Lal Koar, *Free Church Institution, Calcutta*.
 { Hera Lal Biswas, *Colootollah Branch School*.
 Rhedey Nath Bundo, *Free Church Institution, Calcutta*.
 Kedar Nath Bose, *Colootollah Branch School*.
 { Kali Bur Biswas, *Seal's Free College*.
 { W. R. Foley, *Doveton College*.
 { Kali Puddo Sein, *Colootollah Branch School*.
 { Shama Churn Ghose, *Colootollah Branch School*.
 { Gobind Chunder Rakhit, *Free Church Institution, Calcutta*.
 { Russik Behari Biswas, *Sanskrit College*.
 { Hari Krishna Chatterjee, *Sanskrit College*.
 { Shutti Kanto Mullick, *Calcutta Training Academy*.
 { Opandro Chunder Bose, *Free Church Institution, Calcutta*.
 { Guru Dyal Dass Goopta, *Colootollah Branch School*.
 { Kesub Chunder Ghose, *Hindu School*.
 { Nimoy Chunder Bose, *Hindu School*.
 Roy Narendro Nath Chowdry, *Bengal Academy*.
 { Kissen Chunder Banerjee, *General Assembly's Institution*.
 { Sree Nath Mitter, *Calcutta Training Academy*.
 { Deno Nath Banerjee, *Seal's Free College*.
 { Troy Luko Nath Paul, *Calcutta Training Academy*.

HOOGHLY CIRCLE.

Kali Nath Chatterjee, *Syedpore Aided School*.
 Sarodo Prosad Sen Goopta, *Howrah School*.
 { Raj Kristo Ghose, *Hooghly Collegiate School*.
 { Poorno Chunder Mitter, *Sulkea Aided School*.

{ Gopaul Chunder Mookerjee, *Jajoor Aided School.*
 { Russik Lal Ghose, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
 { Prosono Coomar Sein, *Konnagor Aided School.*
 { Koralee Churn Sirkar, *Midnapore School.*
 { Gopal Chunder Dutt, *Boroe Aided School.*
 { Mohendro Nath Bose, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
 { Kali Koomar Sein, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
 { Russo Moi Soor, *Barrackpore School.*
 { Kartik Chunder Paul, *Hooghly Branch School.*
 { Surut Chunder Banerjee, *Bulutee Aided School.*
 { Rojoni Nath Mitter, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
 { Greesh Chunder Roy, *Jajoor Aided School.*
 { Shoo tungsho Bhushun Roy, *Cossipore Aided School.*
 { Prosono Coomar Roy, *Sulkea Aided School.*
 { Umbica Churn Banerjee, *Howrah School.*
 { Biprodass Chatterjee, *Serampore College.*
 { Shoshee Bhoshun Banerjee, *Amlak Aided School.*
 { Jodoo Nath Bose, *Barrackpore School.*
 { Preo Nath Banerjee, *Baraset School.*
 { Behari Lal Chutto, *Bora Aided School.*
 { Bepin Behari Dutt, *Midnapore School.*
 { Neermol Chunder Mookerjee, *Ilsohba Mondlye Aided School.*
 { Nuffer Chunder Chuckerbutty, *Garden Reach Aided School.*
 { Jodoo Nath Chatterjee, *Baripore Aided School.*
 { Rajendro Goopta, *Halishuhar Aided School.*
 { Gopal Kisto Chuckerbutty, *Boroe Aided School.*
 { Jodoo Nath Mookerjee, *Konnagor Aided School.*
 { Medhoo Sudun Goopta, *Jogut Bullubpore Aided School.*
 { Annoda Prosad Banerjee, *Baripore Aided School.*
 { Nilkanto Chatterjee, *Paikpara Aided School.*
 { Guda Dhur Dass, *Pooree School.*

KISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Shoshee Bhoshun Sein, *Noral Aided School.*
 Rhedoy Nath Chuckerbutty, *Burdwan Moharaja's School.*
 Koonjo Behari Sircar, *Kulna Free Church Institution.*
 Dwarka Nath Bhattacharjee, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
 { Deno Bundoo Chowdry, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
 { Mon Mohun Sircar, *Beerbhoom School.*
 { Petamber Chatterjee, *Bancoorah School.*
 { Ooma Churn Seal, *Santipore Aided School.*
 { Shagore Chunder Chuckerbutty, *Kulna Free Church Institution.*
 { Sreedam Chunder Sein, *Kishnaghur Collegiate School.*
 { Oomesh Chunder Sircar, *Beerbhoom School.*
 { Hurri Bullub Moitri, *Comercolly Aided School.*

BERHAMPORE CIRCLE.

Sheo Shunker Sahai, *Chupra School.*
 Dabee Persaud, *Bhagulpore School.*
 Janokee Nath Pauray, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
 Kedar Nath Sein, *Rajshahye School.*
 { Jadub Chunder Mustowfee, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
 { Neel Comol Ghose, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
 { Punchoo Lall Roy, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
 { Koonjo Behari Naug, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
 { Sreesh Chunder Roy, *Rajshahye School.*
 { Bungsee Loll, *Bhagulpore School.*
 { Koylash Chunder Moonshi, *Rajshahi School.*
 { Obayd Rahman, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
 { Shaik Gour Ali, *Patna College.*

DACCA CIRCLE.

Goluk Chunder Chuckerbutty, *Burrisal School.*
 Kali Koomar Chatterjee, *Bangla Bazar School.*
 Sree Nath Mitter, *Jagooria Aided School.*
 Kali Prosono Chowdry, *Burrisal School.*
 Nondisur Surma, *Sibsagor School.*
 Jogo Bundo Bhodro, *Bangla Bazar School.*
 Mohun Chunder Chatterjee, *Kalipara Aided School.*
 { Mohendro Nath Chatterjee, *Fureedpore School.*
 { Raj Chunder Roy, *Mymensing School.*
 { Juggo Bundo Laba, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
 { Jadub Chunder Goshwami, *Gowhatti School.*
 { Durga Doss Doss, *Chittagong School.*
 { Rutna Dhur Dutt, *Sibsagor School.*
 { Doorga Churn Moitree, *Noakhali School.*

The 160 Students to whom Junior Scholarships have been awarded will hold them in the following affiliated Institutions:—

Presidency College	... 74
Sanserit College	... 2
Medical College	... 10
Civil Engineering College	... 4
Doveton College	... 5
St. Paul's School	... 1
Free Church Institution	... 10
Hooghly College	... 18
Kishnaghur College	... 9
Berhampore College	... 5
Dacca College	... 18
Patna	... 3
Serampore College	... 1

W. S. ATKINSON,

Director of Public Instruction.

Order by the Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Notification.

No. 1.

January 1863.—Mr. H. Beverley, Assistant Collector of Monghyr, (who assumed charge of the Monghyr Treasury from Mr. Officiating Collector C. E. Lance on the 14th instant), has been authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

A. MONEY,

Commissioner of Revenue,
Bhaugulpore Division.

Public Works Dept. Examination.

THE next half-yearly examination of Candidates for employment and promotion in the Public Works Department will commence at the Civil Engineering College, Calcutta, on Monday, the 2nd February 1863, at 10 A. M.

G. S. HILLS, Lieut., R. E.,

Offg. Principal.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
The 10th January 1863.

Nuddea Rivers' Division.

UPWARD MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kissingunge in the Month of December 1862.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	NAMES OF TOLL OFFICES.	Charcoal.		Coal.		Piece Goods, Native Produce.		Picee Goods, Imported Fabrics.		Hides.		Cotton.		Castor Seed.		Castor Oil.		Jaggery.		Jute.		Guany Bags.		Lime.		Limestone or Gneiss.		Grain.	
		Number of Boats.	Mauudage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.
Bhangrutee	Jungypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jellinghee	Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matabangah	Kissingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAMES OF RIVERS.	NAMES OF TOLL OFFICES.	Pulse.		Firewood.		Timbers.		Mustard Oil.		Sundry Oils.		Indigo.		Salt.		Sugar.		Tobacco.		Vegetables.		Sundries.		REMARKS.	
		Number of Boats.	Mauudage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Under the Head of CHALK comes Rice, Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c.; and under the Head of Pulse, Grain, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentile, Mustard Seed, &c., &c., are included.	
Bhangrutee	Jungypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jellinghee	Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matabangah	Kissingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

R. G. SMYTH, Lieutenant, R. E.,
Offg. Superintendent, Nuddea Rivers.

1st 18th January 1863.

Nuddea Rivers' Division.

DOWNWARD MONTHLY STATEMENT of Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kiseungunge in the Month of December 1862.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Charcoal.			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.			Cotton.			Castor Seed.			Castor Oil.			Jaggery.			Jute.			Gunny Bags.			Lime.			Limestone or Ghothing.			Grain.				
	Number of Boats.	Mauudage by River Measurement.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage by River Measurement.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage by River Measurement.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage by River Measurement.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage by River Measurement.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage by River Measurement.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage by River Measurement.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage by River Measurement.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage by River Measurement.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage by River Measurement.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage by River Measurement.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage by River Measurement.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Mauudage by River Measurement.	Mauudage of Cargo by estimate.					
Bhaugirtee...	1	275	100	3	130	8	4	590	133	2	975	88	7	1100	400	2	625	150	7	2225	1005	3	575	200	20	5525	2738
Jellinghee	43	23875	16825	2	325	200	16	4725	3375	28	10500	7125	1	375	250	33	18475	12575		
Matabangah	1	350	1500	in No.	175	75	1	325	100	7	2000	785

NAMES OF RIVERS.	NAMES OF TOLL OFFICES.	Pulse.			Firewood.			Timbers.			Mustard Oil.			Sundry Oils.			Indigo.			Salt.			Sugar.			Tobacco.			Vegetables.			Sundries.			REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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Bhaugirtee ...	Jungypore	73	22375	11035	7	1650	745	150	178	103

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Bhaugirtee	Jungypore	73	22375	11035	7	1650	745	150	1478	103	93475	591</

R. G. SMYTH, Lieutenant, R. E.,
Offg. Superintendent, Nuddea Rivers.

The 18th January 1863.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Barrackpore up to 4 o'clock P. M. of the 2nd March 1863, and opened there at noon on the day following in the presence of parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule.

2. Form of Tender will be supplied by the Commissariat Officer on application.
3. Tenders to be superscribed—"Tenders for Bread."
4. Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.
5. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Bank of Bengal Receipt or Government Promissory Note.
6. Parties may tender for each and any of the Stations separately or otherwise.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tenders.	DETAIL.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate quantity probably deliverable during the Contract may be more or less.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Installments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
	Bread	From 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864.	Barrackpore 3,66,000 Chinsurah 2,46,500 Berhampore 1,09,800	Ration Ground and Hospitals. To Commanding and Medical Officers.	Daily at half an hour before sunrise.	Barrackpore 500 Chinsurah 350 Berhampore 200	Barrackpore 2,500 Chinsurah 1,700 Berhampore 1,000	Very best, equal to Bread supplied to Officers' Messes.

BARRACKPORE ;
 Executive Commissariat Office,
 The 19th January 1863.

J. SYKES, Captain,
 Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

PEARL FISHERY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Pearl Fishery will take place at Aripo, in the Island of Ceylon, on or about the 2nd of March next 1863, and that the Bank to be fished is the South-East Chival Paar Bank, estimated to contain Oysters sufficient to employ one hundred Boats for twelve days.

It is therefore recommended that such Boat Owners and Divers as may wish to be employed at the said Fishery should be at Aripo on or before the 20th February next. And it is particularly notified, that the first day's fishing will positively take place on the first day in March that the weather may permit the Boats to fish.

The Fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the Oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

The arrangements of the Fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions.

All payments to be made in ready money in Ceylon Currency, or in East India Company's Rupees.

Drafts on the Banks in Colombo, or Bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at ten days' sight, will be taken on letters of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such Drafts or Bills.

For the convenience of purchasers the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces will be authorized to receive Cash Deposits from parties intending to become purchasers, and Receipts of these Officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the Fishery.

No deposit will be received for a less sum than Fifty pounds.

By His Excellency's Command,

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
Colombo, 12th December 1862. }

W. C. GIBSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Statement of the Produce and Valuation of 12,000 Oysters taken from the South-East part of the Chival Paar in November 1862.

DESCRIPTION, SIZE, NUMBER, AND QUALITY.				WEIGHT.					RATE OF VALUATION IN PAGODAS.	
No.	Description.	Size in Basket.	Number.	Quality in Chew.	Kalengies.	Manjadies.	Total.	Value.	Total Value.	Per Chew.
										Per Kalengy.
1	Aney	20	1	$\frac{1}{3}$	...	$\frac{1}{3}$	...	28 7 0	...	17 Star Pagodas.
2	Aney	...	3	$\frac{1}{3}$	...	$\frac{1}{3}$	...	17 10 0	...	13 do.
3	Masegoe	...	2	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	...
4	Kalippo	...	11	...	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	...	25 9 1	...	30 Star Pagodas.
5	Korowell	...	14	...	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	8 1 2	...	14 ditto.
6	Peesel	...	19	...	...	9	...	6 4 2	...	4 ditto.
							1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$		88 10 1	
7	Kalippo	30	5	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	7 10 0	...	25 ditto.
8	Korowell	...	4	...	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	...	5 12 0	...	12 ditto.
9	Peesel	...	13	...	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	...	1 9 1	...	2 ditto.
							0 9		14 15 1	
10	Anoothary	50	14	$\frac{1}{3}$	...	3	...	21 10 2	...	14 Star Pagodas.
11	Kalippo	...	20	...	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	...	12 9 1	...	16 ditto.
12	Korowell	...	6	...	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	...	7 1 1	...	9 ditto.
13	Peesel	...	53	...	...	14	...	8 12 1	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
							1 6		50 1 1	
14	Aney	80	20	$\frac{1}{3}$	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	16 12 2	...	12 Star Pagodas.
15	Masegoe	...	3	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	0 8 0	...	...
16	Kalippo	...	14	...	...	$7\frac{1}{2}$	...	15 15 2	...	13 ditto.
17	Korowell	...	19	...	...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	...	7 15 1	...	7 ditto.
18	Peesel	...	78	...	...	$13\frac{1}{2}$	...	5 5 2	...	$2\frac{1}{4}$ ditto.
							1 13 $\frac{1}{2}$		46 8 3	
19	Vadivoe ex-	100	...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	2	$18\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...
20	cluding	200	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	$16\frac{1}{2}$	...	200 6 0	200 6 0	7 Star Pagodas.
21	Madengoe	400	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	...	...	...	...	...
							8 15 $\frac{1}{2}$		...
22	Thools	600	...	...	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...
23		800	...	...	2	...	...	86 10 0	86 10 0	3 ditto.
24		1000	...	...	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...
							8 5 $\frac{1}{2}$		...
25	Masottool	...	...	...	2	$14\frac{1}{2}$	...	8 9 1	...	3 Rupees.
26	Shell Pearls	...	...	...	5	8	...	46 4 0	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$ Star Pagodas.
							8 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		54 13 1	
							29 13		542 0 3	

SELAVETORRE, }
The 30th November 1862. }

W. C. TWYNAM.
JAMES WORSLEY.
H. M. PATCHICO.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindaree right of Government to the several Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Shahabad, and mentioned in the Statement hereunto annexed, will be put up to sale, under orders of the Board of Revenue, No. 70, dated 8th July 1862, in the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 2nd March 1863, corresponding with the 27th Fagoon 1270 F. S.

The Purchasers of such Mehals will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one.

N. B.—Mehal Rehal No. 8 includes only the cultivated land within the boundaries of the Settlement Map, the jungle and waste land forming a separate Estate.

Number.	Towhee Number.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			B. C. G. D.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	4207	Kurunjâ, Pergunnah Beheea ...	724 14 12 0	1,905 0 0	3,810 0 0	The Sudder Jummals of these Estates include also the Road and Dak Cess.
2	4200	Aseelâ Sajhonlee, Pergunnah Beheea ...	820 8 10 0	1,962 0 0	3,924 0 0	
3	4209	Azumnugur, Pergunnah Powar...	366 14 1 0	453 8 0	907 0 0	
4	650	Sunhgee, Pergunnah Powar ...	1,268 10 11 0	2,044 10 0	4,089 4 0	
5	4206	Puttee Basouree, Pergunnah Powar ...	83 9 15 0	134 10 0	269 4 0	
6	609	Balbândh, Pergunnah Powar ...	978 11 12 0	1,113 0 0	2,226 0 0	
7	2755	Koreeur, Pergunnah Nonore ...	373 6 8 0	688 0 0	1,376 0 0	
8	2062	Rehul, Pergunnah Rhotas ...	1,305 10 4 0	580 0 0	1,160 0 0	
9	4154	Jaipore Chukeeâ, Pergunnah Peero ...	1,259 15 14 0	2,091 0 0	4,182 0 0	
10	4191	Koel, Pergunnah Peero ...	1,167 17 7 0	2,137 0 0	4,274 0 0	
11	4171	Nugree, Pergunnah Peero ...	2,538 11 4 0	3,850 0 0	7,700 0 0	
12	4173	Keshoporegungtee, Pergunnah Peero ...	162 10 18 0	70 0 0	140 0 0	
13	4135	Daworocâ, Pergunnah Peero ...	473 11 10 0	911 0 0	1,822 0 0	
15	4216	Dhamoil, No. 1, Pergunnah Beheea ...	49 17 5 0	75 0 0	150 0 0	

S. C. BAYLEY,

Officiating Collector.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, }

The 30th August 1862. }

Bengal Police.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, at Patna, up to 15th February next, for the supply, by contract, of the following Accoutrements:—

1. Brown leather Pouches for 20 rounds Carbine Ammunition, to be worn on the Waist Belts, without Shoulder Belts.
2. Brown leather Cap Pouches.
3. Brown leather Slings for Carbines.
4. Brown leather Scabbards, brass-mounted for Foot Police, Carbine bayonets.

The Sealed Tenders to state the terms and the rates at which the Articles can be supplied, as several thousands will be required; it is requested also that each Tender be accompanied by a deposit of 300 Rupees. Parties may tender for each Article separately or otherwise, and the Inspector-General reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting Tenders without assigning any reason.

E. B. BAKER,

*Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General
of Police, Lower Provinces.*

CAMP BATHIA,
The 12th January 1863. }

Notice.

As the Head Quarters of the TITALIAH Sub-Division are to be transferred to JALPIGOREE, it is hereby requested that all communications to the address of the Officer in charge be henceforth forwarded to JALPIGOREE.

T. A. DONOGH,

Dy. Magistrate and Dy. Collr.,

in charge of the Jalpigoree Sub-Division.

JALPIGOREE,
The 6th January 1863. }

বিজ্ঞপন।

যেহেতু মহকুমা তেতুলিয়ার সদর নোকাম তেতুলিয়া হইতে পরিবর্তন হইয়া জলপাইগুড়িতে স্থায়ী হইল মতে এতদ্বারা মানস যে উক্ত মহকুমার অধ্যক্ষের নামিক সমদয় চিঠী আদি এইক্ষণ অবধি জলপাইগুড়িতে প্রেরিত হয়।

T. A. DONOGH,

Dy. Magte. and Dy. Collr.

Notice

Is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the third day of February next, a Session of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its original jurisdiction, will be holden before Her Majesty's Justices of the said Court at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, in execution of a Writ of Mandamus issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster, directed to the Chief Justice and the other Judges of the High Court, for the viva voce examination on oath of George Frederick Behrends and other persons,

witnesses on the part of the Defendant, and also of Plaintiff, respectively, and that each party shall be at liberty to cross-examine the witnesses examined on behalf of the opposite party, and to re-examine their own, and that the samples of the Sugar in the said Writ mentioned be open to the inspection of the Plaintiff's witnesses, in a certain cause now depending before the said Court of Queen's Bench, wherein Joseph Bland is the Plaintiff and John Ogle is the Defendant, and for receiving other proofs therein as by the Statutes are required. Dated this 16th day of January 1863.

W. THEOBALD,
Prothonotary.

LYONS AND DODD,

Attorneys for Defendant.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, made in a cause wherein John George Hughes is the Plaintiff, and Charles Swinton Hogg and others are Defendants, bearing date the 24th day of July 1862, by the Registrar of the Court, at the Court House, in Calcutta, at 12 o'clock at noon, on Wednesday, the 28th day of January 1863, a piece of Garden Ground at Ballygunge, in Dhee Chuckerbariah, containing seven biggahs, fourteen cottahs, five chittacks, and two feet or thereabouts, formerly the property of Mr. John Hughes, of Calcutta, deceased. Particulars whereof, and Conditions of Sale, may be seen at the Registrar's Office, in the Court House, Calcutta, and at the Office of Messrs. Temple and Fenn, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 5, Old Post Office Street.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT;
Registrar's Office,
The 20th January 1863. }

TEMPLE & FENN,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

THE Twenty-fifth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 24th January 1863, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By Order of the Directors,

R. C. TULLOH,
Secretary.

UNCOVD. SERVICE FAMILY
PENSION FUND OFFICE,
The 6th December 1862. }

Partnership.

MR. ROBERT STUART ERSKINE has been admitted a Partner in our business carried on at Kidderpore under the style of John Teil & Co., and at Baleygunge under the style of Tomlin and Co., from the 1st January 1863.

JOHN TEIL AND CO.,
TOMLIN AND CO.

In the matter of Bhola-nauth Mullick, of Pun-
chanuntollah Lane, in
Calcutta, carrying on
business under the name,
style, and firm of Raj-
keesore Mullick and
Company, an Insolvent }
On Tuesday, the 20th
day of January instant,
it was ordered that the
matters of the petition
of the said Insolvent be
heard on Saturday, the
7th day of March next,
and that the said Insol-
vent do then attend to be examined by the said
Court.

Piddington, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Bhola-
nauth Mullick, of Pun-
chanuntollah Lane, in
Calcutta, carrying on
business under the name,
style, and firm of Raj-
keesore Mullick and
Company, an Insolvent. }
Notice, that the pe-
tition of the said Insol-
vent seeking the benefit
of the Act XI. Vic.,
cap. XXI., was filed in
the Office of the Chief
Clerk on the 20th day
of January instant, and
by an order of the same date the Estate and
Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the
Official Assignee.

Piddington, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Edwin }
Gwyther, an Insolvent. }
On Saturday, the 17th
day of January instant,
it was ordered that the hearing of this matter
do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 7th day of
February next, and that the order made in this
matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said
Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 7th
day of February next, and that the said Insolvent
do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Sims, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Prince }
Mahomed Fuckerood- }
deen, an Insolvent. }
On Saturday, the
10th day of January
instant, it was ordered
that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned
until Saturday, the 7th day of February next, and
that the order made in this matter for the *ad in-
terim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest
be enlarged to the said 7th day of February next,
and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be
examined by the said Court.

Hart, *Attorney.*

In the matter of William }
Samuel Palmer, an In- }
solvent. }
On Saturday, the 10th
day of January instant,
it was ordered that the
hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until
Saturday, the 7th day of March next, and that
the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined
by the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Alex- }
ander Wallace and }
Alexander Wallace }
On Saturday, the 17th
day of January instant,
it was ordered that the
hearing of these matters
do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 7th day of
February next, and that the said Insolvents do
then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Abbott and Carruthers, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Michael }
Baynan Elias, an Insol- }
vent. }
On Saturday, the 17th
day of January instant,
it was ordered that the
first Saturday in the month of February 1864
be appointed for the further hearing of this matter,
and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on
that day, the said Insolvent be discharged person-

ally as well as to his after acquired property from
all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and
against the said Insolvent at the time of the
filing of his petition for relief.

Shireore, *Attorney.*

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, }
The 23rd January 1863. }

Notice.

MR. STEPHEN E. PETROCOCHINO is authorized
to sign our Firm per procuration.

E. E. PETROCOCHINO & Co.

CALCUTTA, }
The 14th January 1863. }

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between
Herschell Dear and Alexander Christian as Rail-
way Contractors and Timber Merchants having
been dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th day
of June last, the undersigned is prepared to execute
orders for Timber of every description by con-
tract.

ALEXANDER CHRISTIAN.

MONGHYR, }
The 27th October 1862. }

Notice.

Zemindary Tuppa Narajole, in Zillah Midnapore,
to be let in Putnee in one or more Lots on
Tuesday, the 22nd Magh instant, (3rd of February
next). For particulars apply at the Rajtaree of
Burdwan.

Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited.

THE designation of the above Company is, with
the sanction of the Board of Trade, altered to
that of the British India Steam Navigation Com-
pany Limited.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,

Managing Agents in India,

B. I. S. N. Co. Limited.

CALCUTTA, }
The 6th January 1863. }

Notice.

THE Twenty-second Half-yearly General Meet-
ing of the Proprietors of the Calcutta Docking
Company Limited will be held at the City Office,
Thompson's Ghaut, on Tuesday, the 27th January
1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By Order of the Directors,

J. M. MELANY,

Superintendent.

CALCUTTA, }
The 6th January 1863. }

Notice.

ALL Persons having claims against the BAUGH
BAZAR SCREW COMPANY "LIMITED," are hereby
requested to lodge the same at the Office of the
undersigned on or before March 1st next, after
which date they will not be recognized.

JOHN BORRADAILE & Co.,

Secys. B. B. Screw Company Limited.

3, FAIRLIE PLACE, }
Calcutta, 17th January 1863. }

Lost,

In Bombay, the following Government Promissory Notes:—No. 8241, of the 5 Per Cent. Public Works Loan of 1854-55, for Rupees 500; Nos. 15216 and 15217, of the 5 Per Cent. Loan of 1856-57, for Rupees 1,000 each. The first originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and the other two in that of Hormusjee Sapoorejee, and were all last endorsed to Dorabjee Nowrojee, the Proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of these Notes, and Interest thereon, have been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Notes in favor of the Proprietor.

DORABJEE NOWROJEE, MAISTRY,
Residing at Bombay
Fort, Hunuman Lane,
House No. 18.

BOMBAY, }
27th December 1862. }

Lost or Stolen,

HALVES of New Currency Notes, Nos. 27968, 20261, 24700, 19906, 32091, 24210, and 30322, for Rupees 50 each. Payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

BEHARRY LALL MOOKERJEE.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed,

THE undermentioned Government Promissory Note, standing in the name of Alee Hoossain, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the Note and of Interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of the Proprietor.

No. 14024 of 579 of the 4 Per Cent. Loan of 1835-36, for Rupees 2,500.

ALEE HOOSSAIN.

LUCKNOW,
The 15th January 1863. }

Stolen

FROM the house of the undersigned on the night of the 15th January 1863 the following:—

The Title Deeds of a House No. 12, situated in Chassadhobaparra Street, Jorasanko, in the Town of Calcutta, and of a piece of land at Baksharra in Howrah, and Gold Ornaments.

The Public are cautioned against negotiating for the sale or mortgage of the house and land abovementioned.

GOBIN CHUNDER CHATTERJEE.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1863.

Notification.

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE will hold a Drawing-room at nine o'clock on the evening of Thursday, the 29th January 1863.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their Cards to the first Aide-de-Camp not later than two days previously, and also to bring Cards with them on the evening of the Drawing-room, to be given to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting.

Ladies not on the Government House list, who purpose to attend the Drawing-room, are requested, in sending their Cards to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting, to send also the name of the Lady who will present them.

Ladies who may desire to present others should themselves be present at the Drawing-room.

Ladies are requested to come in full dress but without Trains.

The Carriages of all who have the private entree will enter by the South-East Gateway and set down at the South entrance of Government House.

All other Carriages will enter by the North-East Gateway, set down at the foot of the steps of the Grand Entrance, and pass out by the North-West Gateway.

By Order,

ARTHUR SCOTT,

Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st January 1863, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 63 OF 1862.

A Bill for conferring upon the High Courts of Judicature in India the jurisdiction and powers vested in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England.

WHEREAS it is expedient to confer upon the High Courts of Judicature in India the jurisdiction and powers vested in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England by the Act 20 and 21 Victoria, Chapter 85, as amended by the Acts 22, and 23 Victoria, Chapter 61, and 23 and 24 Victoria, Chapter 144 ; It is enacted as follows :—

monial Causes in England by the Act 20 and 21 Victoria, Chapter 85, as amended by the Acts 22, and 23 Victoria, Chapter 61, and 23 and 24 Victoria, Chapter 144 ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. From the time that this Act shall come into operation, the jurisdiction now exercised by the said High Courts in respect of Divorce *a mensâ et thoro*, and in all other causes, suits, and matters, matrimonial shall be exercised subject to the provisions in this Act contained, and not otherwise : except so far as relates to the granting of marriage licenses which may be granted as if this Act had not been passed.

II. Any decree or order of the late Supreme Courts of Judicature at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay sitting on the ecclesiastical side, or of any of the said High Courts sitting in the exercise of their matrimonial jurisdiction respectively in any cause or matter matrimonial, may be enforced and dealt with by the said High Courts respectively as hereinafter mentioned, in like manner as if such decree or order had been originally made under this Act by the Court so enforcing or dealing with the same.

III. All suits and proceedings in causes and matters matrimonial which at the time of this Act coming into operation shall be pending in any of the said High Courts shall be dealt with and decided by such Court, so far as may be, as if the same had been originally instituted in such Court under this Act.

IV. Subject to the provisions contained in this Act, the said High Courts shall, in all suits and proceedings under this Act, proceed and act and give relief on principles and rules which in the opinion of the said Courts shall be as nearly as may be conformable to the principles and rules on which the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England may for the time being act and give relief. And, subject as above, all proceedings under this Act between party and party shall be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

V. No decree shall hereafter be made for a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*, but in all cases in which a decree for divorce *a mensâ et thoro* might now be pronounced, the High Court may pronounce a decree for a judicial separation, which shall have the same force and the same consequences as a divorce *amensâ et thoro* now has.

VI. A sentence of judicial separation (which shall have the effect of a divorce *a mensâ et thoro* under the existing law, and such other legal effect as herein mentioned) may be obtained either by the husband or the wife, on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years or upwards.

VII. In every case of a judicial separation under this Act, the wife shall, from the date of the sentence, and whilst the separation shall continue, be considered as a *Feme sole* with respect to property of every description which she may acquire, or which come to or devolve upon her; and such property may be disposed of by her in all respects as a *Feme sole*, and on her decease the same shall in case she shall die intestate, go as the same would have gone if her husband had been then dead; provided that, if any such wife should again cohabit with her husband, all such property as she may be entitled to when such cohabitation shall take place shall be held to her separate use, subject, however, to any agreement in writing made between herself and husband whilst separate.

VIII. In every case of a judicial separation under this Act, the wife shall, whilst so separated, be considered as a *Feme sole* for the purposes of contract and wrongs and injuries, and suing and being sued in any Civil proceedings; and her husband shall not be liable in respect of any engagement or contract she may have entered into, or for any wrongful act or omission by her, or for any costs she may incur as plaintiff or defendant; provided that where, upon any such judicial separation, alimony has been decreed or ordered to be paid to the wife, and the same shall not be duly paid by the husband, he shall be liable for necessities supplied for her use; provided also that nothing shall prevent the wife from joining, at any time during such separation, in the exercise of any joint power given to herself and her husband.

IX. Application for restitution of conjugal rights or for judicial separation on any one of the grounds aforesaid may be made by either husband or wife, by petition to the High Court, and the said High Court on being satisfied of the truth of the allegations contained in such application, and that there is no legal ground why the same should not be granted, may decree such restitution of conjugal rights or judicial separation accordingly, and where the application is by the wife, may make any order for alimony which shall be deemed just.

X. A wife deserted by her husband may, at any time after such desertion, apply to the High Court, for an order to protect any money or property she may acquire by her lawful industry, and property which she may become possessed of after such desertion, against her husband or his creditors or any person claiming under him; and the said Court, if satisfied of the fact of such desertion, and that the same was without reasonable cause, and that the wife is maintaining herself by her own industry or property, may make and give to the wife an order protecting her earnings and property acquired since the commencement of such desertion from her husband and all creditors and persons claiming under him, and such earnings and property shall belong to the wife as if she were *Feme sole*. Provided that it shall be lawful for the husband, and any creditor or other person claiming under him, to apply to the Court by which such order was made, for the discharge thereof. Provided also, that if the husband or any creditor of or person claiming under the husband shall seize or continue to hold any property of the wife after notice of any such order, he shall be liable, at the suit of the wife (which she is hereby empowered to bring), to restore the specific property, and also for a sum equal to double the value of the property, so seized or held after such notice as aforesaid. If any such order of protection be made, the wife shall during the continuance thereof be, and be deemed to have been during such desertion of her, in the like position in all respects, with regard to property and contracts, and suing and being sued, as she would be under this Act if she obtained a decree of judicial separation.

XI. Any husband or wife, upon the application of whose wife or husband, as the case may be, a decree of judicial separation has been pronounced, may, at any time thereafter, present a petition to the Court by which the decree was pronounced praying for a reversal of such decree on the ground that it was obtained in his or her absence, and that there was reasonable ground for the alleged desertion, where desertion was the ground of such decree; and the Court may, on being satisfied of the truth of the allegations of such petition, reverse the decree accordingly, but the reversal thereof shall not prejudice or affect the rights or remedies which any other person would have had in case such reversal had not been decreed, in respect of any debts, contracts, or acts of the wife incurred, entered into, or done between the times of the sentence of separation, and of the reversal thereof.

XII. It shall be lawful for any husband to present a petition to the High Court, praying that his marriage may be dissolved, on the ground that his wife has since the celebration thereof been guilty of adultery; and it shall be lawful for any wife to present a petition to the said Court, praying that her marriage may be dissolved on the ground that since the celebration thereof her husband has been guilty of incestuous adultery, or of marriage with another woman with adultery, or of rape, or of sodomy or bestiality, or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as

without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*, or of adultery coupled with desertion, without reasonable excuse, for two years or upwards; and every such petition shall state, as distinctly as the nature of the case permits, the facts on which the claim to have such marriage dissolved is founded. Provided

that, for the purposes of this Act, incestuous adultery shall be taken to mean adultery committed by a husband with a woman with whom, if his wife were dead, he could not lawfully contract marriage by reason of her being within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity; and marriage with another woman shall be taken to mean marriage of any person being married to any other person during the life of the former wife, whether the second marriage shall have taken place within the dominions of Her Majesty or elsewhere.

XIII. Upon any such petition presented by a husband the petitioner shall make the alleged adulterer a co-respondent to the said petition, unless on special grounds, to be allowed by the Court, he shall be excused from so doing; and on every petition presented by a wife for dissolution of marriage, the Court, if it see fit, may direct that the person with whom the husband is alleged to have committed adultery be made a respondent.

XIV. Upon any such petition for the dissolution of a marriage, it shall be the duty of the Court to satisfy itself, so far as it reasonably can, not only as to the facts alleged, but also whether or no the petitioner has been in any manner accessory to or conniving at the adultery, or has condoned the same, and shall also inquire into any counter-charge which may be made against the petitioner.

XV. In case the Court, on the evidence in relation to any such petition, shall not be satisfied that the alleged adultery has been committed, or shall find that the petitioner has, during the marriage, been accessory to or conniving at the adultery of the other party to the marriage, or has condoned, the adultery complained of, or that the petition is presented or prosecuted in collusion with either of the respondents, then and in any of the said cases the Court shall dismiss the said petition.

XVI. In case the Court shall be satisfied on the evidence that the case of the petitioner has been proved, and shall not find that the petitioner has been in any manner accessory to or conniving at the adultery of the other party to the marriage, or has condoned the adultery complained of, or that the petition is presented or prosecuted in collusion with either of the respondents, then the Court shall pronounce a decree declaring such marriage to be dissolved in the manner and subject to all the provisions and limitations in the next following Section of this Act made and declared. Provided always, that the Court shall not be bound to pronounce such decree if it shall find that the petitioner has during the marriage been guilty of adultery, or if the petitioner shall, in the opinion of the Court, have been guilty of unreasonable

delay in presenting or prosecuting such petition, or of cruelty towards the other party to the marriage, or of having deserted or wilfully separated himself or herself from the other party before the adultery complained of, and without reasonable excuse, or of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

XVII. Every decree for a Divorce shall, in the first instance, be a *Decree Nisi*, to be made absolute till after the expiration of such time, not less than three months from the pronouncing thereof, as the Court shall by general or special order from time to time direct; and during that period any person shall be at liberty, in such manner as the Court shall by general or special order in that behalf from time to time direct, to show cause why the said decree should not be made absolute by reason of the same having been obtained by collusion or by reason of material facts not brought before the Court, and, on cause being so shown, the Court shall deal with the case by making the decree absolute, or by reversing the *Decree Nisi* or by requiring further inquiry, or otherwise as justice may require; and at any time during the progress of the cause or before the decree is made absolute, any person may give information to the Solicitor to Government at the place where the said Court is established of any matter material to the due decision of the case, who may thereupon take such steps as the Advocate-General at the said place may deem necessary or expedient; and if from any such information or otherwise the said Solicitor shall suspect that any parties to the suit are or have been acting in collusion for the purpose of obtaining a Divorce contrary to the justice of the case, he may, under the direction of the Advocate-General, and by leave of the Court, intervene in the suit, alleging such case of collusion, and retain Counsel, and subpoena witnesses to prove it; and it shall be lawful for the Court to order the costs of such Counsel and witnesses and otherwise arising from such intervention, to be paid by the parties or such one or more of them as it shall see fit, including a wife if she have separate property; and in case the said Solicitor shall not thereby be fully satisfied his reasonable costs, he shall be entitled to charge and to be re-imbursed the difference as part of the expenses of his Office.

XVIII. The Court may, if it shall think fit, on any decree absolute declaring a marriage to be dissolved, order that the husband shall to the satisfaction of the Court secure to the wife such gross sum of money, or such annual sum of money for any term not exceeding her own life, as having regard to her fortune (if any), to the ability of the husband, and to the conduct of the parties, it shall deem reasonable, and for that purpose may cause a proper deed or instrument to be executed by all necessary parties; and the said Court may in such case, if it shall see fit, suspend the pronouncing of its decree until such deed shall have been duly executed: and upon any petition for dissolution of marriage, the Court shall have the same power to make interim orders for payment of money, by way of alimony or otherwise, to the wife, as it would have in a suit instituted for judicial separation.

XIX. Any husband may, either in a petition for dissolution of marriage or claim damages from for judicial separation, or in a petition limited to such object only, claim damages from any person on the ground of his having committed adultery with the wife of such petitioner, and such petition shall be served on the alleged adulterer and the wife, unless the Court shall dispense with such service or direct some other service to be substituted; and the claim made by every such petition shall be heard and tried on the same principles, in the same manner, and subject to the same or the like rules and regulations as actions for criminal conversation may now be tried and decided in the High Court sitting as a Court of ordinary original Civil jurisdiction; and the damages to be recovered on any such petition shall be ascertained by the said Court, although the respondents or either of them may not appear; and after the decision has been given, the Court shall have power to direct in what manner such damages shall be paid or applied, and to direct that the whole or any part thereof shall be settled for the benefit of the children (if any) of the marriage, or as a provision for the maintenance of the wife.

XX. Whenever in any petition presented by a husband the alleged adulterer shall have been made a co-respondent, and the adultery shall have been established, it shall be lawful for the Court to order the adulterer to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

XXI. In any suit or other proceeding for obtaining a judicial separation or a decree of nullity of marriage, and on any petition for dissolving a marriage, the High Court may from time to time, before making its final decree, make such interim orders, and may make such provision in the final decree as it may deem just and proper with respect to the custody, maintenance, and education of the children the marriage of whose parents is the subject of such suit or other proceeding, and may, if it shall think fit, direct proper proceedings to be taken for placing such children under the protection of the said High Court.

XXII. Every person seeking a decree of nullity of marriage, or a decree of judicial separation, or a dissolution of marriage, or a decree in a suit of jactitation of marriage, shall, together with the petition or other application for the same, file an affidavit verifying the same so far as he or she is able to do so, and stating that there is not any collusion or connivance between the deponent and the other party to the marriage.

XXIII. Every such petition shall be served on the party to be affected thereby, either within or without British India, in such manner as the Court shall by any general or special order from time to time direct. Provided always, that the Court may dispense with such service altogether in case it shall seem necessary or expedient so to do.

XXIV. In any case in which the Court shall pronounce a sentence of divorce or judicial separation for adultery of the wife, if it shall be made to appear to the Court that the wife is entitled to any property either in possession or reversion, it shall be lawful for the Court, if it shall think proper, to order such settlement as it shall think reasonable to be made of such property or any part thereof, for the benefit of the innocent party, and of the children of the marriage or either or any of them. And any instrument executed pursuant to any order of the Court at the time of or after the pronouncing of a final decree of divorce or judicial separation shall be deemed valid and effectual in law, notwithstanding the existence of the disability of coverture at the time of the execution thereof.

XXV. The witnesses in all proceedings, before the Court where there attendance can be had, shall be sworn and examined orally in open Court. Provided that parties shall be at liberty to verify their respective cases in whole or in part by affidavit, but so that the deponent in every such affidavit shall, on the application of the opposite party or by direction of the Court, be subject to be cross-examined by or on behalf of the opposite party orally in open Court, and after such cross-examination may be re-examined orally in open Court as aforesaid by or on behalf of the party by whom such affidavit was filed.

XXVI. On any petition presented by a wife, praying that her marriage may be dissolved by reason of her husband having been guilty of adultery coupled with cruelty, or of adultery coupled with desertion, the husband and wife respectively, shall be competent and compellable to give evidence of or relating to such cruelty or desertion.

XXVII. All decrees and orders to be made by the Court in any suit, proceeding, or petition to be instituted under authority of this Act shall be enforced and put in execution in the same or the like manner as the judgments, orders, and decrees of the High Court passed in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction may be enforced and put in execution.

XXVIII. The Court after a final decree of nullity of marriage or dissolution of marriage may require into the existence of antenuptial or post-nuptial settlements made on the parties whose marriage is the subject of the decree, and may make such orders with reference to the application of the whole or a portion of the property settled either for the benefit of the children of the marriage or of this respective parents as to the Court shall seem fit.

XXIX. In every case of a petition for a dissolution of marriage, it shall be lawful for the Court, if it shall see fit, to direct all necessary papers in the matter to be sent to the Solicitor to Government at the place where the said Court is established, who shall, under the directions of the Advocate General at

the said place, instruct Counsel to argue before the Court any question in relation to such matter, and which the Court may deem it necessary or expedient to have fully argued; and it shall be lawful for the Court to order the costs of such Counsel and otherwise arising from such intervention to be paid by the parties or such one or more of them as it shall see fit, including a wife, if she have separate property: and in case the said Solicitor shall not be thereby fully satisfied his reasonable costs, he shall be entitled to charge and to be re-imbursed the difference as part of the expenses of his Office.

XXX. In all cases in which any of the said Court may direct High Courts shall make any payment of alimony decree or order for alimony, it to wife or to her trustee may direct the same to be paid either to the wife herself, or to any trustee on her behalf to be approved by the Court, and may impose any terms or restrictions which to the Court may seem expedient, and may from time to time appoint a new trustee, if for any reason it shall appear to the Court expedient so to do.

XXXI. An appeal shall lie to the said High Court from any order or judgment in any suit or proceeding under this Act of one or more Judges of the said High Court or of any Division Court: Provided that no such appeal shall lie to the said High Court as aforesaid from any such order or judgment made or passed by a majority of the full number of Judges of the said High Court, but that the right of appeal in such case shall lie to Her Majesty's Privy Council, and provided also that there shall be no appeal on the subject of costs only.

XXXII. Any person may appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council from any decision on a petition for the dissolution of a marriage under this Act of any of the said High Courts made on appeal, and from any final judgement, decree, or order made under this Act by a majority of the full number of Judges of any of the said High Courts as hereinbefore mentioned, subject always to such rules and orders of Her Majesty's Privy Council as may from time to time be in force relating to appeals to the said Privy Council.

XXXIII. When the time limited for appealing against any decree dissolving a marriage shall have expired, and no appeal shall have been presented against such decree, or when any such appeal shall have been dismissed, or when in the result of any appeal any marriage shall be declared to be dissolved, but not sooner, it shall be lawful for the respective parties thereto to marry again, as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death. Provided always, that no Clergyman in Holy Orders of the Church of England shall be compelled to

No Clergyman compelled to solemnize certain marriage person whose former marriage may have been dissolved on ground of his or her adultery, or shall be liable to any suit, penalty, or censure for solemnizing or refusing to solemnize the marriage of any such person.

XXXIV. Provided always, that when any Minister of any Church or Chapel of the Church of England shall refuse to perform such marriage service between any persons who but for such refusal would be entitled to have the same service performed in such Church or Chapel such Minister shall permit any other Minister in Holy Orders of the said Church, entitled to officiate within the diocese in which such Church or Chapel is situate, perform such marriage service in such Church or Chapel.

XXXV. The Court after a final decree of judicial separation, nullity of marriage, or dissolution of marriage, may upon application (by petition) for this purpose make, from time to time, all such orders and provision with respect to the custody, maintenance and education of children, marriage of the whose parents was the subject of the decree, or for placing such children under the protection of the said High Court as might have been made by such final decree, or by interim orders in case the proceedings for obtaining such decree were still pending.

XXXVI. After this Act shall have come into operation no action shall be maintainable in any of the said High Courts for Criminal conversation.

XXXVII. Nothing in this Act contained shall be taken to enable any husband or wife to make any application or maintain any suit under this Act, who might not (so far as the jurisdiction of the Court is concerned) have before the passing of this Act obtained a decree of divorce *a mensa et thoro* from the said High Court.

XXXVIII. Unless the contrary appears from the context, words importing the singular number shall include the plural number and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number; and words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

XXXIX. This Act shall come into operation on the 1st of January 1863.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to place the Matrimonial Law administered by the High Courts, in the exercise of their original jurisdiction, on the same footing as the Matrimonial Law administered by the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England.

The 9th Section of the Act of Parliament for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India (24 and 25 Vic., Ch. 104) provides that the High Courts shall exercise such Matrimonial Jurisdiction as Her Majesty by Letters Patent shall grant and direct. Under the authority thus conferred by Parliament, the 35th Section of the Letters Patent, constituting the High Courts of Judicature, provides as follows:—

“And we do farther ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal shall have Jurisdiction in matters Matrimonial between our subjects professing the Christian religion, and that such Jurisdiction shall extend to the local limits

"within which the Supreme Court now has Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be held to interfere with the exercise of any Jurisdiction in matters Matrimonial by any Court not established by Royal Charter within the said Presidency lawfully possessed thereof."

In the Despatch of the Secretary of State transmitting the Letters Patent, the of State, Judicial, No. 24, 33rd and 34th paragraphs are dated 14th May 1862, to the following effect:—

33. "Her Majesty's Government are desirous of placing the Christian subjects of the Crown within the Presidency in the same position under the High Court, as to matters Matrimonial in general, as they now are under the Supreme Court, and this they believe to be effected by Clause 35 of the Charter. But they consider it expedient that the High Court should possess, in addition, the power of decreeing divorce which the Supreme Court does not possess, in other words, that the High Court should have the same Jurisdiction as the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England, established in virtue of the Act 20 and 21 Vic., C 85 and in regard to which further provisions were made by 22 and 23 Vic., C. 61, and 23 and 24 Vic., C 144. The Act of Parliament for establishing the High Courts, however, does not purport to give to the Crown the power of importing into the Charter all the provisions of the Divorce Court Act, and some of them, the Crown clearly could not so import, such, for instance, as those which prescribe the period of re-marriage, and those which exempt from punishment clergymen refusing to re-marry adulterers. All these are, in truth, matters for Indian legislation, and I request that you will immediately take the subject into your consideration, and introduce into your Council a Bill for conferring upon the High Court, the Jurisdiction and Powers of the Divorce Court in England, one of the provisions of which should be to give an appeal to the Privy Council in those cases in which the Divorce Court Act gives an appeal to the House of Lords."

34. "The object of the provision at the end of Clause 35 is to obviate any doubt that may possibly arise as to whether, by vesting the High Court with the powers of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England, it was intended to take away from the Courts within the division of the Presidency, not established by Royal Charter, any Jurisdiction which they might have in matters matrimonial, as for instance in a suit for alimony between Armenians or Native Christians. With any such Jurisdiction it is not intended to interfere."

In addition to the Act of Parliament mentioned by the Secretary of State as regulating the Jurisdiction of the English Divorce Court the Statute 25 & 26 Vic. Ch. 81 has been passed in the year just expired (1862). The object of this Statute is to render perpetual 23 and 24 Vic Ch. 144 the duration of which had been originally limited to two years.

The Draft of a Bill has been prepared to give effect to the Secretary of State's instructions, but some variations from the English Statutes in respect of Procedure have been adopted.

With a view to uniformity in practice in the several branches of Jurisdiction, the Bill provides that the Procedure of the the Code of Civil Procedure shall be followed, instead of the Rules of Her Majesty's Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England and it omits the provision in 20 and 21 Vic. Ch. 85 respecting the occasional trial of questions of fact by Juries.

In respect of fees, it has been considered that the Act XX of 1862, (lately continued by the Governor-General in Council for another year), renders special legislation unnecessary.

The power of intervening in suits, given by 23 and 24 Vic., Ch. 144, to the Attorney General and the

Queen's Proctor is, in this Bill, given to the Advocate General and the Solicitor to Government.

There are also other variations of a minor and verbal character.

The Draft Bill having been submitted to the Judges of the several High Courts, with a request that they would favour the Government with their opinions on it, communications have been received, and will be laid before the Council, from the Judges at Calcutta and Bombay. In these letters there are several important suggestions, and the Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta has intimated that he considers it doubtful whether decrees by the High Court under the proposed Act, dissolving the marriages of persons who have been married in England, would have legal effect there. The question is one of considerable difficulty as well as of great importance, and has been stated to the Secretary of State, with the view of obtaining the opinion of Her Majesty's Law Officers, and, if necessary, some legislative measure to remove all doubt.

(Sd) HENRY S. MAINE.

The 1st January 1863.

M. WYLIE,

Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council having received the assent of His Honor on the 17th January 1863, was assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 21st idem, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1863.

An Act to abate and prevent nuisances arising from the Smoke of Furnaces in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.

WHEREAS it is expedient to abate and prevent nuisances arising from the smoke of furnaces in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Every furnace employed or to be employed any where within the Town or Suburbs of Calcutta in the working of Engines by steam, and every furnace employed or to be employed within the said Town or Suburbs in any works, or in any building used for the purposes of Trade or Manufacture (although a Steam Engine be not used or employed therein), shall be constructed or altered so as to consume or burn the smoke arising from such furnace on and after the first day of July 1864. And if any person, on or after the said first day of July 1864, and within the Town and Suburbs aforesaid, shall use any such furnace which shall not be constructed or altered so as to consume or burn its own smoke, or shall so negligently use any such furnace as that the smoke arising therefrom shall not be effectually consumed or burnt, or shall not use the best practicable means for preventing or counteracting such smoke, every person so offending, being the owner or occupier of the premises, or being a Foreman or other person employed by such owner or occupier in charge of such furnace shall, upon a summary conviction for

such offence before any Magistrate, forfeit and pay a sum of not more than fifty Rupees, and upon a second conviction for such offence the sum of one hundred Rupees, and for each subsequent conviction a sum double the amount of the penalty imposed for the last preceding conviction. Provided always that this Act shall

Exception as to Locomotive Engines and Steam Vessels. not apply to any Locomotive Engine used wholly upon any Railway in the Suburbs of

Calcutta, nor to any Steam Vessel which is not employed as a Ferry boat plying from any one place within the said Town and Suburbs of Calcutta to any other place within the said limits.

II. The words "consume or burn the smoke"

Interpretation of as used in this Act shall not be the term "consume or burn the smoke," held to mean "consume or burn every particle of the smoke," and the Magistrate before whom any person shall be summoned may remit the penalties enacted by this Act if he shall be satisfied that such person has so constructed or altered his furnace as to consume or burn, as far as possible, all the smoke arising from such furnace, and has carefully attended to the same, and consumed or burned, as far as possible, the smoke arising from such furnace.

III. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate to

Magistrate may grant order giving power to inspect a furnace. grant an order authorizing any person therein named to inspect any furnace to which the provisions of this Act shall apply and to examine the

construction thereof. If the owner or occupier of any premises to which the provisions of this Act shall apply, shall refuse to allow his premises to be inspected by a person duly authorized by a Magistrate for that purpose, it shall be lawful for any Police Officer or other person authorized by the order in writing of a Magistrate, with or without any Assistants, to enter into and upon such premises and to inspect the same and examine any furnace therein; and any person obstructing any such Police Officer or other person or his Assistants in the execution of any such order shall, upon a summary conviction for such offence before a Magistrate, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

Penalty for obstructing inspection. order shall, upon a summary conviction for such offence before a Magistrate, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

IV. No information shall be laid against any

No information to be laid except by authority of Magistrate. person for the recovery of any penalty under this Act, except by the authority of a Magistrate.

V. In this Act the word "Magistrate," as

Interpretation. "Magistrate." regards cases arising within the local limits of the Town of Calcutta, shall mean any Magistrate of Police for the said Town, and as regards cases arising without the said Town shall mean any Officer having the full powers of a Magistrate: and the term "Suburbs of Calcutta" shall include

"Suburbs." the Suburbs of Calcutta and the Station of Howrah as defined and described in Act XXI of 1857 (for making better provision for the order and good Government of the Suburbs of Calcutta and of the Station of Howrah.)

VI. Words used in the singular number in this

Words in the singular number to comprise words in the plural. Act shall be held to comprise the plural, and words used in the plural number to comprise the singular.

VII. All penalties imposed by this Act may be recovered, if for offences not committed within the local limits of the Town of Calcutta,

Recovery of penalties. in the manner prescribed for the recovery of fines by Section LXI of Act XXV of 1861 (for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter), and if for offences committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed for the recovery of penalties by Act XIII of 1856 (for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay) and Act XLVIII of 1860 (to amend Act XIII of 1856) or any other Act for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta in force for the time being. All

Penalties how to be disposed of. penalties to be levied under this Act shall be disposed of in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from time to time shall direct.

A. G. MACPHERSON,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

Legislative Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 589.

Port William, the 27th January 1863.

Notification.—The undermentioned Gentlemen appointed by the Secretary of State for India Members of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment have reported their arrival per Steamer *Nemesis*, which reached the Sand Heads on the 11th instant, viz.:—

Mr. Fredrick William Joseph Rees.

„ Arthur Fenning Millett.

„ Thomas William Rawlins, and

„ Charles Donovan.

No. 590.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 515, dated the 22nd instant, relative to the re-attachment to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude, of Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, of the Civil Service, for "12th instant" READ 12th ultimo.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 31.

REVENUE.

Port William, the 26th January 1863.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that the Jagheerdars of Paldeo and Dhoorwe have abolished all transit duties within their respective Estates.

No. 38.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that the Rajahs of Jhaboos and Ali Rajpore have abolished all duties on Cotton within their respective States.

No. 35.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that the Jagheerdars of Paharee and Logassee have abolished all transit duties within their respective Estates.

No. 93.

POLITICAL.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to confer the title of Raja Bahadur upon Dun Sing, the elected Ruler of Nusteng, in the Cossyah Hills.

No. 158.

GENERAL.

The 27th January 1863.

Captain R. C. Burn, Assistant Commissioner, First Class, Martaban Sub-Division, made over charge of his office to Tseetkay Mung Ngan on 1st December 1862, and Lieutenant W. W. Pemberton, Assistant Commissioner, Third Class, Sittang Sub-Division, received charge of the Martaban Sub-Division from Tseetkay Mung Ngan on the 13th idem. The duties of the latter Sub-Division Lieutenant Pemberton will perform in addition to those of the former until further orders.

No. 160.

With reference to General Order, dated 10th October last, No. 1944, the following promotions are made in the Commission of British Burmah, with effect from the 1st December 1862:—

Captain F. N. Bayley, to be Assistant Commissioner, First Class.

Captain E. B. Sladen to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, First Class.

No. 162.

Major G. Verner, Commissioner of Arracan, British Burmah, has obtained twenty days leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, from the date on which he may avail himself of it, for the purpose of proceeding to Calcutta, with the view of obtaining Furlough to Europe.

No. 164.

Major R. T. Leigh, Assistant Commissioner, First Class, British Burmah, has obtained leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for twenty-three days, from the 1st proximo, to proceed to Calcutta preparatory to applying for further leave to Europe.

No. 166.

With reference to Notifications, dated 9th ultimo and 15th instant, Nos. 673 and 92, Major J. Reid received charge of the office of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh from Mr. C. Currie on the 1st January 1863, on which date the latter assumed charge of his duties as Settlement Commissioner in Oudh.

No. 167.

The Reverend M. R. Burge assumed charge of his duties as Civil Chaplain of Lucknow on 22nd ultimo.

No. 168.

Major E. M. Ryan, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Third Class, Martaban, British Burmah, made over charge of the Shway Gyeen Treasury to Tseetkay Mung Shwe Doh on the 13th ultimo.

No. 23.

MILITARY.

Lieutenant J. Low, 1st Corps, Central India Horse, has obtained privilege leave of absence for sixty days from the 12th July 1862, and general leave for thirty days in extension.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

LIST of Persons entitled to the "India Medal," whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

Names of Parties.

Abbott, A. E.	... Engine Driver.
Burrows, John	... Clerk.
Collins, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Creed, E.	... Ditto, ditto.
Creed, G.	... Ditto, ditto.
Cameron.	... Merchant.
Dodd, G. N.	... Civil Surgeon.
Davey, Peter	... Clerk.
DeRavarn, J.	... Steward, La Martiniere.
Deverine, J.	... Late Superintendent, <i>Constantia</i> .
Dowling, Peter	... Out of employ.
Davis, J.	... Overseer.
Dawson, Captain	... Oudh Military Police.
French, Lieutenant C. J.	... Ditto ditto.
Holden, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Leslie, John	... Clerk, Chief Commissioner's Office.
Marshall, A.	... Assistant Book-keeper.
Parly, J.	... Railway Inspector.
Rae, W.	... Merchant.
Soule, Henry	... Out of employ.
Sadler, Lieutenant T. J.	... Oudh Military Police.
Smith, C.	... Railway Inspector.
Tucker, R. T.	... Civil Service.
Wilson, R.	... Merchant Tailor.

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 15G.

Fort William, the 27th January 1863.

Mr. H. E. Oakeley, M. A., received charge of the office of Third Assistant Accountant-General to the Government of India from Baboo Govind Chunder Dutt on the forenoon of the 26th instant.

No. 16G.

Mr. J. L. Lushington received charge from Mr. H. A. Mangles of the office of Accountant-General to the Government of Fort St. George on the forenoon of the 10th instant.

J. W. S. WYLLIE,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 27th January 1863.

No. 66 of 1863.—With reference to a Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 20th instant, the services of Assistant Surgeon G. M. Govan, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Ranchee, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 67 of 1863.—Third Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Gopal Chunder Pattuck, attached to the Deega Penitentiary, having been pronounced qualified for advancement, is, under the Rules passed by Government, in the Home Department, dated 6th January 1849, promoted to the Second Class from the 13th December 1862.

No. 68 of 1862.—*Erratum.*—In Government General Order No. 1096 of the 11th ultimo, for Lieutenant G. A. Way, Bengal Staff Corps, "District Superintendent of Police, Jhansi," read Lieutenant G. A. Way, Bengal Staff Corps, *doing duty with the 1st Regiment Native Infantry.* Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 69 of 1863.—The undermentioned men are admitted to pension as specified opposite to their respective names:—

Conductor John Warburton,	} 2s. 6d. per diem as of the Ordnance Commis- sariat Department ... } Serjeant Major, pay- able in Europe.
Bugler John Phillips, of No. 2 Battery, Bengal Artillery	
	} Equivalent to 1s. per diem, payable in India.

No. 70 of 1863.—Lieutenant George Angus, of the General List, Infantry, is permitted to resign the Service, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 71 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate:—

Captain the Hon'ble James Hay Fraser, of the late 4th European Regiment, Commanding Local Company, European Infantry	} For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.
...	

Veterinary Surgeon Isaac Bicknell, of the 2nd Royal Horse Brigade	} For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.
...	

No. 72 of 1863.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major S. J. Hire, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Commandant of the 23rd (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment.

No. 73 of 1863.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, no Officer who had held permanent staff employ for less than a year on the 18th February 1861 is to be admitted to the Staff Corps until he shall have passed the tests and have completed the period of probation to be prescribed.

The tests and periods of probation for staff employment will shortly be laid down.

Under the above decision, the admission of Lieutenants H. S. Jarrett and W. Playfair to the Bengal Staff Corps, announced in Government General Order No. 85 of the 24th January 1862, is cancelled.

The Secretary of State has further directed that no Officer is to be gazetted as a *Probationer*, and can only be admitted in the *Gazette* as appointed to the Staff Corps on fulfilment of all the required conditions.

H. W. NORMAN, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 16.

Fort William, the 26th January 1863.

Posting.—Mr. G. W. Jones, Probationary* Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Rangoon Division, with effect from the 7th instant.

No. 17.

The 27th January 1863.

Transfers.—Deputy Commissary J. Brooke, Sub-Engineer, First Class, attached to the Ramghur Division, is transferred from Bengal to Mysore.

Assistant Supervisor Joynarain Doss, of the Dacca Division, is transferred from Bengal to Mysore.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 104.

Fort William, the 27th January 1863.

Appointment.—Lieutenant G. C. Sconce, I. N., is appointed Master Attendant and Naval Store-keeper at Moulmein.

By Order,

J. RENNIE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 4870.

The 3rd September 1862.

LIST of Persons entitled to Medals as noted below, whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Controller of Marine Affairs:—

1st China War.

Abree, Domingo	... Steamer "Nemesis."
Augustin, John	... " " "Enterprize."
Cassar, Augustine	... " " "Tenasserim."
Coco, F.	... " " "Nemesis."
Colquhoun, J.	... " " "Queen."
Conletts, Victor	... " " "Nemesis."
DeCruz, D.	... " " "Enterprize."
Domingues, M.	... " " "Nemesis."
Domingo	... " " "Queen."
Fairclough, H.	... Gunner, Steamer "Madagascar."
Francis, J.	... Steamer "Nemesis."
Gomes, A.	... " " "Queen."
Gomes, A.	... " " "Madagascar."
Gomes, R.	... " " "Queen."
Gomes, A.	... " " "Hooghly."
Green, T.	... 2nd Class Engineer, Steamer "Phlegethon."
Harley, H. L.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Nemesis."
Higgs, T.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Enterprize."
Hume, W.	... 2nd Officer, Steamer "Tenasserim."
Jesus, M.	... Steamer "Enterprize."
Lawrence, A.	... Petty Officer, Steamer "Madagascar."
Massiah, J.	... Steamer "Enterprize."
Miguel, F.	... " " "Nemesis."
Norton, G.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Tenasserim."
Pyva, P.	... Steamer "Madagascar."
Rosana de P.	... " " "Queen."
Sheriff, E.	... " " "Madagascar."
Smith, J.	... " " "Queen."
Symonds, R.	... " " "Proserpine."
Thompson, J.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Pluto."
Wall, A. P.	... 1st Lieutenant, Steamer "Queen."

Burmah Medals with Clasps for Pegu.

Barton, C.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Fire Queen."
Bendle, G. H.	... Apothecary, Steamer "Mahanuddy."
Bolt, C.	... Clerk in charge, Steamer "Pluto."
Bowen, C.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Mahanuddy."
Conway, M.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Damoodah."
Davidson, G.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Mahanuddy."
Denton, H. W.	... 3rd Officer, Surveying Vessel "Krishna."
Eckley, E.	... 2nd Officer of the Steamer "Damoodah."
Evans, G. W.	... Purser's Steward, Steamer "Nerbuddah."
Godfrey, W.	... Clerk, Steamer "Indus."
Godwin, M. F.	... A. B., Steamer "Pluto."
Halyburton, J.	... 2nd Officer, Steamer "Pluto."
Hodge, T.	... 2nd Officer of the Steamer "Lord William Bentinck."
Hood, J. H.	... Boatswain, "Phlegethon."
Jackson, R.	... Boatswain, Steamer "Fire Queen."
Kennedy, J.	... Surgeon, Steamer "Proserpine."
Lawson, W. S.	... A. B., "Tenasserim."
Lodge, W.	... A. B., "Tenasserim."
Lowcay, W.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Hugh Lindsay."
Mackay, J.	... A. B., Steamer "Tenasserim."
Main, G.	... 3rd Engineer, Steamer "Proserpine."
Middleton, J.	... Surgeon, "Fire Queen."
Miller, J. M.	... Gunner, Steamer "Pluto."
Pope, J.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Pluto."
Ramsbotham, W.	... 2nd Officer, Steamer "Enterprize."
Rean, J. R.	... Midshipman, Steamer "Enterprize."
Rean, J. T.	... Commander, Steamer "Phlegethon."
Tassaph, M.	... Surgeon, Steamer "Pluto."
Thompson, R. S.	... 3rd Officer, Steamer "Enterprize."
Tonze, W. B.	... Midshipman, Steamer "Pluto."
Twisdan, F.	... Midshipman, Steamer "Tenasserim."
Woodley, J.	...

India Medals.

Brown, William	... Ganges Flotilla.
Sanderson, R.	... Civil Service.

Lucknow Medals.

Brien, J. J.

JOHN G. REDDIE,

Offg. Controller of Marine Affairs.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 773.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 22nd January 1863.*—The following Gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Sylhet:—

Mr. M. Shaw.

" S. H. C. Taylor.

" T. F. W. Smith.

Moulavy Ahmud Bux.

Baboo Juddoonauth Bose.

" Kalikadoss Dutt.

Moulavy Aboo Mahomed Abdool.

Baboo Sheroop Chunder Doss.

Mr. W. Heysham, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, to be also Deputy Collector of Calcutta.

The 26th January 1863.—Lieutenant R. C. Money to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga.

Lieutenant E. A. Phillips, Assistant Commissioner, to the temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Palamow.

Baboo Kaleedoss Paulit, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to officiate, temporarily, as Extra Assistant Commissioner at Hazareebaugh, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate and Principal Sudder Ameen in that District.

Mr. A. Blandford, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, to the temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Jamoorkandi.

Baboo Gopee Kissen Bannerjee to be Additional Sudder Ameen of Hooghly.

Baboo Tarra Kissen Holdar to be Additional Sudder Ameen of East Burdwan.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen to be Additional Sudder Ameen of Mymensing.

Moonshee Khyrat Hossein to be Additional Sudder Ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. L. W. Hutchinson to be Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of East Burdwan.

Baboo Muddoosoodun Ghose to officiate as Sudder Ameen of Jessore and Moonsiff of the Sudder Station of that District.

The 27th January 1863.—Mr. E. G. Birch, Officiating Additional Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge in East Burdwan.

Mr. H. Beveridge to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sylhet.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 26th January 1863.*—Baboo Shyamalanund Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jamoorkandi, for one month, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works (Railway) Dept.,—Bengal.

Fort William, the 23rd January 1863.

Notification.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Locomotive Workshops and Dwelling-houses in connection with East Indian Railway, it is hereby declared that a piece of land measuring about seven hundred and seventy-five beegahs, situated in the Villages of Lelooa, Lucksa, and Belore, Pergunnah Boro, is required.

It is bounded on the North by lands in the occupation of Gunganarain Manjee, Beehoo Sheikh, Radhamohun Mullick, Deno Mondol, Bhyrub Sircar, Gopal Chunder Seeoolee, Dookheeram Sheikh, Haro Jemadar, Sheikh Katabdee, Bunjoo Mistree, and Nazaim Sheikh; on the East by lands in the occupation of the East Indian Railway; on the South by a marsh; and on the West by lands in the occupation of Gopal Chunder Badooree, Kalla Chand Ghose, Madhub Chunder Ghose, Bhujohuree Mistree, Keenoo Baugdee, Bheem Daree, Kala Chand Kutcho, Gora Chand Badooree, Sothanee Sheikh, Joynarain Bhuttacharjee, Nemaye Badooree, Baneemadhub Badooree, Bissonath Ghose, Luckeenarain Ghose, Kisto Dhenkee, Bholanath Gaen, Baneemadhub Sircar, Taramonee Dabya, Becharam Baugdee, Oodoynarain Baugdee, Panchanun Bhuttacharjee, Bissonath Baug, Jadub Bhangee, Rajbullubh Baugdee, Moocheeram Khan, Ramnarain Mookerjee, Ram Chowkeedar, Surroop Chunder Dulooi, Nuba Pakooree, and Gunganarain Manjee.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857 to all whom it may concern.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. S. TAYLOR, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offy. Joint. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,
Railway Branch.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—No. 342.—*Allahabad, the 17th January 1863.*—**Notification.**—With reference to General Order No. 215, dated the 19th ultimo, Major J. G. Medley took charge of the office of Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee on the 18th instant.

No 385.—*The 20th January 1863.*—**Posting.**—Mr. W. W. Culcheth, Assistant Engineer, Second Class, Deputy Superintendent, Futtigurh Branch, Ganges Canal, is appointed a Civil Divisional Engineer of the Third Class and posted to the Benares Division.

No. 393.—**Notification.**—The services of Assistant Surgeon C. C. W. Wilson, attached to the Canal and Thomason College Establishments at Roorkee, are re-placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

W. E. MORTON, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—*The 19th January 1863.*—**Leave.**—No. 38.—Lieutenant R. J. Wimberley, District Superintendent of Police, Kurnaul, has obtained leave of absence for one month, on private affairs, with effect from the 28th January 1863, or the date of his availing himself thereof.

Lieutenant C. McNeile, Assistant District Superintendent, Jullundur, to officiate as District Superintendent at Kurnaul, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence of Lieutenant Wimberley, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—*The 19th January 1863.*—**Transfers.**—No. 107.—Captain H. B. Urnston, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Bunnoo, is permanently posted to that District.

Captain J. Fendall, Deputy Commissioner, from the Bunnoo to the Mozuffurgurh District, but will continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Hissar until further orders.

The above Transfers to have effect from 1st January 1863.

The 21st January 1863.—No. 120.—The services of Assistant Surgeon T. A. Veale, in Civil Medical charge at Goojranwalla, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, at his own request.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the second sale of Opium, the provision of 1861-62, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Wednesday, the 4th of February 1863, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 3,300 Chests, viz.,—

Behar Opium	...	1,860
Benares Opium	...	1,440
Total Chests	...	3,300

2. The general Conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1862, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th February 1863 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday, the 9th February 1863, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Thursday, the 19th February 1863.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1861-62 will be brought to sale, in the present year, on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 4th Mar. 1863	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 6th April "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Wednesday, 6th May "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 8th June "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Thursday, 9th July "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 10th Aug. "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 7th Sept. "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 5th Oct. "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 9th Nov. "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 7th Dec. "	1863	1464	3317
Total	18593	14424	33017

By Order of the Board of Revenue,
J. P. GRANT,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 2nd January 1863. }

Notification.

BABOO OMA CHURN BANERJEE, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, received charge of the Rungpore Treasury on the 22nd instant.

E. F. HARRISON,
Offg. Depy. Audr. and Acct. Genl.,
Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 27th January 1863. }

Notice.

TO COMMISSIONERS AND DISTRICT OFFICERS.

It is notified that lithographed Forms of the following Forms of Statements are procurable in English, Bengalee, Oordoo and Ooryah, from the Allipore Jail Press, to which indents should be forwarded through the Superintendent of Stationery:—

Quarterly Statement shewing the working of Bengal Act VI. of 1862, (for Commissioner's Return.)

Quarterly Statement shewing the working of Bengal Act VI. of 1862, (for Collector's Return.)

Register 28A. of Suits, under Section IV. of Bengal Act VI. of 1862.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE;
Fort William,
The 16th January 1863. }

NOTICE.

THE TRADE RETURNS of the Port of Calcutta, for the MONTH ended 31st AUGUST 1862, which were published on the 27th ultimo, may be had at Rupees 4 per copy, on application at the *Calcutta Gazette Office*.

The 23rd January 1863.

Notice.

Will be published, on an improved plan, on the 1st February, under the authority of the Government of Bengal, by the Civil Pay-Master, No. II. of the Civil List for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, shewing the names, designations, and emoluments of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in all Departments.

Price, Rupees 3 per copy.

Persons wishing for copies are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Civil Pay-Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st January 1863. }

Notice.

THE Office of the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, Nuddea Division, has been removed to No. 13, Park Street, Calcutta.

The 29th December 1862.

Notice.

ALL Officers in charge of Revenue Treasuries are requested to distinguish in their Cash Balance Reports between Government Currency Notes and Bank of Bengal Notes. They are also requested to make a memorandum on the reverse of their Cash Balance Reports, shewing the number of each denomination of Currency Notes held by them.

E. F. HARRISON,
Depy. Audr. and Acct. Genl.,
Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 27th January 1863. }



The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863.

Notification.

THE undermentioned Officers of the Government, and Native Gentlemen, are added to the List of those having the Private Entree to Government House :—

His Highness the Prince Gholam Mohumed.
The Rajah Radhakant Deb Bahadoor.
The Prince Feroze Shah.
The Commissioner of Police.
The Master Attendant.

By Command,
SEYMOUR BLANE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th January 1863, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. IV. of 1863.

An Act to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burmah.

WHEREAS a Treaty has been negotiated between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy

and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Ava, and in the 4th and 8th Articles of the said Treaty it is stipulated and agreed as follows :—

Article 4th.—“ When goods are imported into Rangoon from any British or Foreign Territory, and declared to be for export by the Irrawaddy River to the Burmese Territory, the English Ruler shall, provided bulk is not broken, and he believes the Manifest to be true, charge one per cent on their value, and if he so desires shall allow them to be conveyed under the charge of an Officer until arrival at Maloon and Menhla. The Tariff value of goods shall be forwarded yearly to the Burmese Ruler. If such goods are declared for export to other territories and not for sale in the Burmese territories, the Burmese Ruler shall, if he believes the Manifest to be true, not cause bulk to be broken, and such goods shall be free of duty.

Article 8th.—“ Should the British Ruler, within one year after the conclusion of this Treaty, abolish the duties now taken at Thayet Myo and Tounghoo, the Burmese Ruler with a regard to the benefit of the people of his country will, if so inclined, after one, two, three, or four years abolish the duties now taken at Maloon and Tounghoo (in the Burmese Territory.)”

And whereas it is necessary to give effect to the stipulations and engagements aforesaid by an Act to regulate the Duties of Customs at the port of Rangoon and elsewhere in conformity to such stipulations and engagements ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. When any goods are imported into Rangoon from any British or Foreign Territory whether under bond or otherwise, and declared by the importer thereof to be for export by the Irrawaddy River to the Burmese Territory for sale therein, or for export through such territory for sale in other territories, such goods may be entered at the Custom House at Rangoon for such export and sale, and thereupon a duty of Customs of one per cent *ad valorem* and no more, shall be charged, provided that bulk of such goods is not broken, and the Officer in charge of the Custom House is satisfied of the truth of the entry of such goods in the Manifest of the vessel wherein such goods are brought to Rangoon.

II. Whenever any goods are entered at the Custom House at Rangoon under the last preceding Section such goods may be conveyed to Maloon and Menhla under charge of an Officer to be appointed for the purpose, and the Officer so appointed to the charge of such goods shall be held to be a public servant within the meaning of Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code.

III. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, by a Notification to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, to order the discontinuance of the Duties now taken at Thayet Myo and Tounghoo, or any of them now levied at Thayet Myo and Tounghoo, and subsequently, if he shall see fit, by a like Notification to order that such Duties or any of them shall be revived and re-imposed, and any order made and published under this Section shall have the force of law.

IV. This Act shall take effect from the time
Commencement of when the ratifications of the
Act. said Treaty are exchanged.

M. WYLIE,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

THE following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th January 1863, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V. of 1863.

An Act to amend Act XXIX of 1861 (to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend certain Articles of War enacted in the said Act XXIX of 1861 ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. Sections I to XVII, and Section XXVIII of Regulation XXII of the Bombay Code (to declare and define Military Authority in its relations to the Civil Power and to the Community at large) except Sections III and VII in so far as they regulate the jurisdiction, in small suits, of the Superintendents of Bazars ; Chapter VI of the same Regulation ; and Regulation II of 1829 of the Bombay Code (for establishing Rules and Articles for the better government of the Native Officers and Sepoys in the service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies under the Presidency of Bombay) are hereby repealed.

II. The Articles of War numbered respectively, 3, 32, 73, 78, 82, 117, and 166 in the said Act XXIX of 1861, are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following Articles of War shall be read and taken as Articles 3, 32, 73, 78, 82, 117, and 166 respectively, of the said Act XXIX of 1861.

ARTICLE 3.

A Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier shall be liable to dismissal or discharge by order of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Governor in Council, or the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which he belongs ; and the said Commander-in-Chief shall have power to reduce any Non-Commissioned Officer to the ranks.

The Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Corps shall have power to dismiss or discharge any Soldier below the rank of a Non-Commissioned Officer, and to dismiss, discharge, or reduce to the ranks any Non-Commissioned Officer belonging to such Regiment or Corps.

Every such dismissal or discharge shall involve forfeiture of claim to pension.

No Non-Commissioned Officer shall be reduced to the ranks for any stated period ; nor suspended from his rank ; nor reduced from a higher to a lower grade of Non-Commissioned Officer.

Every Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier discharged the service shall be furnished by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Corps to which he belonged with a discharged

certificate in the Vernacular language of such Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier. Such certificate shall express the authority for, and cause of, the discharge, and the period of the entire service in the Army of such Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier, and shall be accompanied with an English translation.

ARTICLE 32.

Who shall wantonly and intentionally defile any place dedicated to religious worship, or shall wantonly and intentionally insult the religious feelings of any person.

ARTICLE 73.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency may appoint a General or other Court Martial, and may confirm, mitigate, or commute or remit the sentence of such Court. He may issue his Warrant to any General or other Officer under his command, having the command of any body of Troops in the service of Her Majesty, empowering such Officer to appoint District or Garrison Courts Martial, as occasion may require, for the trial of any offence committed by any Officer, or Soldier, or Follower in the Service of Her Majesty, not being a European British subject of Her Majesty ; and to confirm and mitigate, or commute or remit the sentence of any such Court Martial. No sentence, adjudging or involving forfeiture of additional pay, or of claim to pension on discharge, or of any prospective advantage, shall be carried into effect until sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which the offender belongs. The Commander-in-Chief may remit any forfeiture awarded, and may order the restoration of any advantage of which the offender has been deprived by such forfeiture.

ARTICLE 78.

A General Court Martial may sentence for any crime, which by these Articles is made liable to such sentence, any Officer to death or to transportation for life, or for any period not less than seven years, or in cases falling under Article 22 or Article 66, to imprisonment with or without hard labor, for any period not exceeding three years, and with or without solitary confinement ; or may sentence any Soldier to death, or to transportation for life, or for any period not less than seven years, or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding fourteen years, for any crimes which are by these Articles of War expressly made liable to any such sentence and for such crimes only. No Court Martial inferior to a General Court Martial shall have power to pass a sentence of death or transportation or imprisonment for any longer period than three years.

Punishment of Commissioned Officers.

A General Court Martial may sentence a Commissioned Officer to be dismissed the service ; or to be suspended from rank and pay and allowances for a stated period ; or to be placed one or more steps lower in the list of his rank, by an alteration of the date of the Commission, and such Officer shall lose the corresponding benefit of length of service.

No Court Martial, inferior to a General Court Martial, shall have power to try a Commissioned Officer.

Punishment of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

A General, or District, or Garrison, or Regimental Court Martial may sentence a Non-Commissioned Officer to be reduced to the ranks; or may sentence a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier to be dismissed the

service; or to be placed one or more steps lower in the list of the rank which he holds, whereby such Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier shall lose the benefit of the corresponding length of service; or to suffer corporal punishment not exceeding fifty lashes; or to imprisonment which may be with or without hard labor, and which may include solitary confinement for any portion or portions of such imprisonment, not exceeding fourteen days at a time, nor eighty-four days in any one year, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods of solitary confinement.

No Soldier shall be kept in solitary confinement more than eighty-four days in any one year, whether by the sentence of one or more Courts Martial, or by order of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Corps to which such Soldier belongs.

No sentence of imprisonment shall be awardable by a General Court Martial for any period exceeding two years (except when otherwise expressly provided); nor by a District or Garrison Court Martial for any period exceeding one year; nor by a Regimental Court Martial for any period exceeding six calendar months.

No Non-Commissioned Officer shall be sentenced to imprisonment or corporal punishment without being first reduced to the ranks.

Punishment for "Disgraceful Conduct."

A General, or District, or Garrison Court Martial may, in addition to corporal punishment or to imprisonment, sentence a Soldier convicted of disgraceful conduct to forfeiture of all advantage as to additional pay and claim to pension on discharge, which otherwise might have accrued from the length or nature of his former service; or to forfeiture of such advantage absolutely, whether it may have accrued from past service, or might accrue from future service.

No Soldier shall be tried for disgraceful conduct by any Court Martial inferior to a District or Garrison Court Martial.

A Court Martial may, in addition to any punishment involving dismissal or discharge, sentence any Officer or Soldier, whom it is authorized to try, to forfeiture of arrears of pay and allowances

due at the time of dismissal or discharge, or of such portion thereof as may be required to make good any loss or damage arising out of his misconduct. A Court Martial, in addition to any punishment not involving dismissal or discharge, may sentence any Officer or Soldier to be put under stoppages not exceeding, in the case of an Officer two-thirds of his pay and allowances, and in the case of a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier one-half of his pay and allowances until any loss

or damage arising out of his misconduct be made good.

Every Soldier subjected to confinement in the Quarter Guard or Defaulter's Room, or in a Solitary Cell, or in any other place of imprisonment, whether as a punishment by his Commanding Officer or on a charge of which he shall be afterwards convicted by Court Martial shall forfeit all claim to pay and allowances during such confinement, and shall be entitled to receive subsistence only according to the rates laid down in the Regulations.

ARTICLE 82.

An Officer Commanding a Detachment of his own Regiment or Corps may assemble a Regimental Detachment Court Martial; and an Officer Commanding a Detachment consisting of men of different Regiments or Corps, may assemble a Detachment or Line Court Martial. Every Court so assembled shall be constituted in the manner provided for a Regimental Court Martial under the provisions of these Articles of War, and shall have the like powers.

The provisions of these Articles of War which relate to a Court Martial held in a Regiment or Corps shall, in all practicable cases, be taken to apply to a Court Martial held in a Detachment.

No Officer on detached command of less than three Troops or Companies, or of a Detachment not numerically equal to three Troops or Companies, and not being on the line of march or on board a ship or other vessel, shall carry into effect any punishment awarded by a Court Martial held by his order, until the sentence shall have been confirmed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Corps to which the offender belongs, or by the nearest Superior Officer holding a command of not less than a Regiment, who is hereby authorized to confirm every such sentence in like manner as an Officer Commanding a Regiment or Corps might do. Provided that in detached situations beyond the Sea, or out of the British Territories in India, or when on service in the field, or in cases where an immediate example is necessary, and reference cannot be made to such Commanding or Superior Officer without detriment to the service, the Officer Commanding such Detachment may exercise the powers relating to Court Martial which are vested in an Officer Commanding a Regiment or Corps.

Clause 2.

The Commanding Officer of any Detachment of not less than three Troops or Companies, or of any Detachment numerically equal to or greater than three Troops or Companies; and the Commanding Officer of any European Detachment to which native details are attached (of whatever strength or number such European Detachments, or such native details may be); and any Commissary of Ordnance being a Commissioned Officer or other Commissioned Officer in charge of any Arsenal, Ordnance Establishment, or any Camp Equipage Dépôt may summarily try any offence against these Articles of War, committed by any person under his command or who is subject to such Articles (not being a Commissioned Officer); and may on conviction sentence such offender and carry out such sentence without confirmation or any further authority; provided that such sentence shall not exceed the powers of a Regimental Court Martial.

In detached situations beyond the Sea, or out of the British Territories in India, or when on service in the field, or in cases where an immediate example is necessary, and a Court Martial cannot be convened under Clause 1 of this Article without detriment to the service, and reference cannot be made without such detriment to the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Corps to which the offender belongs, or to any other Superior Officer holding a command not less than that of a Regiment; the Officer Commanding any Detachment, though of less than three Troops or Companies or not numerically equal to three Troops or Companies, may exercise the powers, of summary trial, of sentencing the offender and of carrying out such sentence which might have been exercised by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Corps to which the offender belongs. Provided that, if reference can be made to any other Superior Officer holding a command not less than that of a Regiment, such reference shall be made, and such Officer thereupon shall have authority summarily to try, and in case of conviction to sentence the offender, and to carry out such sentence as if the offender had been under his command.

Any Commanding Officer or other Officer holding a trial under this Article shall be deemed a Court Martial, and the words "Court Martial" in these Articles of War, shall be deemed to include such Commanding Officer or other Officer holding a trial.

The proceedings of such summary trial shall be conducted, so far as may be practicable, and shall be recorded in the same manner as is provided in Article 81 for summary trials by an Officer Commanding a Regiment or Corps, and shall, in like manner, be signed and forwarded to the Officer Commanding the Division within which such Detachment shall be at the time, who is hereby authorized to set aside the trial for the same reasons that an Officer Commanding a Division is authorized by Article 81 to set aside a trial by an Officer Commanding a Regiment or Corps. Provided that every sentence so awarded by an Officer Commanding any such Detachment or by any other Officer holding a trial under this Article may be carried out without waiting for its approval by the Reviewing Officer.

ARTICLE 117.

No person who shall have been acquitted or convicted by a Court Martial

No person to be tried a second time for the same offence. of any offence, shall be liable to be tried a second time by the same or any other Court Martial for the same offence. Provided that any person may be tried for the offence of murder, and punished for that offence, notwithstanding he may have been tried and punished for the act which caused death, if at the time of his conviction for the said act death shall not have resulted, or shall not have been known by the Court which passed sentence to have resulted.

When any person subject to these Articles of War shall have been found guilty by a Court Martial of any Military offence, such Court Martial shall enquire into and receive evidence of any previous conviction of such person before a Court Martial or a Court of Justice, and shall enquire into the general character of such person, if a Soldier, for the purpose of apportioning the punishment to which he is liable to be sentenced for the offence of which he has been so found

guilty. And it shall not be necessary to give any notice to such person, previously to his trial that such evidence will be received.

ARTICLE 166.

The Regulations by which in any Presidency the Office and powers of Commissariat Officers, or Officers in charge of the Police in any Cantonments, or Superintendents of Military Bazaars, are at present defined and controlled; or by which Panchayets are constituted and guided, shall continue to be in full force, and to be observed at the several Presidencies respectively.

III. The following additional Clause shall be read as the second paragraph of Article 103 of the said Act XXIX of 1861:—

Every witness during attendance on a Court Martial, and during the time necessary for going and returning, shall be privileged from arrest in any Civil proceeding, and if arrested in any such proceeding, may be discharged by order of such Court Martial.

IV. This Act shall be read and taken as part of the said Act XXIX of 1861.

M. WYLIE,

Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Department.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th January 1863, and was referred to a Select Committee with instruction to make their report thereon in two weeks:—

No. 8 of 1863.

A Bill to bring the Pergunnahs of Mahoba and Jeitpore, in the District of Humeerpore, under the operation of the General Regulations.

WHEREAS the District of Humeerpore in Bundelkand is, with the exception of the Pergunnahs of Mahoba and Jeitpore, subject to the General Regulations, and whereas it is expedient that the said Pergunnahs should, for the sake of uniformity and public convenience, be administered on the same system as prevails in the rest of the District; It is enacted as follows:—

1. The Laws and Regulations established for the internal administration of the District of Humeerpore shall have full force and effect in the Pergunnahs of Mahoba and Jeitpore, and the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and the superintendence of the settlement and realization of the public revenue, and of all matters relating to rent in the said Pergunnahs, are hereby vested in the Officers who are, or may hereafter be, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the said District of Humeerpore.

II. All suits and proceedings arising in the said Pergunnahs which, at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be pending in any Court, or before any Officer, shall be heard and determined in the same manner as if the said Pergunnahs had not been brought under the operation of the General Regulations.

III. Any suit which, before the passing of this Act, had been determined and which has been or shall be remanded by any Appellate Court, shall be tried before the Court which, for the time being, would be competent to try such a suit if instituted after the passing of this Act.

IV. All appeals or proceedings now pending in the Court of the Commissioner of Jhansie shall be determined by such Commissioner in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed; and all applications for execution of decrees or orders which, but for the passing of this Act, would have been made to any Court or Officer existing at the time of the passing of this Act shall be made to the Court or Officer that would have had jurisdiction in respect of the matter in dispute, had the suit or proceeding been instituted after the passing of this Act.

V. All appeals from decrees or orders passed before the passing of this Act shall be received, heard, and determined by the Court or Officer who would have had jurisdiction over such appeals, had the decrees or orders to which they relate been passed after the passing of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Pergunnahs of Mahoba and Jeitpore, the former of which was ceded to the late East India Company in the year 1817, and the latter of which lapsed to the British Government in the year 1849, have hitherto been administered on what is called the Non-Regulation system. Both Pergunnahs are now attached to the District of Humeerpore, which is subject to the General Regulations. That District has lately been transferred from the Jhansie Division, which is Non-Regulation, to the Allahabad Division, throughout which the General Regulations are in force, and it is thought desirable that the two Pergunnahs in question should also be brought under the operation of the General Regulations and Acts in Civil, Criminal, and Revenue matters, in order that they may be administered according to the system which is followed generally in the District and Division in which they are now included. This is the object of the present Bill.

(Sd.) H. B. HARRINGTON.

The 21st January 1863.

M. WYLIE,

Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Department.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council having received the assent of His Honor on the 17th January 1863, was assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 21st idem, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. II of 1863.

An Act to abate and prevent nuisances arising from the Smoke of Furnaces in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.

WHEREAS it is expedient to abate and prevent nuisances arising from the smoke of furnaces in the Town

and Suburbs of Calcutta; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Every furnace employed or to be employed

any where within the Town or Suburbs of Calcutta in the working of Engines by steam, and every furnace employed or to be employed within the said

Town or Suburbs in any works, or in any building used for the purposes of Trade or Manufacture (although a Steam Engine be not used or employed therein), shall be constructed or altered so as to consume or burn the smoke arising from such furnace on and after the first day of July 1864. And if any person, on or after the said first day of July 1864, and within the Town and Suburbs aforesaid, shall use any such furnace which shall not be constructed or altered so as to consume or burn its own smoke, or shall so negligently use any such furnace as that the smoke arising therefrom shall not be effectually consumed or burnt, or shall not use the best practicable means for preventing or counteracting such smoke, every person so offending, being the owner or occupier of the premises, or being a Foreman or other person employed by such owner or occupier in charge of such furnace shall, upon a summary conviction for such offence before any Magistrate, forfeit and pay a sum of not more than fifty Rupees, and upon a second conviction for such offence the sum of one hundred Rupees, and for each subsequent conviction a sum double the amount of the penalty imposed for the last preceding conviction. Provided always that this Act shall

Exception as to Locomotive Engines and Steam Vessels. not apply to any Locomotive Engine used wholly upon any Railway in the Suburbs of Calcutta, nor to any Steam Vessel which is not employed as a Ferry boat plying from any one place within the said Town and Suburbs of Calcutta to any other place within the said limits.

II. The words "consume or burn the smoke" Interpretation of as used in this Act shall not be held to mean "consume or burn every particle of the smoke," and the Magistrate before whom any person shall be summoned may remit the penalties enacted by this Act if he shall be satisfied that such person has so constructed or altered his furnace as to consume or burn, as far as possible, all the smoke arising from such furnace, and has carefully attended to the same, and consumed or burned, as far as possible, the smoke arising from such furnace.

III. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate to grant an order authorizing any person therein named to inspect any furnace to which the provisions of this Act shall apply and to examine the construction thereof. If the owner or occupier of any premises to which the provisions of this Act shall apply, shall refuse to allow his premises to be inspected by a person duly authorized by a Magistrate for that purpose, it shall be lawful for any Police Officer or other person authorized by the order in writing of a Magistrate, with or without any Assistants, to enter into and upon such premises and to inspect the same and examine any furnace therein; and any person obstructing any such Police Officer or other person or his Assistants in the execution of any such

Magistrate may grant order giving power to inspect a furnace.

Penalty for obstructing inspection.

order shall, upon a summary conviction for such offence before a Magistrate, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

IV. No information shall be laid against any person for the recovery of any penalty under this Act, except by the authority of a Magistrate.

V. In this Act the word "Magistrate," as regards cases arising within the local limits of the Town of Calcutta, shall mean any Magistrate of Police for the said Town, and as regards cases arising without the said Town shall mean any Officer having the full powers of a Magistrate: and the term "Suburbs of Calcutta" shall include the Suburbs of Calcutta and the Station of Howrah as defined and described in Act XXI of 1857 (*for making better provision for the order and good Government of the Suburbs of Calcutta and of the Station of Howrah.*)

VI. Words used in the singular number in this Act shall be held to comprise the plural, and words used in the plural number to comprise the singular.

VII. All penalties imposed by this Act may be recovered, if for offences not committed within the local limits of the Town of Calcutta, in the manner prescribed for the recovery of fines by Section LXI of Act XXV of 1861 (*for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter*), and if for offences committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed for the recovery of penalties by Act XIII of 1856 (*for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay*) and Act XLVIII of 1860 (*to amend Act XIII of 1856*) or any other Act for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta in force for the time being. All penalties to be levied under this Act shall be disposed of in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from time to time shall direct.

Recovery of penalties. Words in the singular number to comprise words in the plural.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 684.

Fort William, the 28th January 1863.

Notifications.—Mr. H. G. Paynter, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for a period of one year from the date of embarkation.

No. 685.

The 30th January 1863.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. James Watson and Mr. W. Robinson to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

No. 686.

The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by the Secretary of State for India Members of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, have reported their arrival per *Queen of the South*, which reached the Sandheads on the 21st instant; viz.,—

Mr. Thomas Norman,
" Robert Mason Towers,

✓ Mr. Michael Lloyd Ferrar,
✓ " Edwin Felix Thomas Atkinson,
✓ " Charles William McMinn, and
✓ " Frederick Herbert McLaughlin.

No. 687.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. I., published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send by post, without actual payment of postage, all letters, packets, or parcels *bond fide* and exclusively on the Public Service, viz.,—

The Superintendent of the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

No. 688.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. I., published under date the 29th September 1854, of parties authorized to send by post, without actual payment of postage, all letters, packets, or parcels *bond fide* and exclusively on the Public Service, viz.,—

The Head Clerk of the Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

No. 689.

Mr. G. T. Moberly, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Madras Circle, has obtained twelve months' leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, from the 15th proximo, under Section IV., Chapter II. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, and Mr. W. H. St. Albin has been appointed to officiate for Mr. Moberly during his absence.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 182.

GENERAL

Fort William, the 30th January 1863.

Mr. C. J. Brown, Collector of Customs at Akyab, has obtained leave of absence for one week in extension of the leave granted to him in General Order dated 28th November last, No. 2300.

Mr. Brown resumed charge of his duties before noon on the 20th ultimo.

No. 184.

Mr. J. Dyson, Assistant Commissioner, Sultanpore, availed himself of the leave granted to him in General Order dated 7th November last, No. 2126, on the 1st ultimo, and returned on the 31st idem.

With reference to General Order dated 9th ultimo, No. 673, Lieutenant W. E. Forbes assumed charge of his duties in the Lucknow District on the 1st instant.

No. 185.

Major G. Faithfull, Deputy Commissioner, Second Class, Akyab, British Burmah, reported his return from Furlough on the Steamer *Nemesis* on the 12th instant.

No. 186.

Assistant Surgeon H. King, M. B. and B. A., is appointed Civil Assistant Surgeon of Baitool, Central Provinces, with effect from the 24th June last.

No. 187.

With reference to General Order dated 24th October last, No. 2018, Major A. R. E. Hutchinson received charge of the Gwalior Agency from Major J. A. Wright on the 20th instant.

No. 188.

First Class Native Doctor Meer Lutufuth Ali is appointed to the Jail Hospital at Rangoon in the room of Native Doctor Nuzzuff Khan, deceased.

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

LIST of Persons entitled to the "India Medal," whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

Names of Parties.

Abbott, A. E.	... Engine Driver.
Barrows, John	... Clerk
Collins, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniera.
Creed, E.	... Ditto, ditto.
Creed, G.	... Ditto, ditto.
Cameron.	... Merchant.
Dodd, G. N.	... Civil Surgeon.
Davey, Peter	... Clerk.
DeRavara, J.	... Steward, La Martiniera.
Deverine, J.	... Late Superintendent, <i>Constantia</i> .
Dowling, Peter	... Out of employ.
Davis, J.	... Overseer.
Dawson, Captain	... Oudh Military Police.
French, Lieutenant C. J.	... Ditto ditto.
Holden, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniera.
Leslie, John	... Clerk, Chief Commissioner's Office.
Marshall, A.	... Assistant Book-keeper.
Parly, J.	... Railway Inspector.
Rae, W.	... Merchant.
Soule, Henry	... Out of employ.
Sadler, Lieutenant T. J.	... Oudh Military Police.
Smith, C.	... Railway Inspector.
Tucker, R. T.	... Civil Service.
Wilson, R.	... Merchant Tailor.

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 5A.

Fort William, the 30th January 1863.

Notification.—The several Officers in charge of Treasuries are hereby prohibited from receiving Native Rupee coinages if of short weight beyond 2 per cent. below what is given in the Assay Tables published in last Saturday's *Gazette*.

E. DRUMMOND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 28th January 1863.

No. 74 of 1863.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State the admission of Lieutenants O. M. Graham, late 6th European Regiment, and G. L. Keir, late 41st Native Infantry, to the

No. 963, dated 23rd October 1861. Bengal Staff Corps, announced in Government

No. 1192, dated 27th December 1861. General Order as per margin, is cancelled, these

Officers not having duly qualified for the Staff Corps under the provisions of Government General Order No. 501 of the 5th May 1862.

Fort William, the 29th January 1863.

No. 75 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate :—
Captain Walter Davison, of the } For two years,
late 1st European Bengal } under the old Re-
Fusiliers ... } gulations.
Apothecary Robert Duncan } For twenty
Logg, of the Subordinate } months, under the
Medical Department ... } new Regulations.

No. 76 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England :—

Date of Arrival at
Fort William.

Lieutenant A. W. Capel, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry ...	} 22nd Jan. 1863.
Lieutenant H. H. Stansfeld, of the late 6th European In- fantry ...	
Lieutenant J. S. Melville (Un- attached) ...	
Assistant Surgeon T. P. Wright, of the Medical Department..	} 23rd Jan. 1863.
Conductor G. A. Shipp ...	
Major C. Holroyd, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of Assam ...	

No. 77 of 1863.—The following Order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

No. 171, dated 22nd September 1862.—Granting Captain R. A. Baker, Commandant, 2nd Company Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, from date of departure from Ellichpore to the 1st March 1864.

No. 78 of 1863.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.
Artillery.

Lieutenant W. F. Grey, of the Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to officiate as Commandant of the 2nd Company during the absence, on sick leave, of Captain Baker, or until further orders.

Fort William, the 30th January 1863.

No. 79 of 1863.—The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department :—

Captain J. P. Martin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Second in Command of the 41st (the Gwalior) Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant C. A. E. S. Carter, of the late 20th Native Infantry.

No. 80 of 1863.—The services of Lieutenant F. Currie, of the late 1st European Light Cavalry, doing duty with the Lahore Light Horse, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 81 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on private affairs :—

Captain William Clarke Green, } For three years,
of the late 60th Regiment } under the old
Native Infantry ... } Regulations.

No. 82 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate:—

Captain (Brevet-Major) Edward Oakes, of the late 6th European Regiment	For twenty months, under the old Regulations.
Lieutenant Francis Henry Woodgate, of the 11th Native Infantry, Adjutant of the 14th (the Ferozepore) Regiment Native Infantry	For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant Mark Henry Heathcote, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General of the Army	For twenty months.

No. 83 of 1863.—Captain J. Keer, of the late 60th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence for two months, from the 20th proximo, to visit the Presidency preparatory to applying for leave of absence, on Sick Certificate, to Europe under the new Regulations.

H. W. NORMAN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 18.

Fort William, the 28th January 1863.

Promotions.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Public Works Department with effect from the 1st November 1862:—

To be Executive Engineers, Third Class.

Dobbs, Mr. R. C., Executive Engineer, Bangalore Division, Mysore.

O'Donnell, Mr. J. W., Executive Engineer, Southern Road Division, Central Provinces.

To be Assistant Engineer, First Class, temporarily, while employed in British Burmah.

Hyde, Mr. E., Assistant Engineer, Second Class, in charge of Pyne Kyun Creek Works, British Burmah.

To be Overseer.

Haldwell, Mr. E., Assistant Overseer, North Astagram Division, Mysore.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

To be Accountant, Second Class..

Carpenter, Mr. G., Accountant, Third Class, Mysore.

To be Assistant Accountants, First Class.

Davies, Mr. T., Assistant Accountant, Second Class, Oudh.

Newman, Mr. W., } Assistant Accountants, Second Class, Central Provinces.
Ricks, Mr. J., }

To be Assistant Accountants, Second Class.

Hamilton, Mr. R. D., Assistant Accountant, Third Class, Mysore.

Wilson, Mr. J. W., Assistant Accountant, Third Class, Oudh.

No. 19.

The 29th January 1863.

Notifications.—Mr. J. H. Harding, Deputy Controller and Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, is transferred to the Central Provinces and placed in charge of the Office of Account for the Upper Godavery Works, with the temporary rank of Deputy Controller and Examiner, First Class.

Ensign A. Monies, Deputy Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Third Class, is transferred from Bengal to Hyderabad.

Mr. W. H. Pigott, Accountant, Third Class, is transferred from Oudh to the Central Provinces for employment in the Office of Account, Upper Godavery Office, with the temporary rank of Accountant, Second Class.

Mr. J. C. Oman, Assistant Accountant, Second Class, is promoted to the grade of Assistant Accountant, First Class, and transferred from Bengal to the Central Provinces for employment in the same Office.

No. 20.

It is notified for general information, that the Head-Quarters of the Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces, will be fixed at Jubbulpoor, and that his scale of superintendence will comprise the following Executive Divisions:—

First Division, Great Deccan Road,
Second Division, Great Deccan Road,
Saugor Division,
Sumbulpoor Division,

including the Stations of Jubbulpoor, Saugor, Nagode, Nowgong, Dumoh, Seonee, Hoshungabad, Baitool, Nursingpoor, Mundlab, and Sumbulpoor.

The Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, in addition to his general duties, will be in the position of Superintending Engineer of the remaining Divisions of the Central Provinces, *viz.*,—

Nagpoor Division,
Third Division, Great Deccan Road,
Eastern Road Division,
Southern Road Division,

including the Stations of Nagpoor, Kamptee, Chindwara, Mohtoor, Bhundara, Raepoor, Belaspoor, Natchengao.

The Stations of Sironcha and Chanda will be transferred from the 1st May 1863 to the Superintendency of the Upper Godavery Works.

No. 21.

The services of Supervisor Serjeant M. Gaynor are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Municipal Department of Bangalore.

No. 22.

Appointment.—Mr. J. W. A. Henry is appointed a Probationary Assistant Overseer in the Public Works Department with effect as to rank only from 15th September 1862 and posted to British Burmah.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 4870.

The 3rd September 1862.

List of Persons entitled to Medals as noted below, whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Controller of Marine Affairs:—

1st China War.

Abree, Domingo	... Steamer "Nemesis."
Augustin, John	... "Enterprize."
Cesar, Augustine	... "Tenasserim."
Coco, F.	... "Nemesis."
Colquhoun, J.	... "Queen."
Conietts, Victor	... "Nemesis."
DeCruz, D.	... "Enterprize."
Domingoes, M.	... "Nemesis."
Domingo	... "Queen."
Fairclough, H.	... Gunner, Steamer "Madagascar."
Francis, J.	... Steamer "Nemesis."
Gomes, A.	... "Queen."
Gomes, A.	... "Madagascar."
Gomes, R.	... "Queen."
Gomes, A.	... "Hooghly."
Green, T.	... 2nd Class Engineer, Steamer "Philegethon."

Harley, H. L.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Nemesis."
Higgs, T.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Enterprise."
Hume, W.	2nd Officer, Steamer "Tenasserim."
Jesus, M.	Steamer "Enterprise."
Lawrance, A.	Petty Officer, Steamer "Madagascar."
Massiah, J.	Steamer "Enterprise."
Mignuel, F.	"Nemesis."
Norton, G.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Tenasserim."
Pyva, P.	Steamer "Madagascar."
Rosana, de P.	"Queen."
Sheriff, E.	"Madagascar."
Smith, J.	"Queen."
Symonds, R.	"Proserpine."
Thompson, J.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Pluto."
Wall, A. P.	1st Lieutenant, Steamer "Queen."

Burmah Medals with Clasps for Pegu.

Barton, O.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Fire Queen."
Bendle, G. H.	Apothecary, Steamer "Maharuddy."
Bolt, C.	Clerk in charge, Steamer "Pluto."
Bowen, C.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Maharuddy."
Conway, M.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Damoodah."
Davidson, G.	1st Engineer, Steamer "Maharuddy."
Denton, H. W.	3rd Officer, Surveying Vessel "Krishna."
Eckley, E.	
Evans, G. W.	2nd Officer of the Steamer "Damoodah."
Godfrey, W.	Purser's Steward, Steamer "Nerbuddah."
Godwin, M. F.	Clerk, Steamer "Indus."
Halyburton, J.	A. B., Steamer "Pluto."
Hodge, T.	2nd Officer, Steamer "Pluto."
Hood, J. H.	2nd Officer of the Steamer "Lord William Bentinck."

Jackson, R.	Boatswain, "Phlegethon."
Kennedy, J.	Boatswain, Steamer "Fire Queen."
Lawson, W. S.	Surgeon, Steamer "Proserpine."
Lodge, W.	A. B., "Tenasserim."
Lowrey, W.	A. B., "Tenasserim."
Mackay, J.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Hugh Lindsay."

Main, G.	A. B., Steamer "Tenasserim."
Middleton, J.	3rd Engineer, Steamer "Proserpine."
Miller, J. M.	Surgeon, "Fire Queen."
Pope, J.	Gunner, Steamer "Pluto."
Ramabotham, W.	Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Pluto."
Rean, J. R.	2nd Officer, Steamer "Enterprise."
Rean, J. T.	Midshipman, Steamer "Enterprise."
Tassuph, M.	Commander, Steamer "Phlegethon."
Thompson, R. S.	Surgeon, Steamer "Pluto."
Tonze, W. B.	3rd Officer, Steamer "Enterprise."
Twisden, F.	Midshipman, Steamer "Pluto."
Woodley, J.	Midshipman, Steamer "Tenasserim."

Brown, William	Ganges Flotilla.
Sanderson, R.	Civil Service.

India Medals.

Ganges Flotilla.

Lacknow Medals.

Brien, J. J.

JOHN G. REDDIE,
Offg. Controller of Marine Affairs.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 867.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 21st January 1863.*—Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Furreedpore, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate in that District.

The 26th January 1863.—Lieutenant G. S. Hills to officiate, temporarily, as Principal of the Civil Engineering College.

The 27th January 1863.—Mr. W. Kemble to the temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Barripore, and to exercise the powers described in Section I, Act X. of 1854, in addition to those he already exercises in the 24-Pergunnahs. Mr. Kemble is also empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act XXV. of 1861, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions or by the High Court; to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or High Court; and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

The 28th January 1863.—Mr. J. G. Moffat to officiate, temporarily, as Superintendent of the Jessore Salt Chowkies.

Baboo Kalipersaud Sen to the temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Cox's Bazar, and to exercise the powers described in Section I, Act X. of 1854, in addition to those he already

exercises in Chittagong. Baboo Kalipersaud Sen is also empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act XXV. of 1861, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions; to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions; and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

The 29th January 1863.—Mr. W. A. Madge to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate, under Act XV. of 1843; and a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the Sunderbans, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act XXV. of 1861, in the 24-Pergunnahs.

The 29th January 1863.—Mr. G. Bellett, M. A., to be a Professor in the Dacca College.

Mr. S. Lobb, M. A., to be a Professor in the Dacca College.

Baboo Shome Nath Mookerjee to be an Assistant Professor in the Dacca College.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 27th January 1863.*—Mr. W. DaCosta, Sudder Ameen of Bhaugulpore, for six weeks, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Moulavy Zainooddeen Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Barripore, for three months, under Section VIII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 28th January 1863.—Dr. S. C. Amesbury, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Dinagapore, for ten days, under Section XII. of the Covenanted Absentee Rules.

Mr. W. C. Taylor, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mymensing, for six months, from the 15th instant; under Section VIII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in supersession of the leave granted to him on the 17th instant.

Mr. W. R. Davies, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bhaugulpore, for twelve months, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Baboo Obhoy Churn Mallick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, for three months, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Baboo Dinnoobundhoo Dutt, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Unno Chutta Dispensary of Cuttack, for six months, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Moulavy Tajumul Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cox's Bazar, for four months, under Section VIII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 23rd January 1863.*—It is hereby notified that Act XX. of 1856 shall have effect from this day in the Villages named in the margin, in the District of Joypore. Hooghly, and that these Villages will, in conformity with Section III. of the Act, be included in the Union of Bansbaria, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th June 1860, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act.

2. Under Section X. of the Act it is further notified that the Tax to be levied upon the inhabitants will be an assessment according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to the same.

The 23rd January 1863.—It is hereby notified that Act XX. of 1856 shall have effect from this

Ballaghat.
Jeerat.
Kalleengures.
Patoolee.
Moondookhola.
Koobora Panchparah.
Backshaguree.
Sreepoor.

Tetoolia.
Chandra.
Shamrah.
Sookren.
Ampeella.
Baleghura.
Kolorah.
Bankeepore.

day in the Villages named in the margin, in the District of Hooghly, and that these Villages will, in

conformity with Section III. of the Act, form the Union of the Town of Ballaghat for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act.

2. Under Section X. of the Act it is further notified that the Tax to be levied upon the inhabitants will be an assessment according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to the same.

The 27th January 1863.—It is hereby notified for general information, that on and after the 1st February next no person will be allowed to recruit for Emigrants to any of the Districts under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal without a License signed by the Magistrate of the District in which the Recruiter proposes to recruit, before whom he will be required to attend.

The Form of this License can be obtained at the Office of the Secretary of Government of Bengal.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department.—Bengal.

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 15.

The 27th January 1863.

Notification.—The following Extract from General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 4th December 1862, is published for information :—

“ Gunner J. McDonald, Probationary Assistant Overseer, Department* of Public Works, is remanded for misconduct to Regimental duty and directed to join the nearest Battery of Artillery pending further instructions for his disposal.”

* Attached to the Upper Assam Division.

COMMUNICATIONS.—BRIDGES.

No. 16.

The 29th January 1863.

Declaration.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the Burrakur Bridge Works, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land about 1,500 feet long and about 400 feet wide, situate on the west bank of the Burrakur River, in Cheeroonda Village, Pergunnah Doomooreonda, in the District of Manbhoom, is required.

2. This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section II. of Act VI. of 1857 to all whom it may concern.

J. P. BEADLE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

in the Public Works Dept.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.

JUDICIAL (CIVIL) DEPARTMENT.—No. 13A.—*Allahabad, the 21st January 1863.*—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to invest the undermentioned Deputy Collectors with the powers of Assistant Commissioner for the trial of Civil suits, as described in Section I. of the Rules for the administration of Civil Justice, in the Province of Kumaon and Gurhwal :—

Mr. S. Mann, Deputy Collector in Kumaon.

Jeykishen Joshee, Deputy Collector in Gurhwal.

His Honor has also been pleased to invest the undermentioned Tehseeldars with power to try Civil suits not exceeding Rupees 300 in value :—

Gungaram, Tehseeldar ... } Kumaon.
Luchmee Dutt, Tehseeldar ... }

No. 18A.—Mr. C. W. Carpenter, late Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore, was in charge of the current duties of the office of Judge at Futtehpore from the 29th September to the 27th October 1862.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—No. 53A.—*Allahabad, the 21st January 1863.*—Leave of absence for three months is granted to Captain the Hon'ble W. M. Fraser, District Superintendent of Police of the First Grade at Agra, from the 15th February 1863, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Lieutenant N. M. T. Horsford, Assistant Inspector-General of Police in the Agra Division, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police at Agra.

No. 64A.—*The 23rd January 1863.*—The provisions of Section XXXIV., Act V. of 1861, are hereby extended to the Towns of Orya and Phuppoond, in the Etawah District, and the Magistrate of that District is required to give local notice by Proclamation of this extension and of the provisions of the Law.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—No. 76A.—*Allahabad, the 17th January 1863.*—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor that land is required to be taken up, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for a Grain Bazar near the City of Azimgurh, it is hereby notified that a piece of land measuring 2 acres, 1 rood, and 5 poles, situated near the Tons River, in Mohulla Soleemgunje, Pergunnah Huzoor Tehseel, in the District of Azimgurh, is required for the said purpose.

2. This Declaration is made under Section II., Act VI. of 1857.

No. 88A.—*The 20th January 1863.*—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor

Pergunnah.	Village.	Quantity of Land required.
Anoopshuhur	Anoopshuhur	12 Biswas.

that land is required to be taken up, at the public expense, for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the construction of a School at Anoopshuhur, in the Boolundshuhur District, it is hereby notified that land, in the Village, and to the extent specified in the margin, is required for the above purpose.

2. This Declaration is made under Section II., Act VI. of 1857.

No. 95A.—*The 21st January 1863.*—Whereas

Pergunnah.	Mouzah.	Quantity of Land taken.
		A. R. P.
Soomerpore ..	Jugota ...	0 1 29
Moudha ...	Koosmela ...	1 1 37
Ditto ...	Mukraon ...	7 1 25
Ditto ...	Moullia ...	8 1 4
	Total ...	17 2 15

Road between the Villages of Jugota and Moudha, it is hereby notified that lands, in the Villages, and to the extent specified in the margin, are required for the said purpose.

2. This Declaration is made under Section II., Act VI. of 1857.

SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—No. 12A.—*Allahabad, the 21st January 1863.*—Under Section LIX., Act XXI. of 1856, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to invest all Members of the Police Force enrolled under Act V. of 1861 with the powers of Abkaree Officers, as described in Section LVI., Act XXI. of 1856, in respect of the seizure of spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, and in respect of the detention or arrest of persons found in possession thereof.

His Honor is also pleased to invest Chief Constables and Police Officers above the rank of Chief Constables with the powers of Abkaree Officers, as described in Sections LV., LVII., and LVIII. of Act XXI. of 1856, in respect of inspection, arrest, seizure, and search.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—No. 262A.—*Allahabad, the 17th January 1863.*—The following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is re-published for general information:—

No. 39, dated Fort William, the 18th January 1863.—The services of Captain C. B. G. Bacon, of the late 3rd European Regiment, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 280A.—*The 19th January 1863.*—The undermentioned Civil Servants, reported qualified for the Public Service, and who have been attached to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh, are posted as Assistants to the Divisions specified opposite their names:—

Mr. A. M. Markham, Rohilund Division.

" J. M. C. Steinbelt, Benares Division.

" W. H. Hudson, Goruckpore Division.

They are also severally invested with the powers of an Assistant to the Collector, and with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII. of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 372A.—*The 21st January 1863.*—The following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is re-published for general information:—

No. 49, dated Fort William, the 15th January 1863.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate:—

Captain George Wheeler, of the	} For twenty months.
Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment	
Joint Magistrate, Jhansie	
* * *	

it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor that land is required to be taken up, at the public expense, for a public purpose, in the District of Humeer pore, viz, for straightening and widening the

No. 400A.—*The 24th January 1863.*—Application having been made to Government for putting Act XXVI. of 1850, "an Act to enable improvements to be made in Towns," in force in the City of Allahabad and the Suburbs thereof, and also in the Civil Settlement of Allahabad, including the old and new Civil Stations, in order to make better provision for conservancy and for the general improvement of the said City and Settlement, notice of the application is hereby given in accordance with Section III. of the Act, and a period of thirty days from the date on which this Notification shall be proclaimed in the said City and Settlement is given to the inhabitants thereof who may be minded to declare themselves for or against the adoption of the Act. Such declarations should be addressed to the Magistrate of Allahabad.

No. 406.—The services of Mr. C. A. Elliott, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, in the District of Agra, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for employment in the Central Provinces.

No. 409A.—The following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is re-published for general information:—

No. 467, dated the 20th January 1863.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. M. S. Howell, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

J. D. SANDFORD,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—*The 23rd Jan. 1863.*—Appointment.—No. 137.—Assistant Surgeon R. S. Bateson, at present attached to the 5th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, Mean Meer, is appointed Civil Surgeon of Umballa.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—*The 23rd January 1863.*—No. 52.—The leave of absence granted in Gazette Order No. 752, dated 29th September 1862, for three months, to Mr. G. H. J. Jamieson, Patrol, Salt Department, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules, is commuted, at his request, to leave for five months, under Section VIII. of those Rules, with effect from the 31st October last, on which date he availed himself thereof.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Notification.

It is requested that in future Officers in charge of Treasuries in Bengal will direct their Advices of Transfer Remittance Receipts payable at Calcutta to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and not to the Sub-Treasurer or the Accountant-General.

2. Advices of Bills of Exchange, however, should be addressed to the Second Assistant Accountant-General, India.

E. F. HARRISON,
Offg. Depy. Audr. and Acct.-Genl.,
FORT WILLIAM, } Bengal.
The 30th January 1863. }

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given that the second sale of Opium, the provision of 1861-62, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Wednesday, the 4th of February 1863, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 3,300 Chests, viz.,—

Behar Opium	...	1,860
Benares Opium	...	1,440
Total Chests	...	3,300

2. The general Conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1862, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th February 1863 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday, the 9th February 1863, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Thursday, the 19th February 1863.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1861-62 will be brought to sale, in the present year, on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 4th Mar. 1863	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 6th April "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Wednesday, 6th May "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 8th June "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Thursday, 9th July "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 10th Aug. "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 7th Sept. "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 5th Oct. "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 9th Nov. "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday, 7th Dec. "	1853	1464	3317
Total	18593	14424	33017

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

J. P. GRANT,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 2nd January 1863. }

NOTICE.

THE TRADE RETURNS of the Port of Calcutta, for the MONTH ended 31st AUGUST 1862, which were published on the 27th ultimo, may be had at Rupees 4 per copy, on application at the *Calcutta Gazette Office*.

The 23rd January 1863.

Notice.

Will be published, on an improved plan, on the 1st February, under the authority of the Government of Bengal, by the Civil Pay-Master, No. II. of the Civil List for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, shewing the names, designations, and emoluments of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in all Departments.

Price, Rupees 3 per copy.

Persons wishing for copies are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Civil Pay-Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st January 1863. }

Notice.

ALL Officers in charge of Revenue Treasuries are requested to distinguish in their Cash Balance Reports between Government Currency Notes and Bank of Bengal Notes. They are also requested to make a memorandum on the reverse of their Cash Balance Reports, shewing the number of each denomination of Currency Notes held by them.

E. F. HARRISON,
Depy. Audr. and Acct. Genl.,
Bengal.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 27th January 1863. }

Notice.

"PAYMENTS by Cheque on the Bank of Bengal at the Presidency will henceforth on no account be made by the Presidency Pay-Master on the last day of the month."

C. F. M. MUNDY, Major,
Presidency Pay-Master.

FORT WILLIAM;
Pay Office,
The 26th January 1863. }

Notice

Is hereby given that, in consequence of the Court House at Allipore being under repair, the Courts of the Judge and the two Principal Sudder Ameeris will be held at Nos. 2 and 4, Lower Circular Road, from the 30th instant, until further notice.

G. BRIGHT,

Offg. Civil and Sessions Judge.

ALLIPORE, }
The 23rd January 1863. }

Notice.

MR. R. D. LYALL, Assistant to the Collector of Backergunge, has been authorized to draw Bills on Government Treasury.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

DACCA, }
The 19th January 1863. }

Notification.

LIEUTENANT G. C. DELAUNOIR, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Maunbhoom, took charge of the Maunbhoom Treasury from Major G. N. Oakes, Deputy Commissioner, on the 19th instant, and has been empowered to draw Bills on the Public Treasuries.

E. T. DALTON, Major,
Commissioner of Revenue,
Chota Nagpore Division.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE; }
Camp Raghonathpore, }
The 20th January 1863. }

Public Works Dept. Examination.

THE next half-yearly examination of Candidates for employment and promotion in the Public Works Department will commence at the Civil Engineering College, Calcutta, on Monday, the 2nd February 1863, at 10 A. M.

G. S. HILLS, Lieut., R. E.,
Offg. Principal.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, }
The 10th January 1863. }

Notice.

LIEUTENANT N. LOWIS, Assistant Commissioner, Luckimpore, and in charge of the Treasury of that District, is empowered to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

W. AGNEW, Major,
Offg. Commissioner of Assam.

ASSAM; }
Commissioner's Office, }
Camp Nongong, }
The 17th January 1863. }

Notice.

CERTAIN Effects belonging to the Estate of Mr. R. T. Larmour, lately a Manager of the Mulnath Concern under the Bengal Indigo Company, and a British subject, who died intestate, are in the custody of this Court and will be made over to any party legally authorized to receive the same.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Judge.

KISHNAGHUR, }
The 29th January 1863. }

Loans on Debenture.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, with the sanction of Government, and under the powers vested in them by Acts XXV. and XXVIII. of 1856, are prepared to receive Tenders for Loans on Debenture for eight lacs of Rupees, on the credit of the Rates and Taxes imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund, for the execution of the Sewerage and Drainage Works of the Town of Calcutta, in sums of not less than Rupees (1,000) one thousand. The Debentures will have a currency of two years, and carry interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum from their respective dates. Interest to be paid half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December at the Bank of Bengal.

The first instalment, or 25 per cent. of the eight lacs, to be payable at the Bank on 2nd March next.

So much of the amount tendered to the Commissioners as will leave 75 per cent. of the sum proposed to be raised will be payable as under, viz:—

25 per cent. on 2nd April next.
25 " " 2nd May "
25 " " 2nd June "

In case of equality of Tenders beyond the amount required a pro-rata diminution will be made.

Scrip receipts will be issued to the parties whose Tenders are accepted. The receipts will subsequently be delivered up by the holders in exchange for Debentures when prepared.

Applications to the twenty-fourth day of February next ensuing to be addressed to Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co., or to the Bank of Bengal, superscribed "Tender for Debentures."

By Order of the Board,

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Municipal Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS; }
1, Chowringhee Road, }
The 27th January 1863. }

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Holdings of Khass Mehal Punchannogram appertaining to the Canal surplus lands will be farmed out to the highest bidders, at a public outcry, on Friday, the 7th February 1863, in the Office of the Deputy Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs at Allipore. The settlement will take effect from the 1st of November 1862, and will continue up to the 30th October 1866, for a period of four years only, on the condition that the lands so farmed shall be resumed without any compensation whenever required by Government. The successful bidders will have to deposit a moiety of their farming jummas as security.

Number of Grand Division.	Number of Sub-Division.	Number of Holding.	Name of the Farmers.	Area.	Former Farming Jumma.	REMARKS.
I.	Circular Canal.	1	Maria Peary	B. C. Ch. K.	Ra. As. P.	
II.	...	6	Debindro Nauth Mookerjee	3 7 15 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,100 0 0	
...	...	7	Lall Chand Nundy	0 6 6 2	375 0 0	
...	...	G.	Sadoo Singh	0 2 4 0	165 0 0	
...	...	H.	Hurymohun Naug	0 2 0 0	40 0 0	
...	...	N.	Gungadin Tewary	0 0 5 2	1 0 0	
...	...	N.	Hurymohun Naug	0 3 8 0	75 0 0	
III.	...	2	Sreemunto Sing and Koomud Chunder Mitter	0 0 15 1	1 0 0	
IV.	...	3	Ram Chand Biswas	1 11 8 0	1,250 0 0	
...	...	12	Jodoo Nauth Mitter	1 0 6 0	332 10 6	
...	...	14	Hurymohun Sein	0 18 6 2	660 0 0	
...	...	17	Gour Chunder Dutt	5 11 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	721 0 0	
...	...	A.	Anond Chunder Chatterjee	3 17 9 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	780 0 0	
...	...	A.	Sadoo Sing	0 3 0 0	13 0 0	
...	...	A.	Lall Chand Nundy	0 3 0 0	5 0 0	
VI.	...	2	Cally Nauth Dutt	0 1 0 0	3 0 0	
...	...	5	Sadoo Singh	0 9 2 3	115 0 0	
VII.	...	3	Ditto	2 4 5 0	680 0 0	
...	...	7	Gungadur Bhattacharjee	0 1 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0 0	
...	...	8	Ditto	0 3 2 0	39 0 0	
I.	II.	9	Nessur Mohamed Khan Choudry	0 8 1 0	155 0 0	
...	...	36	Essur Chunder Mozoomdar	0 2 8 0	2 0 0	
...	...	76	Ditto	0 0 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 0	
...	...	130	Ditto	0 0 14 2	0 8 0	
...	...			0 3 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 0	

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE; }
24-Pergunnahs,
The 23rd January 1863.

W. HEYSHAM,
Deputy Collector.

No. 62.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 9th February 1863, and opened there at noon, on the day following, in the presence of parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Article specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Form of Tender will be supplied by the undersigned on application.

Tenders to be superscribed—"Tender for Sugar."

Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.

Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Bank of Bengal Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Tender.	DETAIL.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate quantity deliverable during Contract.	Where and to whom the Article is deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
1	Moist Sugar, best Benares white.	1st April 1863 to 31st January 1864.	lbs. 64,160 more or less.	Ration Grounds and Hospitals at Fort William. To Commanding, Medical or Commissariat Officers.	As to 9-10ths in half monthly proportions as to 1-10th in daily proportions, half an hour before sunrise.	Rupees. 250	Rupees 1,000	Very best. Muster can be seen at Commissariat Godown, Baloghaut.

FORT WILLIAM;
Executive Commissariat Office,
The 9th January 1863.

A. D. DICKENS, Major,
Assistant Commissary General.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Officer at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 P. M. of the 13th February, and opened there at noon, on the day following, in the presence of parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Article specified in the subjoined Schedule.

2. Form of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned, and none other will be received.
3. Tenders to be superscribed—"Tender for Arrowroot."
4. Tenders submitted after the hour fixed will not be received.
5. Parties may tender for all or a portion of the Arrowroot required, provided no Tender be for less than 500 lbs.
6. Each Tenderer will be required to submit with his Tender a 4 oz. sample of the quality he will supply at the rate noted in his Tender.
7. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Security by Bank of Bengal Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

SCHEDULE.

ARTICLE.	Aggregate Quantity required.	Where and to whom deliverable.	Instalment and time of delivery.	Security Deposit.	Quality.
Arrowroot of this season ...	10,000 lbs.	Commissariat Godown, Baloghahat. To Executive Officer.	Total quantity. On or before 16th March 1863.	Not less than Rupees 50 for any quantity, or Rupees 25 for each 1,000 lbs. above 2,000.	Very best.

A. D. DICKENS, Major,
Assistant Commissary General.

FORT WILLIAM;
Executive Commissariat Office, }
The 23rd January 1863.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1863.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th January 1863, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV. OF 1863.

An Act to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burmah.

WHEREAS a Treaty has been negotiated between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Ava, and in the 4th and 8th Articles of the said Treaty it is stipulated and agreed as follows :—

Article 4th.—"When goods are imported into Rangoon from any British or Foreign Territory, and declared to be for export by the Irrawaddy River to the Burmese Territory, the English Ruler shall, provided bulk is not broken, and he believes the Manifest to be true, charge one per cent on their value, and if he so desires shall allow them to be conveyed under the charge of an Officer until arrival at Maloon and Menhla. The Tariff value of goods shall be forwarded yearly to the Burmese Ruler. If such goods are declared for export to other territories, and not for sale in the Burmese territories, the Burmese Ruler shall, if he believes the Manifest to be true, not cause bulk to be broken, and such goods shall be free of duty.

Article 8th.—"Should the British Ruler, within one year after the conclusion of this Treaty, abolish the duties now taken at Thayet Myo and Tounghoo, the Burmese Ruler with a regard to the benefit of the people of his country will, if so inclined, after one, two, three, or four years abolish the duties now taken at Maloon and Tounghoo (in the Burmese Territory.)"

And whereas it is necessary to give effect to the stipulations and engagements aforesaid by an Act

to regulate the Duties of Customs at the port of Rangoon and elsewhere in conformity to such stipulations and engagements ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. When any goods are imported into Rangoon from any British or Foreign Territory whether under bond or otherwise, and declared by the importer thereof to be for export by the Irrawaddy River to the Burmese Territory for sale therein, or for export through such territory for sale in other territories, such goods may be entered at the Custom House at Rangoon for such export and sale, and thereupon a duty of Customs of one per cent *ad valorem* and no more, shall be charged, provided that bulk of such goods is not broken, and the Officer in charge of the Custom House is satisfied of the truth of the entry of such goods in the Manifest of the vessel wherein such goods are brought to Rangoon.

II. Whenever any goods are entered at the Custom House at Rangoon under the last preceding Section such goods may be conveyed to Maloon and Menhla under charge of an Officer to be appointed for the purpose, and the Officer so appointed to the charge of such goods shall be held to be a public servant within the meaning of Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code.

III. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, by a Notification to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, to order the discontinuance of the Duties or any of them now levied at Thayet Myo and Tounghoo, and subsequently, if he shall see fit, by a like Notification to order that such Duties or any of them shall be revived and re-imposed, and any order made and published under this Section shall have the force of law.

IV. This Act shall take effect from the time when the ratifications of the said Treaty are exchanged.

M. WYLIE,

Depty. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Department.

THE following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th January 1863, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V. OF 1863.

An Act to amend Act XXIX of 1861 (to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend certain Articles of War enacted in the said Act XXIX of 1861 ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. Sections I to XVII, and Section XXVIII of Regulation XXII of the Bombay Code (to declare and define Military Authority in its relations to the Civil Power and to the Community at large) except Sections III and VII in so far as they regulate the jurisdiction, in small suits, of the Superintendents of Bazars; Chapter VI of the same Regulation ; and Regulation II of 1829 of the Bombay Code (for establishing Rules and Articles for the better government of the Native Officers and Sepoys in the service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies under the Presidency of Bombay) are hereby repealed.

II. The Articles of War numbered respectively, 3, 32, 73, 78, 82, 117, and 166 in the said Act XXIX of 1861, are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following Articles of War shall be read and taken as Articles 3, 32, 73, 78, 82, 117, and 166 respectively, of the said Act XXIX of 1861.

ARTICLE 3.

A Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier shall be liable to dismissal or discharge by order of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Governor in Council, or the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which he belongs ; and the said Commander-in Chief shall have power to reduce any Non-Commissioned Officer to the ranks.

The Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Corps shall have power to dismiss or discharge any Soldier below the rank of a Non-Commissioned Officer, and to dismiss, discharge, or reduce to the ranks any Non-Commissioned Officer belonging to such Regiment or Corps.

Every such dismissal or discharge shall involve forfeiture of claim to pension.

No Non-Commissioned Officer shall be reduced to the ranks for any stated period ; nor suspended from his rank ; nor reduced from a higher to a lower grade of Non-Commissioned Officer.

Every Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier discharged the service shall be furnished by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Corps to which he belonged with a discharged certificate in the Vernacular language of such Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier. Such certificate shall express the authority for, and cause

of, the discharge, and the period of the entire service in the Army of such Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier, and shall be accompanied with an English translation.

ARTICLE 32.

Who shall wantonly and intentionally defile any place dedicated to religious worship, or shall wantonly and intentionally insult the religious feelings of any person.

ARTICLE 73.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency may appoint a General or other Court Martial, and may confirm, mitigate, or commute or remit the sentence of such Court. He may issue his Warrant to any General or other Officer under his command, having the command of any body of Troops in the service of Her Majesty, empowering such Officer to appoint District or Garrison Courts Martial, as occasion may require, for the trial of any offence committed by any Officer, or Soldier, or Follower in the Service of Her Majesty, not being a European British subject of Her Majesty ; and to confirm and mitigate, or commute or remit the sentence of any such Court Martial. No sentence, adjudging or involving forfeiture of additional pay, or of claim to pension on discharge, or of any prospective advantage, shall be carried into effect until sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which the offender belongs. The Commander-in-Chief may remit any forfeiture awarded, and may order the restoration of any advantage of which the offender has been deprived by such forfeiture.

ARTICLE 78.

A General Court Martial may sentence for any crime, which by these Articles is made liable to such sentence, any Officer to death or to transportation for life, or for any period not less than seven years, or in cases falling under Article 22 or Article 66, to imprisonment with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding three years, and with or without solitary confinement ; or may sentence any Soldier to death, or to transportation for life, or for any period not less than seven years, or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding fourteen years, for any crimes which are by these Articles of War expressly made liable to any such sentence and for such crimes only. No Court Martial inferior to a General Court Martial shall have power to pass a sentence of death or transportation or imprisonment for any longer period than three years.

Punishment of Commissioned Officers.

A General Court Martial may sentence a Commissioned Officer to be dismissed the service ; or to be suspended from rank and pay and allowances for a stated period ; or to be placed one or more steps lower in the list of his rank, by an alteration of the date of the Commission, and such Officer shall lose the corresponding benefit of length of service.

No Court Martial, inferior to a General Court Martial, shall have power to try a Commissioned Officer.

Punishment of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

A General, or District, or Garrison, or Regimental Court Martial may sentence a Non-Commissioned Officer to be reduced to the ranks; or may sentence a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier to be dismissed the service; or to be placed one or more steps lower in the list of the rank which he holds, whereby such Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier shall lose the benefit of the corresponding length of service; or to suffer corporal punishment not exceeding fifty lashes; or to imprisonment which may be with or without hard labor, and which may include solitary confinement for any portion or portions of such imprisonment, not exceeding fourteen days at a time, nor eighty-four days in any one year, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods of solitary confinement.

No Soldier shall be kept in solitary confinement more than eighty-four days in any one year, whether by the sentence of one or more Courts Martial, or by order of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Corps to which such Soldier belongs.

No sentence of imprisonment shall be awardable by a General Court Martial for any period exceeding two years (except when otherwise expressly provided); nor by a District or Garrison Court Martial for any period exceeding one year; nor by a Regimental Court Martial for any period exceeding six calendar months.

No Non-Commissioned Officer shall be sentenced to imprisonment or corporal punishment without being first reduced to the ranks.

Punishment for "Disgraceful Conduct."

A General, or District, or Garrison Court Martial may, in addition to corporal punishment or to imprisonment, sentence a Soldier convicted of disgraceful conduct to forfeiture of all advantage as to additional pay and claim to pension on discharge, which otherwise might have accrued from the length or nature of his former service; or to forfeiture of such advantage absolutely, whether it may have accrued from past service, or might accrue from future service.

No Soldier shall be tried for disgraceful conduct by any Court Martial inferior to a District or Garrison Court Martial.

A Court Martial may, in addition to any punishment involving dismissal or discharge, sentence any Officer or Soldier, whom it is authorized to try, to forfeiture of arrears of pay and allowances

due at the time of dismissal or discharge, or of such portion thereof as may be required to make good any loss or damage arising out of his misconduct. A Court Martial, in addition to any punishment not involving dismissal or discharge, may sentence any Officer or Soldier to be put under stoppages not exceeding, in the case of an Officer two-thirds of his pay and allowances, and in the case of a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier one-half of his pay and allowances until any loss

or damage arising out of his misconduct be made good.

Every Soldier subjected to confinement in the Quarter Guard or Defaulter's Room, or in a Solitary Cell, or in any other place of imprisonment, whether as a punishment by his Commanding Officer or on a charge of which he shall be afterwards convicted by Court Martial shall forfeit all claim to pay and allowances during such confinement, and shall be entitled to receive subsistence only according to the rates laid down in the Regulations.

ARTICLE 82.

An Officer Commanding a Detachment of his own Regiment or Corps may assemble a Regimental Detachment Court Martial; and an Officer Commanding a Detachment consisting of men of different Regiments or Corps, may assemble a Detachment or Line Court Martial. Every Court so assembled shall be constituted in the manner provided for a Regimental Court Martial under the provisions of these Articles of War, and shall have the like powers.

The provisions of these Articles of War which relate to a Court Martial held in a Regiment or Corps shall, in all practicable cases, be taken to apply to a Court Martial held in a Detachment.

No Officer on detached command of less than three Troops or Companies, or of a Detachment not numerically equal to three Troops or Companies, and not being on the line of march or on board a ship or other vessel, shall carry into effect any punishment awarded by a Court Martial held by his order, until the sentence shall have been confirmed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Corps to which the offender belongs, or by the nearest Superior Officer holding a command of not less than a Regiment, who is hereby authorized to confirm every such sentence in like manner as an Officer Commanding a Regiment or Corps might do. Provided that in detached situations beyond the Sea, or out of the British Territories in India, or when on service in the field, or in cases where an immediate example is necessary, and reference cannot be made to such Commanding or Superior Officer without detriment to the service, the Officer Commanding such Detachment may exercise the powers relating to Court Martial which are vested in an Officer Commanding a Regiment or Corps.

Clause 2.

The Commanding Officer of any Detachment of not less than three Troops or Companies, or of any Detachment numerically equal to or greater than three Troops or Companies; and the Commanding Officer of any European Detachment to which native details are attached (of whatever strength or number such European Detachments, or such native details may be); and any Commissary of Ordnance being a Commissioned Officer or other Commissioned Officer in charge of any Arsenal, Ordnance Establishment, or any Camp Equipage Depot may summarily try any offence against these Articles of War, committed by any person under his command or who is subject to such Articles (not being a Commissioned Officer); and may on conviction sentence such offender and carry out such sentence without confirmation or any further authority; provided that such sentence shall not exceed the powers of a Regimental Court Martial.

In detached situations beyond the Sea, or out of the British Territories in India, or when on service in the field, or in cases where an immediate example is necessary, and a Court Martial cannot be convened under Clause 1 of this Article without detriment to the service, and reference cannot be made without such detriment to the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Corps to which the offender belongs, or to any other Superior Officer holding a command not less than that of a Regiment; the Officer Commanding any Detachment though of less than three Troops or Companies or not numerically equal to three Troops or Companies, may exercise the powers, of summary trial, of sentencing the offender and of carrying out such sentence which might have been exercised by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Corps to which the offender belongs. Provided that, if reference can be made to any other Superior Officer holding a command not less than that of a Regiment, such reference shall be made, and such Officer thereupon shall have authority summarily to try, and in case of conviction to sentence the offender, and to carry out such sentence as if the offender had been under his command.

Any Commanding Officer or other Officer holding a trial under this Article shall be deemed a Court Martial, and the words "Court Martial" in these Articles of War, shall be deemed to include such Commanding Officer or other Officer holding a trial.

The proceedings of such summary trial shall be conducted, so far as may be practicable, and shall be recorded in the same manner as is provided in Article 81 for summary trials by an Officer Commanding a Regiment or Corps, and shall, in like manner, be signed and forwarded to the Officer Commanding the Division within which such Detachment shall be at the time, who is hereby authorized to set aside the trial for the same reasons that an Officer Commanding a Division is authorized by Article 81 to set aside a trial by an Officer Commanding a Regiment or Corps. Provided that every sentence so awarded by an Officer Commanding any such Detachment or by any other Officer holding a trial under this Article may be carried out without waiting for its approval by the Reviewing Officer.

ARTICLE 117.

No person who shall have been acquitted or convicted by a Court Martial of any offence, shall be liable to be tried a second time by the same or any other Court Martial for the same offence. Provided that any person may be tried for the offence of murder, and punished for that offence, notwithstanding he may have been tried and punished for the act which caused death, if at the time of his conviction for the said act death shall not have resulted, or shall not have been known by the Court which passed sentence to have resulted.

When any person subject to these Articles of War shall have been found guilty by a Court Martial of any Military offence, such Court Martial shall enquire into and receive evidence of any previous conviction of such person before a Court Martial or a Court of Justice, and shall enquire into the general character of such person, if a Soldier, for the purpose of apportioning the punishment to which he is liable to be sentenced for the offence of which he has been so found

guilty. And it shall not be necessary to give any notice to such person, previously to his trial that such evidence will be received.

ARTICLE 166.

The Regulations by which in any Presidency the Office and powers of Commissariat Officers, or Officers in charge of the Police in any Cantonments, or Superintendents of Military Bazaars, are at present defined and controlled; or by which Panchayets are constituted and guided, shall continue to be in full force, and to be observed at the several Presidencies respectively.

III. The following additional Clause shall be read as the second paragraph of Article 103 of the said Act XXIX of 1861:—

Every witness during attendance on a Court Martial, and during the time necessary for going and returning, shall be privileged from arrest in any Civil proceeding, and if arrested in any such proceeding, may be discharged by order of such Court Martial.

IV. This Act shall be read and taken as part of the said Act XXIX of 1861.

M. WYLIE,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th January 1863, and was referred to a Select Committee with instruction to make their report thereon in two weeks:—

No. 3 of 1863.

A Bill to bring the Pergunnahs of Mahoba and Jeitpore, in the District of Humeerpore, under the operation of the General Regulations.

WHEREAS the District of Humeerpore in Bundelkund is, with the exception of the Pergunnahs of Mahoba and Jeitpore, subject to the General Regulations, and whereas it is expedient that the said Pergunnahs should, for the sake of uniformity and public convenience, be administered on the same system as prevails in the rest of the District; It is enacted as follows:—

I. The Laws and Regulations established for the internal administration of the District of Humeerpore shall have full force and effect in the Pergunnahs of Mahoba and Jeitpore, and the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and the superintendence of the settlement and realization of the public revenue, and of all matters relating to rent in the said Pergunnahs, are hereby vested in the Officers who are, or may hereafter be, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the said District of Humeerpore.

II. All suits and proceedings arising in the said Pergunnahs which, at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be pending in any Court, or before any Officer, shall be heard and determined in the same manner as if the said Pergunnahs had not been brought under the operation of the General Regulations.

III. Any suit which, before the passing of this Act, had been determined and which has been or shall be remanded by any Appellate Court, shall be tried before the Court which, for the time being, would be competent to try such a suit if instituted after the passing of this Act.

IV. All appeals or proceedings now pending in the Court of the Commissioner of Jhansie shall be determined by such Commissioner in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed; and all applications for execution of decrees or orders which, but for the passing of this Act, would have been made to any Court or Officer existing at the time of the passing of this Act shall be made to the Court or Officer that would have had jurisdiction in respect of the matter in dispute, had the suit or proceeding been instituted after the passing of this Act.

V. All appeals from decrees or orders passed before the passing of this Act shall be received, heard, and determined by the Court or Officer who would have had jurisdiction over such appeals, had the decrees or orders to which they relate been passed after the passing of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Pergunnahs of Mahoba and Jeitpore, the former of which was ceded to the late East India Company in the year 1817, and the latter of which lapsed to the British Government in the year 1849, have hitherto been administered on what is called the Non-Regulation system. Both Pergunnahs are now attached to the District of Humeerpore, which is subject to the General Regulations. That District has lately been transferred from the Jhansie Division, which is Non-Regulation, to the Allahabad Division, throughout which the General Regulations are in force, and it is thought desirable that the two Pergunnahs in question should also be brought under the operation of the General Regulations and Acts in Civil, Criminal, and Revenue matters, in order that they may be administered according to the system which is followed generally in the District and Division in which they are now included. This is the object of the present Bill.

(Sd.) H. B. HARRINGTON.

The 21st. January 1863.

M. WYLIE,

Depty. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Department.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council having received the assent of His Honor on the 17th January 1863, was assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 21st idem, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1863.

An Act to abate and prevent nuisances arising from the Smoke of Furnaces in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.

WHEREAS it is expedient to abate and prevent nuisances arising from the smoke of furnaces in the Town

and Suburbs of Calcutta; It is enacted as follows:—

I. Every furnace employed or to be employed any where within the Town or Suburbs of Calcutta in the working of Engines by steam, and every furnace employed or to be employed within the said

Town or Suburbs in any works, or in any building used for the purposes of Trade or Manufacture (although a Steam Engine be not used or employed therein), shall be constructed or altered so as to consume or burn the smoke arising from such furnace on and after the first day of July 1864. And if any person, on or after the said first day of July 1864, and within the Town and Suburbs aforesaid, shall use any such furnace which shall not be constructed or altered so as to consume or burn its own smoke, or shall so negligently use any such furnace as that the smoke arising therefrom shall not be effectually consumed or burnt, or shall not use the best practicable means for preventing or counteracting such smoke, every person so offending, being the owner or occupier of the premises, or being a Foreman or other person employed by such owner or occupier in charge of such furnace shall, upon a summary conviction for such offence before any Magistrate, forfeit and pay a sum of not more than fifty Rupees, and upon a second conviction for such offence the sum of one hundred Rupees, and for each subsequent conviction a sum double the amount of the penalty imposed for the last preceding conviction. Provided always that this Act shall

Exception as to Locomotive Engines and Steam Vessels. not apply to any Locomotive Engine used wholly upon any Railway in the Suburbs of

Calcutta, nor to any Steam Vessel which is not employed as a Ferry boat plying from any one place within the said Town and Suburbs of Calcutta to any other place within the said limits.

II. The words "consume or burn the smoke"

Interpretation of as used in this Act shall not be the term "consume or burn the smoke," held to mean "consume or burn every particle of the smoke," and the Magistrate before whom any person shall be summoned may remit the penalties enacted by this Act if he shall be satisfied that such person has so constructed or altered his furnace as to consume or burn, as far as possible, all the smoke arising from such furnace, and has carefully attended to the same, and consumed or burned, as far as possible, the smoke arising from such furnace.

III. It shall be lawful for any Magistrate to

Magistrate may grant order giving power to inspect a furnace. grant an order authorizing any person therein named to inspect any furnace to which the provisions of this Act shall apply and to examine the

construction thereof. If the owner or occupier of any premises to which the provisions of this Act shall apply, shall refuse to allow his premises to be inspected by a person duly authorized by a Magistrate for that purpose, it shall be lawful for any Police Officer or other person authorized by the order in writing of a Magistrate, with or without any Assistants, to enter into and upon such premises and to inspect the same and examine any furnace therein; and any person obstructing any such Police Officer or other person or his Assistants in the execution of any such

Penalty for obstructing inspection. or other person or his Assistants in the execution of any such

order shall, upon a summary conviction for such offence before a Magistrate, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

IV. No information shall be laid against any person for the recovery of any penalty under this Act, except by the authority of a Magistrate.

V. In this Act the word "Magistrate," as regards cases arising within the local limits of the Town of Calcutta, shall mean any Magistrate of Police for the said Town, and as regards cases arising without the said Town shall mean any Officer having the full powers of a Magistrate; and the term "Suburbs of Calcutta" shall include the Suburbs of Calcutta and the Station of Howrah as defined and described in Act XXI of 1857 (*for making better provision for the order and good Government of the Suburbs of Calcutta and of the Station of Howrah.*)

VI. Words used in the singular number in this Act shall be held to comprise the plural, and words used in the plural number to comprise the singular.

VII. All penalties imposed by this Act may be recovered, if for offences not committed within the local limits of the Town of Calcutta, in the manner prescribed for the recovery of fines by Section LXI of Act XXV of 1861 (*for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter*), and if for offences committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed for the recovery of penalties by Act XIII of 1856 (*for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay*) and Act XLVIII of 1860 (*to amend Act XIII of 1856*) or any other Act for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta in force for the time being. All penalties to be levied under this Act shall be disposed of in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from time to time shall direct.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1863, and is hereby published for general information:—

A Bill to amend Act XXII of 1860 (to remove certain tracts on the Eastern border of the Chittagong District from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts).

WHEREAS by Act XXII of 1860 certain tracts on the Eastern border of the Chittagong District described in the Schedule to the said Act were removed from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts; and

whereas it is expedient to make certain alterations in respect to the tracts so removed; It is enacted as follows:—

I. The Schedule annexed to Act XXII of 1860 is hereby repealed except as to any proceedings pending at the time of the passing of this Act: and all the provisions of the said Act applicable to the tracts described in the said Schedule shall be applicable to and shall have effect in the tracts described in the Schedule to this Act annexed, which shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act XXII of 1860.

SCHEDULE.

The boundary of the tracts referred to in this Act and to which the provisions of Act XXII of 1860 shall be applicable, shall be understood generally to run to the eastward of the surveyed area of the villages situated on the Eastern frontier of the Chittagong District as surveyed and mapped in the course of the Revenue Survey of that District, and shall be more particularly taken to be indicated as follows:—

As respects Thannah Futtickcherree, all the country lying east of the villages Ramghur, Joozkola, Hapuneah, Fuckeerachung, Kunchunpoor, and Goomareetulla.

As respects Thannah Hathezaree, all the country lying east of Mugkatta, Radahmadhebpoor, and other surveyed villages of this Thannah, and of a line drawn from the south-eastern boundary to Gogra in Faree Rungunneah.

As respects Faree Rungunneah, all the country lying to the east of Gogra, Nichintapoor, Kodala, Puddooa, Dood-Pookereah, and other surveyed villages of this Faree situated on both sides of the Kurnafoolee River.

As respects Thannah Putteah, all the country lying east of the surveyed villages of this Thannah, that is to say lying east of a line drawn from the eastern surveyed boundary of Dood-Pookereah in Faree Rungunneah, down to the eastern surveyed boundary of the village Doobacherree lying north of the River Sunkoo.

As respects Thannah Sutkuneah, all the country lying east of Pooranghur, Burdooara, Andar Manuk, Rajbarree, and other surveyed villages of this Thannah.

As respects Thannah Chuckereah, all the country lying eastward of a line drawn from the village Rajbarree in Thannah Tulkuneah to the surveyed villages Boonoo and Bilcherrie on the Moree River in Thannah Chuckereah, and also all the country lying eastward of the surveyed villages of this Thannah between Bilcherrie and Pagulabeel.

As respects Thannah Ramoo, all the country lying east of a line drawn from Pagulabeel in Thannah Chuckereah to Edghur, Gurjamah, and Kucheppeah in Thannah Ramoo.

As respects Thannah Teknaaf, all the country lying east of a line drawn from Kucheppeah, in Thannah Ramoo, to Pagulabeel, Rutnapalong, Oalleapalong, and Ookia Ghat, as well as all to the east of the Naaf River.

A. G. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 698.

Fort William, the 31st January 1863.

Notifications.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Baboo Sumbhoonath Pundit to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 765.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude, Messrs. B. Hardinge and A. C. Lyall, of the Civil Service, who reported their return on the 29th instant, the former from furlough and sick leave, and the latter from sick leave.

No. 770.

The 2nd February 1863.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 685, dated the 30th ultimo, for “Mr. W. Robinson,” read “Mr. W. Robertson.”

No. 772.

Notification.—Captain D. S. Barrow, District Superintendent of Police in (Seetapore) Oude, has obtained three months privilege leave from the 1st of April next, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 774.

The undermentioned Specification of an Invention has been filed, under the provisions of Act No. XXV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.

A copy of every Specification is open at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee, and a certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.

No. 144.—Martin Kenneth Angelo, of Gloucester Place, Portman Square, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, for “Improvements in Apparatus used in the manufacture of Shell Lac.”

No. 775.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council has appointed the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta, viz:—

✓ Moulvie Abdool Lateef Khan Bahadoor,
✓ Baboo Rajendra Lala Mittra,

and

✓ S. G. Chuckerbutty, Esquire, M. D.

No. 778.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William Mr. J. J. Grey, of the Civil Service, who reported his return on the 29th instant from furlough and sick leave.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to him by the Secretary of State for India is cancelled.

No. 779.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. W. C. Plowden, of the Civil Service, who reported his return from sick leave on the 29th instant.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 33.

MILITARY.

Fort William, the 3rd February 1863.

Lieutenant C. H. Clay, Second in Command and Squadron Officer, Deolee Irregular Force, returned to his duty on the 8th November 1862 from the leave granted him in General Order dated 30th August last, No. 277.

Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Jacob performed the duties of Second in Command and Squadron Officer, in addition to his own, from the 19th October 1862 (the date on which Lieutenant Clay's privilege leave expired) to the 7th November 1862 inclusive.

No. 35.

Lieutenant C. H. Clay, Second in Command and Squadron Officer, Deolee Irregular Force, has obtained two months leave of absence from the 27th ultimo, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe on Medical Certificate.

No. 59.

REVENUE.

Mr. C. E. Bernard, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Nagpore, and Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is appointed to be Settlement Officer of the Wurdah District, on probation.

No. 139.

POLITICAL.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. Arnauld Regnaud as Acting Consular Agent for France at Cochin, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government.

No. 228.

GENERAL.

The following arrangements in the Oudh Commission are notified:—

Mr. P. Carnegy, appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad, received charge of that District from Mr. E. O. Bradford on the 22nd December.

Mr. E. O. Bradford, appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Durriabad, received charge of that District from Mr. Assistant Commissioner Young on the 29th December.

Captain J. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner, Sultanpore, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted to him in G. G. O. dated 18th November, No. 2210, on the 24th December.

Mr. T. Kavanagh, v. c., Assistant Commissioner, Sultanpore, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner during the absence of Captain Perkins.

Captain MacAndrew, First Class Assistant Commissioner, appointed to officiate as Deputy

Commissioner of Roy Bareilly, received charge of that District from Mr. Glynn, Assistant Commissioner, on 29th December 1862.

No. 229.

Dr. P. Cullen, in Medical charge of the Civil Station of Dumoh, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month from the 1st proximo, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 230.

Mr. G. U. Yule, C. B., Resident at Hyderabad, assumed charge of his office on the 31st ultimo.

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 31st January 1863.

No. 84 of 1863.—The services of Lieutenant F. N. Miles, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1863.

No. 85 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on private affairs:—

Major William Joseph Fitzmaurice Stafford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of the 22nd (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry	} For six months.
...	

No. 86 of 1863.—With reference to a Notification issued by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 393, dated 20th instant, the services of Assistant Surgeon C. C. W. Wilson, attached to the Canal and Thomason College Establishments at Roorkee, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 87 of 1863.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers, who were admitted to pension in Government General Order Nos. 915 and 955 of the 30th September and 20th October last, are permitted to reside and draw their stipends in Europe, instead of in the Colonies previously authorized:—

Serjeant-Major T. Fallon, of the 42nd (Assam) Light Infantry.

Quarter-Master Serjeant J. Bailly, attached to the Convalescent Depôt at Darjeeling.

No. 88 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Walter Henry Smith, of the late 56th Regiment Native Infantry	} For three years, under the old Regulations.
...	

No. 89 of 1863.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 459, dated 16th December last, is published for general information:—

Para. 12.—In future when Officers holding Staff appointments are granted leave of absence on Sick Certificate for any term short of twenty months, I shall extend their leave to that period,

on their producing the required Certificate, with the retention of their appointments, without requiring them to apply to your Government on the subject.

Fort William, the 3rd February 1863.

No. 90 of 1863.—With reference to Government General Order No. 733 of the 25th July 1862, the following paragraph of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 452, dated 29th November 1862, is published for general information:—

Para. 14.—The transfer of Surgeon J. T. Glover to the Invalid Pension List is approved.

No. 91 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors, from the dates specified opposite their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain and Brevet-Major A. R. E. Hutchinson, 30th January 1863.

Captain A. S. Haig, 30th January 1863.

No. 92 of 1863.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captains, from the dates specified opposite their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant B. S. B. Parby...	11th January 1863.
" C. E. Orman ...	11th "
" H. Fellowes ...	11th "
" D. Ross ...	11th "
" C. MacFarlane ...	20th "
" J. Gillespie ...	20th "
" C. W. Fletcher ...	30th "

Fort William, the 3rd February 1863.

No. 93 of 1863.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Extracts from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 314 of the 30th August 1862, regarding the formation of an amalgamated General Staff for the British and Indian Forces:—

PARA. 1. "I have received and considered in Council your letter No. 55, dated the 24th February 1862, forwarding certain papers relating to the amalgamation of the General Staff of the British and Indian Forces, and conveying your opinions upon the several schemes that have been proposed with reference to that measure."

8. "You propose that the united Head-Quarters Staff for the several Presidencies should be as follows:—

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

1 Quarter-Master General,
1 Deputy "
1 Assistant "
2 Deputy Assistants "

Madras.

- 1 Quarter-Master General.
- 1 Deputy "
- 1 Assistant "

Bombay.

- 1 Quarter-Master General.
- 1 Deputy " "
- 1 Assistant " "

9. "I approve of this proposed establishment for the Quarter-Master General's Department with the Head-Quarters of the several Armies."

10. "You observe with respect to the Divisional Staff, that several Divisions have Officiating Deputy Assistants; and, as these Officers are in reality officiating for no one, you think they might be considered permanent without any increase of pay."

11. "I concur with you in this opinion, and also in the propriety of dividing the Assistants and Deputy Assistants of the Department, as nearly as possible, into the proportion of one-third of the former to two-thirds of the latter."

12. "You propose for the amalgamated Adjutant-General's Department the following:—

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

- 1 Adjutant General.
- 1 Deputy "
- 2 Assistants "
- 1 Deputy Assistant "

Madras.

- 1 Adjutant General.
- 1 Deputy "
- 1 Assistant "
- 1 Deputy Assistant "

Bombay.

- 1 Adjutant General.
- 1 Deputy " "
- 1 Deputy Assistant " "

13. "I approve generally of this establishment for the Consolidated Staff in the Adjutant-General's Department; but I consider it desirable that the Staff proposed by you for the Adjutant-General's Department at Army Head-Quarters in Bengal should be increased by one Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, making in Bengal—

- 1 Adjutant-General.
- 1 Deputy.
- 2 Assistants.
- 2 Deputy Assistants."

14. "The appointments of the Artillery Staff will be considered separately."

15. "By the amalgamation of the General Staff, and the adoption of the above scale, the following changes will be made."

16. "There will be an abolition of staff offices to the following extent:—

- 1 Adjutant General.
- 2 Deputies.
- 1 Assistant Adjutant-General.
- 1 Brigade-Major,
- 1 Quarter-Master General, already abolished.
- 1 Deputy Quarter-Master General, already abolished.
- 2 Assistant Quarter-Masters General.
- 1 Deputy Assistant.

And the creation of the following:—

- 4 Deputy Assistant-Adjutants General.
- 1 Assistant Quarter-Master General.
- 2 Deputy Assistant Quarter-Masters General."

17. "The changes involved in the measures of amalgamation now proposed will be carried into

effect as soon as possible, consistently with due regard to the interests of present incumbents."

With reference to the above, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions:—

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters.

Captain C. H. S. Scott, Bengal Staff Corps.

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistants Quarter-Master General.

Captain C. C. Johnson, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General.

Major F. S. Roberts, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General.

The above arrangements will take effect from the 20th instant, from which date the Departments of the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master General will stand as follows:—

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

Adjutant-General 1.

Colonel E. Haythorne, Her Majesty's 1st (Royal) Regiment.

Deputy Adjutant-General 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps.

Assistants Adjutant-General 2.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. D'O. Torrens, Her Majesty's 23rd Fusiliers.

Captain G. L. Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps.

Deputy Assistants Adjutant-General 2.

*Major G. E. Holmes, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain C. H. S. Scott, Bengal Staff Corps.

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING THE HEAD-QUARTER AND DIVISIONAL BRANCHES.

Quarter-Master General 1.

Major-General A. Becher, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps.

Deputy Quarter-Master General 1.

Colonel J. S. Paton, Bengal Staff Corps.

Assistants Quarter-Master General 4.

Major H. R. Garden, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain P. S. Lumsden, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain C. C. Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major F. S. Roberts, Royal Artillery.

Deputy Assistants Quarter-Master General 9.

Major D. C. Shute, late 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain F. B. Norman, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain C. Nedham, Her Majesty's 34th Regiment.

Lieutenant M. H. Heathcote, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain D. M. Martin, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain H. Maxwell, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain G. H. Basevi, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain F. Hall, Her Majesty's 88th Regiment.

Captain M. Hunter, Bengal Staff Corps.

From and after the 20th instant all correspondence and Returns hitherto furnished to the Departments of the Adjutant-General of the Army, and of Her Majesty's Forces respectively, will be addressed to the Department of the Adjutant-General either at Head-Quarters, or at the Presidency, under the Rules in force for the distribution of business.

* This Officer being already an Assistant will be specially allowed to retain his present rank and position.

No. 94 of 1863.—The following Extract from the *London Gazette* of the 2nd December 1862 is published for general information :—

India Office, 27th November 1862.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following appointments of Officers to the Bengal Staff Corps, on its formation, in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861 :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Ramsay, of the late 10th Native Infantry, dated 27th June 1857.

Lieutenant-Colonel George William Hamilton, of the late 17th Native Infantry, dated 19th May 1858.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Purves Phayre, of the late 4th European Regiment, dated 22nd January 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Elliot Voyle, of the late 39th Native Infantry, dated 4th June 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Talbot Shakespear, of the late 24th Native Infantry, dated 26th January 1861.

Major Henry Ramsay, c. b., of the late 53rd Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Major James Corse Scott, of the late 20th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Major William Henry Ryves, of the late 61st Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Major William Richardson, of the late 73rd Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Major Frederic Dayot Atkinson, of the late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, dated 18th February 1861.

Major George Mytton Hill, of the late 17th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Major (Brevet-Colonel) George St. Patrick Lawrence, c. b., of the late 2nd Regiment European Light Cavalry, dated 18th February 1861.

Major Edward King Elliot, of the late 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

To be Majors.

Major John Cheap Brooke, of the late 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 19th August 1859.

Captain (Brevet-Colonel) Arthur Mitford Becher, c. b., of the late 61st Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Septimus Harding Becher, of the late 61st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Solomon Richards, of the late 55th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Samuel Richard Tickell, of the late 31st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) George Veraer, of the late 9th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Robert Nixon Tronson, of the late 2nd European Fusiliers, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Colonel) William Edward Mulcaster, of the late 64th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Charles Fitzroy Miller Mundy, of the late 34th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain James Eardley Gastrell, of the late 13th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Thomas Fourness Wilson, c. b., of the late 13th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) George Jackson, of the late 3rd Regiment European Light Cavalry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Henry Currey James, of the late 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) James Knox Spence, of the late 20th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Henry Nicoll, of the late 50th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Augustus Turner, of the late 4th European Regiment, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Colonel) George Palmer Whish, of the late 60th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Edwin Alexander Rowlatt, of the late 21st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Robert Renny of the late 47th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) John Luther Vaughan, of the late 21st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Montague James Turnbull, of the late 2nd European Light Cavalry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Colonel) Orfeur Cavenagh, of the late 32nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain John Matthew Cripps, of the late 26th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Colonel) John Stafford Paton, of the late 14th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Colonel) James Macleod Banatyne Fraser Tytler, c. b., of the late 37th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Richard Charles Lawrence, c. b., of the late 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) George Cliffe Hatch, of the late 57th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Frederic Peter Lavard, of the late 19th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Charles Holroyd, of the late 36th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) John Palmer Caulfeild, of the late 4th European Regiment, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Henry Mein Wilson, of the late 6th European Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) Reynell George Taylor, of the late 2nd European Light Cavalry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Octavius Hamilton, of the late 2nd European Light Cavalry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain George Nicholson Oakes, of the late 46th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Julius Bentall Dennys, of the late 38th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Olaus John McLeod Farrington, of the late 4th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain William Russell Elliott, of the late 6th Regiment European Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Hugh Rees James, c. b., of the late 44th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain John William Bristow, of the late 19th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Colonel) Charles Reid, c. b., of the late 10th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Samuel Hugh James Davies, of the late 51st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Robert Campbell, of the late 47th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Charles Browne Stuart, of the late 4th European Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) William Joseph Fitzmaurice Stafford, of the late 36th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Alfred Chicheley Plowden, of the late 50th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Henry Hopkinson, of the late 70th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Albert Fytche, of the late 70th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Edward John Rickards, of the late 5th European Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain George Edward Holmes, of the late 72nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Nathaniel Robert Sneyd, of the late 57th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain James Tickell, of the late 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Edward Lascelles Dennys, of the late 11th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Edward Moody Ryan, of the late 20th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Robert Roy Adams, of the late 12th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain George Faithfull, of the late 68th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Augustus Henry Ternan, of the late 4th European Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) John Samuel Drury Tulloch, of the late 17th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Cecil Plowden Trower, of the late 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Edward Tuite Dalton, of the late 3rd Regiment European Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain John Robert McMullin, of the late 50th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain John Colpoys Haughton, of the late 54th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain John Elphinstone Fraser, of the late 4th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Richard Goden Simeon, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Leonard Raisbeek Christopher, of the late 71st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain John Robertson Pughe, of the late 47th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Thomas Rattray, of the late 64th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) Harry Burnett Lumsden, c. b., of the late 59th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Robert Thomas Leigh, of the late 6th European Regiment, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel) Donald Martin Stewart, of the late 9th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain George Gill Moxon, of the late 52nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Philip Arthur Pleydell Bouverie, of the late 35th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Basil Ebenezer Bacon, of the late 50th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Henry Charles Adlam, of the late 42nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Charles St. George Brownlow, of the late 15th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain James Nowell Young, of the late 3rd European Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Charles Herbert, of the late 18th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Augustus Fraser Baird, of the late 18th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Samuel James Browne, c. b., v. c., of the late 46th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Richard Charles Gernon, of the late 13th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Henry Campbell Johnstone, of the late 5th European Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain William Agnew, of the late 29th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Charles James Robarts, of the late 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Archibald Blackwood, of the late 59th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) William Domett Morgan, of the late 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain James Lind Sherwill, of the late 39th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Robert Unwin, of the late 16th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Robert Graham Mayne, of the late 59th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) James Brooke Young Matheson, of the late 52nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Sydney Joseph Hire, of the late 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Andrew Hunter, of the late 25th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain William McNeile, of the late 5th European Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Herbert Raban, of the late 36th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Hastings Broughton Impey, of the late 70th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain James Marquis, of the late 4th European Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain James Snow Davies, of the late 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Stuart Frederick Graham, of the late 5th Regiment European Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Banastre Pryce Lloyd, of the late 11th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Henry Arthur Dwyer, of the late 59th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Alexander Lamotte McMullin, of the late 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Francis Justin Nelson, of the late 65th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain Percy Fortescue Gardiner, of the late 29th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Richard Lloyd Thompson, of the late 10th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain William Boyd Irwin, of the late 10th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain James Dawson MacDonald, of the late 39th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain John Allen Wright, of the late 28th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Captain George Alexander St. Peter Fooks, of the late 50th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

To be Captains.

Captain Augustus Kay Moffat, of the late 58th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 16th July 1849.

Captain (Brevet-Major) John Bulkeley Thelwall, c. b., of the 24th Foot, dated 21st December 1849.

Captain Benjamin Parrott, of the late 37th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 8th December 1850.

Captain Alexander Robinson, of the late 19th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 31st December 1850.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Joseph Fletcher Richardson, c. b., of the late 49th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 24th January 1851.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Reginald Ouseley, of the late 34th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 21st February 1852.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Lestock Boileau Jones, of the late 56th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 9th March 1852.

Captain Henry Mills, of the late 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 22nd March 1852.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Octavius Edward Rothney, of the late 45th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 15th May 1852.

Captain William Gordon, of the late 49th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 15th January 1853.

Captain Charles Frederick Browne, of the 35th Foot, dated 22nd April 1853.

Captain William Fullerton, of the late 14th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 14th September 1853.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) George Wade Guy Green, c. b., of the late 2nd European Fusiliers, dated 24th November 1853.

Captain James Charles Curtis, of the late 72nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 9th October 1854.

Captain John James Hamilton, of the late 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 24th October 1854.

Captain Augustine Allen, of the late 55th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 14th November 1854.

Captain Manners Randolph Nightingale, of the late 2nd European Fusiliers, dated 22nd November 1854.

Captain Edmund William Eardley Howard, of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry, dated 5th December 1854.

Captain John Ross, of the late 71st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 30th December 1854.

Captain John Doran, of the late 24th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 1st January 1855.

Captain George Swiney, of the late 6th European Regiment, dated 9th January 1855.

Captain George Hunter Thompson, of the late 6th European Regiment, dated 10th January 1855.

Captain Charles Francis Grant Lamb, of the late 62nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 11th February 1855.

Captain Charles Walters D'Oyly, of the late 58th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 28th February 1855.

Captain Henry Thomas Bartlett, of the late 21st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 13th April 1855.

Captain Adrian Hugh Paterson, of the late 68th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 20th April 1855.

Captain William Ruxton Eneas Alexander, of the late 53rd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 24th April 1855.

Captain George Fullerton Carnegie, of the late 44th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 1st May 1855.

Captain John Smith, of the late 51st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 13th May 1855.

Captain Marcus Richard Somerville, of the late 61st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 3rd July 1855.

Captain David Briggs, of the late 17th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 27th July 1855.

Captain Andrew Macqueen, of the late 42nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 9th November 1855.

Captain Peter Henry Peck Gill, of the late 37th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd December 1855.

Captain George Delane, of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry, dated 24th December 1855.

Captain Francis George Stainforth, of the late 61st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 29th December 1855.

Captain (Brevet-Major) James Anthony Steel, of the late 17th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 15th January 1856.

Captain George Noble Cave, of the late 21st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 27th February 1856.

Captain James Edward Thomson, of the late 62nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 9th April 1856.

Captain Edmund Arthur Grubb, of the late 24th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 9th April 1856.

Captain Thomas Wright, of the late 46th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 17th April 1856.

Captain Henry Rawlins Drew, of the late 6th European Infantry, dated 6th May 1856.

Captain Frederick Alexander, of the Artillery, dated 8th June 1856.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Hamilton Forbes, of the late 1st European Cavalry, dated 25th October 1856.

Captain George McAndrew, of the late 47th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 27th October 1856.

Captain (Brevet-Major) George Whittle Mackenzie Hall, of the late 26th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain Henry Dimsdale Manning, of the late 19th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain Alfred Gyllett Nedham, of the late 74th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain Thomas Charles Darnell, of the late 51st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain John Innis Gibbs, of the late 68th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain Andrew Lawrence Busk, of the late 66th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain Archibald Hamilton Campbell, of the late 9th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain Thomas Ellis Bridgeman Lees, of the late 43rd Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain Philip Roe Hockin, of the late 48th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain Blair Thomas Reid, of the late 3rd European Regiment, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain Roderick Donald Macpherson, of the late 15th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain Frederick William Ripley, of the late 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain Felix Augustus Victor Thurnburn, of the late 14th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain George Alexander Black, of the late 69th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain Edmund Henry Cullen Wintle, of the late 61st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain Thomas Hardy Chamberlain, of the late 3rd European Regiment, dated 23rd November 1856.

* Captain William Elwyn, of the late 58th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Henry Murray Garstin, of the late 36th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain Charles Frederic Smith, of the late 39th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain (Brevet-Major) John Irvine Murray, of the late 71st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain John Peter William Campbell, of the late 47th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain William Skene Row, of the late 33rd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain George Ricketts Roberts, of the late 41st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain Henry Stuart Bivar, of the late 18th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Henry Francis Maxwell Boisragon, of the late 1st European Fusiliers, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain Frederick Richard Pollock, of the late 49th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain James Reid, of the late 37h Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain William Henry Shadwell Earle, of the late 20th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain William James Pratt Barlow, of the late 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain John Fendall, of the late 17th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain Edgar John Spilsbury, of the late 67th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Captain Melville Francis Evatt, of the late 36th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 26th December 1856.

Captain Alexander Gregor Forsyth, of the late 3rd European Regiment, dated 1st January 1857.

Captain Edmund David Russell Ross, of the late 3rd European Infantry, dated 21st January 1857.

Captain William Thurlow Baker, of the late 60th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 24th January 1857.

Captain Samuel Black, of the late 37th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 20th March 1857.

Captain Edward Pryse Lloyd, of the late 24th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 1st May 1857.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Arthur Davies Dickens, of the late 38th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 9th May 1857.

Captain Hector Mackenzie, of the late 20th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 10th May 1857.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Harry Cortlandt Anderson, of the late 54th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 11th May 1857.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Cureton, of the late 38th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 25th May 1857.

Captain Alexander Pringle Scott Moncrieff, of the late 44th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 29th May 1857.

Captain William Briggs, of the late 71st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 31st May 1857.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) William Templer Hughes, of the late 48th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 1st June 1857.

Captain Arthur Gore Priestley, of the late 41st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 1st June 1857.

Captain William Paske, of the late 28th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 4th June 1857.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Henry Knightley Burne, of the late 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 6th June 1857.

Captain William Davis, of the late 31st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 6th June 1857.

Captain James Young Gowan, of the late 18th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 6th June 1857.

Captain Charles William Nightingale, of the late 18th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 6th June 1857.

Captain Augustus Kirkwood Comber, of the late 18th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 6th June 1857.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Charles Warde, of the late 68th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 8th June 1857.

Captain Albert Henry Bamfield, of the late 56th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 8th June 1857.

Captain William Henry Paget, of the late 54th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 8th June 1857.

Captain (Brevet-Major) George Scougall Macbean, of the late 74th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th June 1857.

Captain Henry Ferraers Waddington, of the late 52nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 27th June 1857.

Captain Herbert Johnston Hawes, of the late 4th European Regiment, dated 27th June 1857.

Captain Horatio Nelson Davies, of the late 25th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 27th June 1857.

Captain Henry Doveton Battye, of the late 56th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 27th June 1857.

Captain Hugh Ley Millett, of the late 28th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 27th June 1857.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Arthur Barwell, of the late 71st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 30th June 1857.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Charles William Miles, of the late 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 1st July 1857.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Alexander Ross Elliott Hutchinson, of the late 13th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 8th July 1857.

Captain Thomas Warren Mercer, of the late 46th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 9th July 1857.

Captain John Edward Cracroft, of the late 69th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 10th July 1857.

Captain John Irwin Willes, of the late 69th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 11th July 1857.

Captain Edward Marsh Martineau, of the late 10th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 11th July 1857.

Captain Herbert Lowe Campbell, of the late 52nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 13th July 1857.

Captain Alfred LeGallais, of the late 46th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 14th July 1857.

Captain William Henry Stubbs, of the late 33rd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 21st July 1857.

Captain James Sebastian Rawlins, of the late 44th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 21st July 1857.

Captain James Emerson, of the late 26th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 30th July 1857.

Captain (Brevet-Major) John Francis Stafford, of the late 4th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 11th August 1857.

Captain Daniel Mocatta, of the late 26th Native Infantry, dated 27th August 1857.

Captain Clements Thomas Hallett, of the late 72nd Native Infantry, dated 28th August 1857.

Captain John William Frederick Bean, of the late 13th Native Infantry, dated 4th September 1857.

Captain Archibald Swiney Haig, of the late 55th Native Infantry, dated 14th September 1857.

Captain George William Fraser, of the late 27th Native Infantry, dated 23rd September 1857.

Captain John Louis Nation, of the late 57th Native Infantry, dated 28th September 1857.

Captain John James Hume, of the late 48th Native Infantry, dated 4th October 1857.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Allan Bayard Johnson, of the late 5th European Regiment, dated 5th October 1857.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Herbert Taylor Macpherson, v. c., of the 82nd Foot, dated 6th October 1857.

Captain Henry Alexander Taylor, of the late 74th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 6th October 1857.

Captain Henry Ramsay Wroughton, of the late 40th Native Infantry, dated 15th October 1857.

Captain Thomas George Souter, of the 51st Foot, dated 21st October 1857.

Captain Erskine Nimmo Sandilands, of the 8th Foot, dated 21st October 1857.

Captain Hugh Rose, of the late 4th European Regiment, dated 15th November 1857.

Captain Frederick Henry Smith, of the late 34th Native Infantry, dated 11th December 1857.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Thomas Harmer Sibley, of the late 62nd Native Infantry, dated 18th December 1857.

Captain John James Eckford, of the late 5th European Infantry, dated 29th January 1858.

Captain Thomas Clfarleton Merriek, of the late 4th European Infantry, dated 1st February 1858.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Thomas James, of the late 2nd Native Infantry, dated 12th February 1858.

Captain William Thomas McGrigor, of the 90th Foot, dated 10th March 1858.

Captain William Frederick Stewart, of the late 45th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 16th March 1858.

Captain William Elliot Marshall, of the late 48th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 21st March 1858.

Captain Richard Barter, of the 7th Foot, dated 17th April 1858.

Captain William Turton Fagan, of the late 44th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th April 1858.

Captain Charles Baldwin, of the late 2nd European Fusiliers, dated 22nd April 1858.

Captain Frederick Robertson Aikman, v. c., of the late 4th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 26th April 1858.

Captain (Brevet-Major) George Hutchinson, of the Engineers, dated 27th April 1858.

Captain Alexander Ross Bayly, of the 88th Foot, dated 14th May 1858.

Captain Alexander Stewart Allen, of the late 34th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 19th May 1858.

Captain Neil Edmonstone Boileau, of the late 27th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 26th May 1858.

Captain Samuel Briggs Cookson, of the late 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 2nd June 1858.

Captain William Staunton Pierson, of the late 54th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 6th June 1858.

Captain Thomas Branfill Harrison, of the late 4th European Cavalry, dated 23rd July 1858.

Captain John Hudson, of the 97th Foot, dated 23rd July 1858.

Captain James Joseph O'Brien, of the late 16th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 24th July 1858.

Captain George Money Battye, of the late 1st European Fusiliers, dated 2nd August 1858.

Captain John Thornhill Watson, of the late 12th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 6th August 1858.

Captain John Baillie, of the late 26th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 11th August 1858.

Captain William Charles Robert Mylne, of the late 74th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 22nd August 1858.

Captain Alexander Thomas Armstrong, of the late 72nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 24th August 1858.

Captain William Dashwood Hoste, of the late 55th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 27th August 1858.

Captain John Hayes Grant, of the Artillery, dated 27th August 1858.

Captain Thomas Staples, of the late 58th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 4th September 1858.

Captain John Guyse Sparke, of the late 21st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 7th September 1858.

Captain James Tennent Tovey, of the 94th Foot, dated 10th September 1858.

Captain Henry Evans Quin, of the 20th Foot, dated 10th September 1858.

Captain Edmund Tyrwhitt, of the late 51st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 11th September 1858.

Captain Browne William Ryall, of the late 63rd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 17th September 1858.

Captain David William Martin, of the 38th Foot, dated 30th September 1858.

Captain Henry Haversham Godwin Austen, of the 24th Foot, dated 29th October 1858.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Charles Henry Brownlow, of the late 4th European Infantry, dated 3rd November 1858.

Captain George James Dalrymple Hay, of the late 57th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 21st November 1858.

Captain Thomas Lamb, of the late 16th Native Infantry, dated 25th November 1858.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Huntly Rothery Garden, of the late 2nd Native Infantry, dated 25th December 1858.

Captain John Mitchell Evans, of the late 6th European Infantry, dated 22nd January 1859.

Captain James Kempt Couper, of the late 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 16th February 1859.

Captain George Price, of the late 1st European Fusiliers, dated 21st February 1859.

Captain John Adam Tytler, v. c., of the late 66th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 2nd April 1859.

Captain Spencer Charles Dudley Ryder, of the late 14th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 13th April 1859.

Captain John Dawson, of the late 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 26th April 1859.

Captain Thomas Frederick Ouseley Scott, of the late 41st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 24th May 1859.

Captain the Hon'ble William Murray Fraser, of the late 44th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 19th June 1859.

Captain John Mackillop Mackenzie, of the late 58th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 8th July 1859.

Captain Harry Smith Obbard, of the late 61st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 15th July 1859.

Captain Courtenay H. Saltren Scott, of the 71st Foot, dated 5th August 1859.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Charles Mordaunt Fitzgerald, of the late 31st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 14th August 1859.

Captain Alexander Charles Grant, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, dated 16th August 1859.

Captain Arthur Elderton, of the late 2nd European Fusiliers, dated 23rd August 1859.

Captain James Burn, of the late 40th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 2nd September 1859.

Captain Alfred Worsley Montagu, of the late 68th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 3rd September 1859.

Captain Charles Langford Brown, of the late 46th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 11th September 1859.

Captain Edward Thompson, of the late 67th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 11th September 1859.

Captain Thomas Charleton Hamilton, of the late 35th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 14th September 1859.

Captain Charles Chester Dandridge, of the late 49th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 11th October 1859.

Captain Edward Dandridge, of the late 73rd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 25th October 1859.

Captain John Paton Martin, of the late 4th European Infantry, dated 26th October 1859.

Captain Samuel Richard John Owen, of the late 19th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 12th December 1859.

Captain Andrew Aldcorn Munro, of the late 50th Native Infantry, dated 8th March 1860.

Captain Richard Charles Birch, of the late 1st European Fusiliers, dated 17th March 1860.

Captain Arthur Walshman Owen, of the late 11th Native Infantry, dated 4th April 1860.

Captain John Seymour Dunbar, of the 64th Native Infantry, dated 6th April 1860.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Charles Henry Palliser, of the late 63rd Native Infantry, dated 7th April 1860.

Captain Richard Wellesley Chambers, of the late 11th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 13th April 1860.

Captain Edward Bertie Clay, of the late 66th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 22nd April 1860.

Captain Edmund Kerr Otho Gilbert, of the late 27th Native Infantry, dated 26th April 1860.

Captain Charles William Peter, of the late 42nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 11th May 1860.

Captain Charles Tatham Hitchins, of the late 54th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 27th May 1860.

Captain Edgar Gresley Stone, of the late 40th Native Infantry, dated 26th August 1860.

Captain Charles Thomas Otway Mayne, of the late 15th Native Infantry, dated 30th September 1860.

Captain Hugh Pigot Williams, of the late 72nd Native Infantry, dated 21st October 1860.

Captain George Gordon Cunliffe, of the late 41st Native Infantry, dated 26th October 1860.

Captain Edmond John Lemoyne Twynam, of the late 25th Native Infantry, dated 4th November 1860.

Captain Robert Michael Smith Annesley, of the late 65th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 7th November 1860.

Captain James Edmund Bacon Parsons, of the late 5th European Infantry, dated 18th November 1860.

Captain William Henry Binny, of the late 9th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 22nd November 1860.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Henry Wylie Norman, C. B., of the late 31st Native Infantry, dated 2nd December 1860.

Captain Richard D'Oyly Compton Braeken, of the late 52nd Native Infantry, dated 4th February 1861.

Captain William Carnell, of the late 3rd European Regiment, dated 15th February 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Edward Ham Langmore, of the late 71st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 16th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) George Crommelin Hankin, of the late 28th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Henry Prevost Babbage, of the late 55th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Henry King, of the late 39th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Alexander Mackay MacKenzie, of the late 56th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Charles Cooper Johnson, of the late 33rd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) George Augustus Frederic Houchen, of the late 10th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) George Bruce Malleson, of the late 33rd Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Richard Joseph Dickson Ferris, of the late 55th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) James Williamson, of the late 49th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant George Allgood, of the late 49th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) George Weld, of the late 14th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Bempde Henry Baugh, of the late 34th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Thomas Pierce, of the late 30th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Wemyss Smith, of the late 28th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Shadwell Saunders Boulderson, of the late 37th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Edward Hanson Paske, of the late 53rd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Hugh Hayley, of the late 69th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Thomas Francis Forster, of the late 39th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Alfred Tulloch, of the late 58th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) John Perkins, of the late 71st Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Thomas Taylor, of the late 14th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Frederick Cortlandt Anderson, of the late 71st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Sir Edward Leeds, Bart., of the late 47th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) George Augustus Williams, of the late 26th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Holled Wallace Henry Coxe, of the late 70th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Charles Hopkins Byers, of the late 70th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) John Leven, of the late 62nd Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) James Sykes, of the late 66th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Theodore Walter Ross Boisragon, of the late 69th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Charles Stuart Lane, of the late 56th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) James Spence Ogilvie, of the late 48th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant John Fredrick Lane Fisher, of the late 19th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Octavius Ludlow Smith, of the late 48th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) John Crauford Millar, of the late 29th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Charles Frederick Packe, of the late 4th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant James Burnie Lind, of the late 24th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) William Nembhard of the late 55th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Clements Robert Shaw, of the late 37th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Charles Chester Ekins, of the late 20th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Joseph Ford Sherer, of the late 49th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) John Beresford Smyly, of the late 29th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant William Campbell MacDougall, of the late 72nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant John Moore Graham, of the late 27th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Isaac Forsyth MacAndrew, of the late 19th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Charles Stuart Ward Ogilvie, of the late 5th European Regiment, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Charles Johnson Nicholson, of the late 54th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Charles Murray, of the late 70th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Henry Brabazon Urmston, of the late 62nd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) James Dowell Swayne, of the late 11th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Francis John Slade Gully, of the late 74th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) James Creighton Wood, of the late 30th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Charles Irvine, of the late 51st Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Nicolai William Elphinstone, of the late 4th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Charles Matthew Longmore, of the late 33rd Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Christopher James Godby, of the late 36th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant William George Davies, of the late 71st Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Hamilton Maxwell, of the late 1st European Fusiliers, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) George Hamilton, of the late 51st Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Ralph Ouseley, of the late 48th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Robert Davidson, of the late 64th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Arthur Hill Millett, of the late 69th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant William Sheffield, of the Unattached List, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant George Johnstone Reeves, of the late 50th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Henry Manley Wemyss, of the late 1st European Fusiliers, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Lachlan Forbes, of the late 2nd Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant John Macdonald, of the late 18th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Charles Shaw, of the late 57th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Alexander Frederic Corbett, of the late 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) John Robert Alexander Shakespear Lowe, of the late 56th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Francis Kenrick Bacon, of the late 22nd Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant John Charles Horne, of the late 6th European Regiment, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Roger Woolley Glasse, of the late 14th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant John Arthur Henry Moore, of the late 23rd Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant William Philip Conolly, of the late 46th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Charles Henry Hall, of the late 64th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Alexander Hervey Blackwood Bruce, of the late 43rd Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Robert Stewart, of the late 22nd Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Robert Hope Moncrieff Aitken, of the late 18th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Edgar Gibson Clark, of the late 21st Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Frederick Murray Hay Forbes, of the late 39th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Henry Brougham Chalmers, of the late 27th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant William Frederick Leicester, of the late 30th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant William George Bygrave Tyler, of the late 42nd Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Alexander McKenzie, of the late 9th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Peter Stark Lumsden, of the late 60th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant George Wheeler, of the late 29th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Frederic James Stephenson, of the late 3rd European Regiment, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Thomas Quin, of the late 22nd Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Alfred Blunt, of the late 13th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Alexander Callander, of the late 58th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Boyce William Dunlop Morton, of the late 30th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Robert Yeld Chambers, of the late 65th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Robert Stevenson Moseley, of the late 65th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Edward Holmes Scott, of the late 55th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant Frederick William Graham, of the late 11th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant George Henry Basevi, of the late 27th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Lieutenant James Graham, of the late 14th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Toovey Archibald Corbett, of the late 61st Native Infantry, dated 23rd December 1845.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) James Thomas Norgate, of the late 69th Native Infantry, dated 29th July 1848.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Robert Stothert, of the late 4th Native Infantry, dated 20th October 1848.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Henry Boileau Adolphus Poulton, of the late 64th Native Infantry, dated 26th October 1848.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Hugh Norris Hodgson, of the late 9th Native Infantry, dated 5th January 1850.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) William John Ward, of the late 51st Native Infantry, dated 2nd August 1850.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Frederick Nicholas Miles, of the late 53rd Native Infantry, dated 28th October 1850.

Lieutenant Dacres William Wise, of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry, dated 1st January 1851.

Lieutenant William Henry Joseph Lance, of the 98th Foot, dated 7th February 1851.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Francis Atherton Dickens, of the late 31st Native Infantry, dated 21st May 1851.

Lieutenant John Brenton Cox, of the late 62nd Native Infantry, dated 28th May 1851.

Lieutenant Charles Vernon Jenkins, of the late 47th Native Infantry, dated 16th October 1851.

Lieutenant Henry Paul William Wynch, of the late 59th Native Infantry, dated 10th November 1851.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Benjamin George Vander Gucht, of the late 2nd Native Infantry, dated 1st December 1851.

Lieutenant John William Hoggan, of the late 45th Native Infantry, dated 25th May 1852.

Lieutenant Henry Zouch Darrah, of the late 41st Native Infantry, dated 25th May 1852.

Lieutenant Robert Gordon Rogers, of the late 5th European Regiment, dated 28th August, 1852.

Lieutenant Robert Chalmers, of the late 45th Native Infantry, dated 10th September 1852.

Lieutenant Thomas Gilbert Kennedy, of the late 62nd Native Infantry, dated 3rd October 1852.

Lieutenant George Cleland Rowcroft, of the late 41st Native Infantry, dated 8th December 1852.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) William Reveley, of the late 65th Native Infantry, dated 12th January 1853.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Montgomery Hunter, of the late 18th Native Infantry, dated 31st January 1853.

Lieutenant Charles Peter Hunter, of the late 5th European Regiment, dated 18th April 1853.

Lieutenant Thomas Acton, of the 82nd Foot, dated 6th May 1853.

Lieutenant John Angelo, of the late 59th Native Infantry, dated 8th May 1853.

Lieutenant Frederick William Dunbar, of the late 37th Native Infantry, dated 20th May 1853.

Lieutenant Charles William Fletcher, of the late 48th Native Infantry, dated 5th June 1853.

Lieutenant George Leith Fraser, of the late 23rd Native Infantry, dated 7th June 1853.

Lieutenant William Winson, of the late 45th Native Infantry, dated 10th June 1853.

Lieutenant Boyle Torriano Stafford, of the late 18th Native Infantry, dated 12th August 1853.

Lieutenant Robert Cadell, of the late 20th Native Infantry, dated 14th August 1853.

Lieutenant William Jackson, of the late 53rd Native Infantry, dated 1st November 1853.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Robert Cogan Cross, of the late 17th Native Infantry, dated 15th November 1853.

Lieutenant Alexander Andrew Bruce, of the late 4th European Regiment, dated 15th November 1853.

Lieutenant Robert Ffarmerie Godby, of the late 35th Native Infantry, dated 15th November 1853.

Lieutenant George Richard Westmacott, of the late 23rd Native Infantry, dated 15th November 1853.

Lieutenant Eugène Clutterbuck Impey, of the late 5th European Regiment, dated 15th November 1853.

Lieutenant Francis Howell Jenkins, of the late 57th Native Infantry, dated 15th November 1853.

Lieutenant Adrien Deneys Vanrenen, of the late 71st Native Infantry, dated 28th December 1853.

Lieutenant Edwin Edmund Brutton Bond, of the late 57th Native Infantry, dated 1st January 1854.

Lieutenant John Gillespie, of the late 61st Native Infantry, dated 29th January, 1854.

Lieutenant Henri Campbell, of the late 63rd Native Infantry, dated 12th February 1854.

Lieutenant James Scott Ingram, of the late 1st European Regiment, dated 20th March 1854.

Lieutenant George Bowen Cassan Simpson, of the late 23rd Native Infantry, dated 1st April 1854.

Lieutenant Henry Tyndall, of the late 61st Native Infantry, dated 12th April 1854.

Lieutenant Francis Booth Norman, of the late 14th Native Infantry, dated 15th April 1854.

Lieutenant Gilbert James Pasley, of the late 6th European Regiment, dated 26th April 1854.

Lieutenant Brook Samuel Bridges Parby, of the late 6th European Regiment, dated 7th May 1854.

Lieutenant Charles MacFarlane, of the late 1st European Regiment, dated 10th May 1854.

Lieutenant John Thornhill Bushby, of the late 67th Native Infantry, dated 17th May 1854.

Lieutenant Richard Edward Oakes, of the late 52nd Native Infantry, dated 1st June 1854.

Lieutenant Charles Allan McDougall, of the late 4th European Regiment, dated 1st June 1854.

Lieutenant Henry Fowler Newmarch, of the late 24th Native Infantry, dated 12th June 1854.

Lieutenant George William Manson, of the late 34th Native Infantry, dated 5th August 1854.

Lieutenant Henry Vincent Mathias, of the late 50th Native Infantry, dated 9th August 1854.

Lieutenant Thomas Edward Vander Gucht, of the late 5th European Regiment, dated 9th August 1854.

Lieutenant Frederic Allen, of the late 42nd Native Infantry, dated 9th August 1854.

Lieutenant William Cadogan Mitchel, of the late 4th Native Infantry, dated 14th August 1854.

Lieutenant William Cavendish Bentinck Ryan, of the late 45th Native Infantry, dated 21st August 1854.

Lieutenant James Trevenen, of the late 24th Native Infantry, dated 29th August 1854.

Lieutenant Frank Barnard Foote, of the late 71st Native Infantry, dated 1st September 1854.

Lieutenant George Cadogan Thomson, of the late 51st Native Infantry, dated 7th September 1854.

Lieutenant George Alexander, of the late 35th Native Infantry, dated 30th November 1854.

Lieutenant Robert Dallas Campbell, of the late 63rd Native Infantry, dated 19th January 1855.

Lieutenant Walter Musgrave, of the 81st Foot, dated 19th January 1855.

Lieutenant Bruce Neilson Smith, of the late 46th Native Infantry, dated 10th February 1855.

Lieutenant William Brooke Thomson, of the late 13th Native Infantry, dated 28th February 1855.

Lieutenant Brooke Rynd Chambers, of the late 13th Native Infantry, dated 10th March 1855.

Lieutenant William Dinwiddie Hogg, of the late 41st Native Infantry, dated 26th March 1855.

Lieutenant Dashwood Ross, of the late 10th Native Infantry, dated 17th April 1855.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Stewart, of the 27th Foot, dated 1st May 1855.

Lieutenant George Baring Stainforth, of the late 61st Native Infantry, dated 3rd July 1855.

Lieutenant Algar Bowdoin Temple, of the late 49th Native Infantry, dated 18th July 1855.

Lieutenant Beauchamp Colclough Urquhart, of the late 39th Native Infantry, dated 26th August 1855.

Lieutenant Robert Ochonear Hawkins Forbes, of the late 3rd European Regiment, dated 1st September 1855.

Lieutenant Henry Thomas Oldfield, of the late 9th Native Infantry, dated 7th September 1855.

Lieutenant Henry Lionel Charles Bernard, of the late 4th European Regiment, dated 10th September 1855.

Lieutenant Kendal Josiah William Coghill, of the late 2nd European Regiment, dated 1st October 1855.

Lieutenant Henry Scott Vincent Fisher, of the late 30th Native Infantry, dated 13th October 1855.

Lieutenant Welby Wroughton Boddam, of the late 16th Native Infantry, dated 22nd October 1855.

Lieutenant James Cornwall Miller, of the late 52nd Native Infantry, dated 5th November 1855.

Lieutenant Richard James Walker, of the late 61st Native Infantry, dated 29th December 1855.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Orman, of the late 29th Native Infantry, dated 14th January 1856.

Lieutenant Robert George Armstrong, of the late 17th Native Infantry, dated 16th January 1856.

Lieutenant Quintin Dick Parsons, of the late 6th European Regiment, dated 20th February 1856.

Lieutenant Arthur Upton Fox Ruxton, of the late 66th Native Infantry, dated 23rd February 1856.

Lieutenant Charles Kenneth Mackenzie Walter, of the late 73rd Native Infantry, dated 26th February 1856.

Lieutenant Henry Lumsden Hawkins, of the late 30th Native Infantry, dated 8th April 1856.

Lieutenant Thomas Walter Rutherford, of the late 33rd Native Infantry, dated 10th April 1856.

Lieutenant Robert Clifford, of the late 74th Native Infantry, dated 12th July 1856.

Lieutenant Edward Thornbrough Sadler, of the late 19th Native Infantry, dated 26th August 1856.

Lieutenant James Vere Hunt, of the late 45th Native Infantry, dated 6th September 1856.

Lieutenant James Nicholas Brutton Hewett, of the late 17th Native Infantry, dated 9th September 1856.

Lieutenant Francis Henry Conolly, of the late 49th Native Infantry, dated 20th September 1856.

Lieutenant Anthony Stewart, of the late 16th Native Infantry, dated 1st October 1856.

Lieutenant John Liston, of the late 10th Native Infantry, dated 17th October 1856.

Lieutenant David Simson Buist, of the late 27th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Henry Coape Smith, of the late 9th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Henry Edward Whish, of the late 26th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Augustus William Cripps, of the late 26th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Ralph Assheton Nowell, of the late 32nd Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Charles William Robert Chester, of the late 19th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Donald Macintyre, of the late 66th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Henry Roche Osborn, of the late 74th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Edward Henry Cassan Simpson, of the late 39th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Charles Ferguson Sharpe, of the late 72nd Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Philip Henry Farrell Harris, of the late 70th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Halford Fellowes, of the late 31st Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Thomas James Watson, of the late 46th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Henry Chad Cattley, of the late 62nd Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant William Minto Gibbon, of the late 44th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Willoughby Henry Garton, of the late 50th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Thomas Dennehy, of the late 2nd Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant John Paton Davidson, of the late 4th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Frederick Jarvis Ripley, of the late 70th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Evelyn Pulteney Gurdon, of the late 33rd Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant John James Boswell, of the late 69th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Montagu Mitchell Procter, of the late 38th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant William Garrow Waterfield, of the late 23rd Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant James William Hope Johnstone, of the late 18th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Charles Ward Hawes, of the late 43rd Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Philip Crampton Rynd, of the late 73rd Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Eric Stanhope Fox, of the late 72nd Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Charles Adolphus deKantzow, of the late 48th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Charles Smith Maclean, of the late 10th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Harry Chippindale Plunkett Rice, of the late 73rd Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Alexander Copland, of the late 4th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Harry Dawkins Eardley Wilmot Chester, of the late 36th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Alexander Shand Thain, of the late 13th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Alexander Haldane Eckford, of the late 69th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Thomas Cadell, v. c., of the late 2nd European Regiment, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Henry Wilson Gordon, of the late 63rd Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Brudenell Rogers, of the late 68th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant George Edward John Maidman, of the late 24th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Frederick Arthur Currie Knyvett, of the late 24th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant George Frederick Marrie Phillips, of the late 30th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Mark Henry Heathcote, of the late 19th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Swinton John Browne, of the late 55th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Percy William Powlett, of the late 58th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Charles Augustus Munro, of the late 25th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Francis William Boileau, of the late 16th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Alexander Graham Owen, of the late 1st European Regiment, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Alfred FitzHugh, of the late 21st Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Charles Ellison Bates, of the late 36th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant George Gordon Young, of the late 16th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Thomas Reid Davidson, of the late 49th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Hamilton Chapman, of the late 49th Native Infantry, dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Francis Henry Massey Sitwell, of the late 31st Native Infantry, dated 28th November 1856.

Lieutenant Edward Temple, of the late 25th Native Infantry, dated 17th December 1856.

Lieutenant Ayrton Pullan, of the late 36th Native Infantry, dated 26th December 1856.

Lieutenant William Gordon Chalmers, of the late 51st Native Infantry, dated 27th January 1857.

Lieutenant Aylmer Vivian, of the late 20th Native Infantry, dated 31st January 1857.

Lieutenant Francis Edward Archibald Chamier, of the late 34th Native Infantry, dated 8th April 1857.

Lieutenant William George Murray, of the late 68th Native Infantry, dated 1st May 1857.

Lieutenant William Lyttleton Powys Drummond, of the late 38th Native Infantry, dated 9th May 1857.

Lieutenant Arthur Tulloch, of the late 20th Native Infantry, dated 10th May 1857.

Lieutenant Herbert Seance, of the late 74th Native Infantry, dated 11th May 1857.

Lieutenant Benjamin Williams, of the late 51st Native Infantry, dated 19th May 1857.

Lieutenant Horatio Nelson Noble, of the late 44th Native Infantry, dated 29th May 1857.

Lieutenant Andrew Robert Loughnan, of the late 13th Native Infantry, dated 29th May 1857.

Lieutenant Herbert Mills Repton, of the late 67th Native Infantry, dated 30th May 1857.

Lieutenant Frederick Macdonald Birch, of the late 71st Native Infantry, dated 31st May 1857.

Lieutenant Marmaduke Ramsay, of the late 36th Native Infantry, dated 31st May 1857.

Lieutenant Robert Horace Huldeston, of the late 69th Native Infantry, dated 1st June 1857.

Lieutenant John Withers McQueen, of the late 27th Native Infantry, dated 4th June 1857.

Lieutenant Frederick John Keen, of the late 35th Native Infantry, dated 4th June 1857.

Lieutenant Francis Dempster Hawkins, of the late 32nd Native Infantry, dated 6th June 1857.

Lieutenant William Blunt Barwell, of the late 18th Native Infantry, dated 6th June 1857.

Lieutenant William Rice Morland Holroyd, of the late 23rd Native Infantry, dated 8th June 1857.

Lieutenant Newton Robert Burlton, of the late 40th Native Infantry, dated 8th June 1857.

Lieutenant Henry Bristow Sanderson, of the late 22nd Native Infantry, dated 8th June 1857.

Lieutenant Russell Morland Skinner, of the late 56th Native Infantry, dated 15th June 1857.

Lieutenant Owen Ivon Chalmers, of the late 4th European Regiment, dated 19th June 1857.

Lieutenant Francis Kellett Hawkins, of the late 44th Native Infantry, dated 21st June 1857.

Lieutenant Oswald Menzies, of the late 35th Native Infantry, dated 27th June 1857.

Lieutenant Francis James Napier Mackenzie, of the late 52nd Native Infantry, dated 27th June 1857.

Lieutenant Henry Collett, of the late 53rd Native Infantry, dated 27th June 1857.

Lieutenant Charles Case, of the late 67th Native Infantry, dated 27th June 1857.

Lieutenant Connel O'Donel, of the late 48th Native Infantry, dated 29th June 1857.

Lieutenant Fredrick Richard Turner, of the late 33rd Native Infantry, dated 1st July 1857.

Lieutenant John Upperton, of the late 46th Native Infantry, dated 9th July 1857.

Lieutenant George Ludlow Kennedy Hewett, of the late 41st Native Infantry, dated 9th July 1857.

Lieutenant Alfred Abercromby Dick, of the late 52nd Native Infantry, dated 13th July 1857.

Lieutenant Oliver Richardson Newmarch, of the late 44th Native Infantry, dated 21st July 1857.

Lieutenant Charles Forbes Battye, of the late 33rd Native Infantry, dated 21st July 1857.

Lieutenant Robert Durie Osborn, of the late 26th Native Infantry, dated 30th July 1857.

Lieutenant Edwin Balfour Wimberley, of the late 3rd European Regiment, dated 4th August 1857.

Lieutenant Robert Groves Sandeman, of the late 14th Native Infantry, dated 6th August 1857.

Lieutenant Frederick Hammond, of the late 62nd Native Infantry, dated 8th August 1857.

Lieutenant George Henry Welland Hoggan, of the late 4th Native Infantry, dated 11th August 1857.

Lieutenant James William O'Dowda, of the late 50th Native Infantry, dated 21st August 1857.

Lieutenant Edward Lacon Ormaoney, of the late 59th Native Infantry, dated 21st August 1857.

Lieutenant Llewellyn Wavell, of the late 45th Native Infantry, dated 25th August 1857.

Lieutenant Hanson Chambers Taylor Jarrett, v. c., of the late 26th Native Infantry, dated 27th August 1857.

Lieutenant George Stewart, of the late 17th Native Infantry, dated 1st September 1857.

Lieutenant Robert Byng Patricia Price Campbell, of the late 54th Native Infantry, dated 2nd September 1857.

Lieutenant Montague Poyntz Ricketts, of the late 4th European Regiment, dated 4th September 1857.

Lieutenant Horace Christopher Fagan, of the late 36th Native Infantry, dated 5th September 1857.

Lieutenant Frederick Lance, of the late 55th Native Infantry, dated 14th September 1857.

Lieutenant Stanley Sutherland Sutherland, of the late 42nd Native Infantry, dated 14th September 1857.

Lieutenant Leopold John Herbert Grey, of the late 16th Native Infantry, dated 15th September 1857.

Lieutenant the Honorable Hugh Henry Hare, of the late 17th Native Infantry, dated 16th September 1857.

Lieutenant Arthur Robert Chapman, of the late 1st European Regiment, dated 24th September 1857.

Lieutenant George Farquhar Irving Graham, of the late 4th European Regiment, dated 27th September 1857.

Lieutenant Edward Christopher Codrington, of the late 57th Native Infantry, dated 28th September 1857.

Lieutenant Edmund Swetenham, of the late 45th Native Infantry, dated 7th November 1857.

Lieutenant Francis Gellie, of the late 9th Native Infantry, dated 17th November 1857.

Lieutenant George Robertson Hennessy, of the late 34th Native Infantry, dated 11th December 1857.

Lieutenant Alfred Ollivant, of the late 9th Native Infantry, dated 1st March 1858.

Lieutenant George Augustus Way, of the late 58th Native Infantry, dated 14th March 1858.

Lieutenant Henry Thompson, of the 19th Foot, dated 26th March 1858.

Lieutenant John Chalmers, of the late 39th Native Infantry, dated 21st April 1858.

Lieutenant Richard Thomas Hare, of the Artillery, dated 27th April 1858.

Lieutenant Frederick Peere Williams Freeman, of the late 53rd Native Infantry, dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant Henry Morton, of the late 5th European Regiment, dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant William Snow, of the late 63rd Native Infantry, dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant Trewren Hatton Scott, of the late 26th Native Infantry, dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant Edward Charles Garstin, of the late 29th Native Infantry, dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant Robert Blackall Graham, of the late 13th Native Infantry, dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant James FitzGerald, of the late 10th Native Infantry, dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant Henry Marsh Pratt, of the late 51st Native Infantry, dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant James Jenkins Blair, of the late 31st Native Infantry, dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant William James Forlong, of the late 55th Native Infantry, dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant Charles James Garstin, of the late 29th Native Infantry, dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant Thomas Durrell, of the late 58th Native Infantry, dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant William Tweedie, of the late 4th European Regiment, dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant Francis Chassareau Bewsher, of the late 47th Native Infantry, dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant James Forsyth, of the late 49th Native Infantry, dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant John Richardson Pearson, of the late 27th Native Infantry, dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant Arthur Power Palmer, of the late 5th European Regiment, dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant Edwin Reddy, of the late 53rd Native Infantry, dated 18th May 1858.

Lieutenant Frederick Arthur Bertie, of the late 74th Native Infantry, dated 18th May 1858.

Lieutenant William Francis Badgley, of the late 20th Native Infantry, dated 18th May 1858.

Lieutenant William Hamilton, of the late 61st Native Infantry, dated 18th May 1858.

Lieutenant Francis Newland Martin Mavnard, of the late 21st Native Infantry, dated 18th May 1858.

Lieutenant Sir George Law Marshall Parker, *Bart.*, of the late 36th Native Infantry, dated 18th May 1858.

Lieutenant Henry Charles Antony Szczepanski, of the late 40th Native Infantry, dated 18th May 1858.

Lieutenant Stephen Beckett, of the late 25th Native Infantry, dated 18th May 1858.

Lieutenant Richard Stainforth, of the late 56th Native Infantry, dated 18th May 1858.

Lieutenant Ernest Lightfoot, of the late 59th Native Infantry, dated 18th May 1858.

Lieutenant Henry William Pitcher, of the late 13th Native Infantry, dated 18th May 1858.

Lieutenant Dudley Thomas Heatley Sampson, of the late 20th Native Infantry, dated 18th May 1858.

Lieutenant Charles Richard Pennington, of the late 32nd Native Infantry, dated 18th May 1858.

Lieutenant Talbot Bradford Middleton Glaseock, of the late 50th Native Infantry, dated 19th May 1858.

Lieutenant Norman Macleod Thomas Horsford, of the late 27th Native Infantry, dated 26th May 1858.

Lieutenant Alexander Andrew, of the late 27th Native Infantry, dated 21st August 1858.

Lieutenant Robert Henry Palmer, of the Artillery, dated 27th August 1858.

Lieutenant Walter Ernest Forbes, of the Artillery, dated 10th December 1858.

Lieutenant Arthur Fergusson Lindsay, of the late 63rd Native Infantry, dated 19th August 1859.

Lieutenant Alexander George Ross, of the late 17th Native Infantry, dated 12th December 1859.

Lieutenant Ernest Wolseley de Lousada, of the late 11th Native Infantry, dated 29th October 1860.

Ensign Charles Albert Dodd, of the late 74th Native Infantry, dated 18th February 1861.

Ensign Alexander Carden Hennessy, of the 46th Foot, dated 18th February 1861.

Ensign Louis Thomas Kough Gustavinski, of the 95th Foot, dated 18th February 1861.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions of the Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major John Cheap Brooke, dated 12th June 1861.

To be Majors.

Captain Reginald Ouseley, dated 6th March 1861.

Captain George McAndrew, dated 8th March 1861.

Captain Philip Roe Hockin, dated 8th March 1861.

Captain John Louis Nation, dated 8th March 1861.

Captain James Charles Curtis, dated 17th March 1861.

Captain Henry Mills, dated 1st April 1861.

Captain Frederick Henry Smith, dated 2nd April 1861.

Captain (Prevot-Major) Joseph Fletcher Richardson, *c. b.*, dated 21st April 1861.

Captain Henry Thomas Bartlett, dated 21st April 1861.

Captain William Gordon, dated 11th June 1861.

Captain David Briggs, dated 11th June 1861.

Captain Henry Stuart Bivar, dated 11th June 1861.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) George Wade Guy Green, *c. b.*, dated 12th June 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) George Whittle Mackenzie Hall, dated 12th June 1861.

Captain Alfred Gyllett Nedham, dated 12th June 1861.

Captain Blair Thomas Reid, dated 12th June 1861.

Captain Roderick Donald Macpherson, dated 12th June 1861.

Captain Frederick William Ripley, dated 12th June 1861.

Captain Richard Wellesley Chambers, dated 12th June 1861.

Captain Benjamin Parrott, dated 19th June 1861.

Captain (Brevet-Major) Octavius Edward Rothney, dated 27th June 1861.

Captain John Smith, dated 29th June 1861.

Captain Francis George Stainforth, dated 4th August 1861.

Captain James John Hamilton, dated 9th August 1861.

Captain Archibald Hamilton Campbell, dated 25th August 1861.

Captain George Noble Cave, dated 10th December 1861.

Captain John Dawson, dated 10th December 1861.

Captain Charles Francis Grant Lamb, dated 11th December 1861.

Captain Frederick Alexander, dated 11th December 1861.

Captain Felix Augustus Victor Thurburn, dated 11th December 1861.

Captain John Seymour Dunbar, dated 11th December 1861.

Captain Augustus Kay Moffat, dated 8th January 1862.

Captain Thomas Wright, dated 8th January 1862.

Captain George Alexander Black, dated 8th January 1862.

Captain William Skene Row, dated 23rd February 1862.

Captain William Ruxton Eneas Alexander, dated 2nd March 1862.

Captain Adrian Hugh Paterson, dated 3rd March 1862.

Captain John Ross, dated 9th March 1862.

Captain John Innis Gibbs, dated 24th April 1862.

Captain Thomas George Souter, dated 21st May 1862.

Captain Erskine Nimmo Sandilands, dated 21st May 1862.

Captain Augustine Allen, dated 10th June 1862.

Captain Charles Walters D'Oyly, dated 10th June 1862.

Captain Henry Dimsdale Manning, dated 10th June 1862.

Captain William Thurlow Baker, dated 10th June 1862.

Captain Manners Randolph Nightingale, dated 11th June 1862.
 Captain John Doran, dated 11th June 1862.
 Captain George Fullerton Carnegie, dated 11th June 1862.
 Captain (Brevet-Major) James Anthony Steel, dated 11th June 1862.
 Captain Thomas Charles Darnell, dated 11th June 1862.
 Captain (Brevet-Major) Arthur Davies Dickens, dated 11th June 1862.
 Captain James Young Gowan, dated 11th June 1862.
 Captain Thomas Warren Mercer, dated 11th June 1862.
 Captain William Henry Stubbs, dated 11th June 1862.
 Captain Hugh Rose, dated 11th June 1862.
 Captain Harry Smith Obbard, dated 11th June 1862.
 Captain Andrew Lawrence Busk, dated 12th June 1862.
 Captain Thomas Hardy Chamberlain, dated 8th July 1862.
 Captain John Edward Cracroft, dated 10th July 1862.
 Captain Edmund Tyrwhitt, dated 10th July 1862.
 Captain (Brevet-Major) Lestock Boileau Jones, dated 16th July 1862.
 Captain William Elwyn, dated 23rd July 1862.
 Captain John Peter William Campbell, dated 28th July 1862.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Robert Ffarmerie Godby, dated 20th February 1861.
 Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Henry Boileau Adolphus Poulton, dated 7th April 1861.
 Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Toovey Archibald Corbett, dated 16th April 1861.
 Lieutenant Charles Vernon Jenkins, dated 14th May 1861.
 Lieutenant Charles Allen McDougall, dated 8th June 1861.
 Lieutenant William Brooke Thomson, dated 8th June 1861.
 Lieutenant Robert Cadell, dated 9th June 1861.
 Lieutenant Henry Edward Whish, dated 9th June 1861.
 Lieutenant John William Hoggan, dated 27th June 1861.
 Lieutenant Francis Booth Norman, dated 28th June 1861.
 Lieutenant Adrian Deneys Vanrenen, dated 7th July 1861.
 Lieutenant Henry Paul William Wynch, dated 28th July 1861.
 Lieutenant George Cleland Roweroft, dated 10th August 1861.
 Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) William Reveley, dated 28th August 1861.
 Lieutenant Robert Chalmers, dated 7th September 1861.
 Lieutenant David Simson Buist, dated 17th September 1861.
 Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Robert Cogan Cross, dated 25th September 1861.
 Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Hugh Norris Hodgson, dated 30th September 1861.

Lieutenant John Brenton Cox, dated 16th November 1861.
 Lieutenant Frank Barnard Foote, dated 11th December 1861.
 Lieutenant Henry Thomas Oldfield, dated 11th December 1861.
 Lieutenant Henry Lionel Charles Bernard, dated 11th December 1861.
 Lieutenant James Scott Ingram, dated 12th December 1861.
 Lieutenant Arthur Upton Fox Ruxton, dated 12th December 1861.
 Lieutenant William Dinwiddie Hogg, dated 20th December 1861.
 Lieutenant Thomas Gilbert Kennedy, dated 24th December 1861.
 Lieutenant Robert Gordon Rogers, dated 26th December 1861.
 Lieutenant Algar Bowdoin Temple, dated 26th December 1861.
 Lieutenant George Richard Westmacott, dated 20th January 1862.
 Lieutenant Quintin Dick Parsons, dated 20th January 1862.
 Lieutenant Ralph Assheton Nowell, dated 20th January 1862.
 Lieutenant William Cadogan Mitchel, dated 21st January 1862.
 Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Benjamin George Vander Gucht, dated 8th February 1862.
 Lieutenant Henry Zouch Darrah, dated 18th February 1862.
 Lieutenant Charles William Robert Chester, dated 20th February 1862.
 Lieutenant Francis Edward Archibald Chamier, dated 20th February 1862.
 Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Montgomery Hunter, dated 1st March 1862.
 Lieutenant William Winson, dated 3rd March 1862.
 Lieutenant Henry Fowler Newmarch, dated 25th March 1862.
 Lieutenant John Angelo, dated 29th March 1862.
 Lieutenant Richard Edward Oakes, dated 8th April 1862.
 Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) George Leith Fraser, dated 8th May 1862.
 Lieutenant Donald Macintyre, dated 14th June 1862.
 Lieutenant Robert Dallas Campbell, dated 15th June 1862.
 Lieutenant Henry Vincent Mathias, dated 30th June 1862.
 Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Alexander Andrew Bruce, dated 13th July 1862.
 Lieutenant Henry Scott Vincent Fisher, dated 28th July 1862.

No. 95 of 1863.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Colonel P. Hill, c.b., of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to be a Brigadier of the 2nd Class on the Establishment, *vice* Brigadier Atherley proceeding to England with his Regiment, the 92nd Highlanders.

No. 96 of 1863.—With reference to Government General Order No. 274 of the 23rd March 1861, regarding the formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps in India, it is notified, for general information, that all such Corps formed in 1857, or subsequently, and which may be formed hereafter with the sanction of any of the Governments in India, are subject to the provisions of the Act XXIII. of 1857. Act passed on the 18th July 1857 to provide for the good order and discipline of Volunteer Corps and to invest them with certain powers.

2. It is also notified, with reference to Section XI. of the Act of 1857, that no Volunteer Corps shall be considered "on actual duty" until the receipt by the Commanding Officer for the time being of the orders to that effect of the Governments under which it may be serving, and that no Volunteer shall be held liable to the provisions of Section XII. of the Act for a greater number of parades or drills than shall be appointed in the Rules approved of by the Local or Supreme Government.

No. 97 of 1863.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council having sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps in the City of Calcutta, the following appointments in that Corps are notified for general information:—

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

To be Commandant.

Major C. Herbert, of the Bengal Staff Corps.

Staff.

Major ... J. Pitcher.
Adjutant ... Lieutenant J. E. Vaughan,
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Adjutant, 25th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Quar-
ter-Master ... M. A. Pillans.
Surgeon ... W. K. Waller, M. D.
Assistant Surgeon ... B. S. Booth, M. D.

OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.

1st Company.

Captain J. Rose.
Lieutenant H. W. Payne.
Ensign C. J. Connew.

2nd Company.

Captain W. M. Abbott.
Lieutenant J. Bruce.
Ensign E. B. Peacock.

3rd Company.

Captain J. H. DeSalis.
Lieutenant F. G. Teale.
Ensign H. Thompson.

4th Company.

Captain W. C. Hannah.
Lieutenant F. Jennings.
Ensign J. B. Knight.

5th Company.

Captain C. Kelvey.
Lieutenant T. W. Payne.
Ensign W. J. Pittar.

6th Company.

Captain A. L. McGavin.
Lieutenant G. Lowen.
Ensign A. F. Hewett.

The nomination of Officers abovenamed to Companies has been made subject to their passing an examination in Drill, as provided for in paragraph 8 of the Rules and Regulations of the Corps.

No. 98 of 1863.—The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 461, dated 16th December 1862, are published for general information:—

Para. 1.—The system under which certain descriptions of Commissions have been conferred in India has lately been under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

3. Commissions on the Veteran Establishment have been granted, on the recommendation of the respective Governments in India, to Warrant Officers of Ordnance, or other Departments, considered deserving of such reward on account of long and meritorious service. The promotion of these Officers from grade to grade has also been sanctioned in cases of unusual merit or length of service.

4. It has been determined that Commissions of this class shall be discontinued, and that Honorary Commissions for the future be granted in their place. Commissions of this kind will also be granted, in special cases, to Non-Commissioned Officers employed on detached Civil or Military duty in India, who are eminently distinguished by long and faithful service.

5. It is to be understood that Commissions of this nature will not carry pay, or increase of pay, on attaining advanced rank. The remuneration of the individuals must be dependent on their position in the Department or post in which they may be serving.

6. Unattached Commissions may still be conferred on Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed on Staff or detached duty, who may distinguish themselves in

* Published in G. O. G. G., dated Simla, 3rd July 1846. Action, in the same manner as has hitherto been done under the sanction given in Despatch dated 22nd April 1846, No. 11*.

H. W. NORMAN, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 23.

Fort William, the 3rd February 1863.

Notification.—The services of Major T. W. Marten, Her Majesty's 7th Foot, Assistant Engineer, Second Class, Delhi Division, are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 24.

Transfers.—Mr. F. W. Mann, Sub-Engineer, First Class, and Mr. W. H. Longmore, Supervisor, are transferred from the North-Western Provinces to Bengal.

No. 25.

Resignation.—Mr. J. O. MacDonald, Assistant Engineer, First Class, Nagpoor Eastern Road Division, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 26.

Posting.—Mr. J. H. McRae,* Special Assistant Engineer, is posted to the First Division, Oudh Road Department.

* *Vide* Notification No. 145, dated 16th September 1862.

No. 27.

Appointment.—Ensign G. D. Anderson, Her Majesty's 60th Rifles, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Forests, British Burmah, as a temporary arrangement.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 4870.

The 3rd September 1862.

LIST of Persons entitled to Medals as noted below, whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Controller of Marine Affairs:—

1st China War.

Abree, Domingo	... Steamer "Nemesis."
Augustin, John	... " " "Enterprize."
Cesar, Augustine	... " " "Tenasserim."
Coco, F.	... " " "Nemesis."
Colquhoun, J.	... " " "Queen."
Conletts, Victor	... " " "Nemesis."
DeCruz, D.	... " " "Enterprize."
Domingoes, M.	... " " "Nemesis."
Domingo	... " " "Queen."
Fairclough, H.	... Gunner, Steamer "Madagascar."
Francis, J.	... Steamer "Nemesis."
Gomes, A.	... " " "Queen."
Gomes, A.	... " " "Madagascar."
Gomes, R.	... " " "Queen."
Gomes, A.	... " " "Heughly."
Green, T.	... 2nd Class Engineer, Steamer "Phlegethon."
Harley, H. L.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Nemesis."
Higgs, T.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Enterprize."
Hume, W.	... 2nd Officer, Steamer "Tenasserim."
Jesus, M.	... Steamer "Enterprize."
Lawrence, A.	... Petty Officer, Steamer "Madagascar."
Massiah, J.	... Steamer "Enterprize."
Mignel, E.	... " " "Nemesis."
Norton, G.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Tenasserim."
Pyra, P.	... Steamer "Madagascar."
Rosana, de P.	... " " "Queen."
Sheriff, E.	... " " "Madagascar."
Smith, J.	... " " "Queen."
Symonds, R.	... " " "Proserpine."
Thompson, J.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Pluto."
Wall, A. F.	... 1st Lieutenant, Steamer "Queen."

Burmah Medals with Clasps for Pegu.

Barton, C.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Fire Queen."
Bendle, G. H.	... Apothecary, Steamer "Mahanuddy."
Bolt, C.	... Clerk in charge, Steamer "Pluto."
Bowen, C.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Mahanuddy."
Conway, M.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Damoodah."
Davidson, G.	... 1st Engineer, Steamer "Mahanuddy."
Denton, H. W.	... 3rd Officer, Surveying Vessel "Krishna."
Eckley, E.	...
Evans, G. W.	... 2nd Officer of the Steamer "Damoodah."
Godfrey, W.	... Purser's Steward, Steamer "Nerbuddah."
Godwin, M. F.	... Clerk, Steamer "Indus."
Halyarton, J.	... A. B., Steamer "Pluto."
Hodge, T.	... 2nd Officer, Steamer "Pluto."
Hood, J. H.	... 2nd Officer of the Steamer "Lord William Bentinck."
Jackson, R.	... Boatswain, "Phlegethon."
Kennedy, J.	... Boatswain, Steamer "Fire Queen."
Lawson, W. S.	... Surgeon, Steamer "Proserpine."
Lodge, W.	... A. B., "Tenasserim."
Loway, W.	... A. B., "Tenasserim."
Mackay, J.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Hugh Lindsay."
Main, G.	... A. B., Steamer "Tenasserim."
Middleton, J.	... 3rd Engineer, Steamer "Proserpine."
Miller, J. M.	... Surgeon, "Fire Queen."
Pope, J.	... Gunner, Steamer "Pluto."
Ramsbotham, W.	... Engineer Apprentice, Steamer "Pluto."
Rean, J. R.	... 2nd Officer, Steamer "Enterprize."
Rean, J. T.	... Midshipman, Steamer "Enterprize."
Tassoph, M.	... Commander, Steamer "Phlegethon."
Thompson, R. S.	... Surgeon, Steamer "Pluto."
Touze, W. B.	... 3rd Officer, Steamer "Enterprize."
Twissan, F.	... Midshipman, Steamer "Pluto."
Woodley, J.	... Midshipman, Steamer "Tenasserim."

India Medals.

Brown, William	... Ganges Flotilla.
Sanderson, R.	... Civil Service.

Lucknow Medals.

Brien, J. J.

JOHN G. REDDIE,
Offg. Controller of Marine Affairs.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 961.

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 26th January 1863.*—Mr. H. W. Barber, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Noacolly, is empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act XXV. of 1861, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

The 29th January 1863.—Baboo Kalinath Ghose to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate, under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Mymensing, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. C. Taylor, or until further orders, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861) in that District.

Baboo Kissen Chunder Ghose to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate, under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Bhauulpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. R. Davies, or until further orders, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, (Act XXV. of 1861,) in that District.

The 31st January 1863.—Lieutenant G. B. Johnstone, District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from Seesagur to Nowgong.

Mr. T. W. Lorimer, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is transferred from Seesagur to Durrung.

Mr. A. H. James, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in Assam, is posted to the Nowgong District.

Dr. S. M. Shiroore to officiate, from the 11th instant, as Civil Assistant Surgeon of the

24-Pergunnahs until the arrival of Dr. Beatson, or until further orders.

The 2nd February 1863.—Mr. W. V. G. Taylor to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Backergunge, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Mr. A. Smith to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mymensing, but to continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of that District until relieved by Mr. Henderson.

Mr. D. J. McNeile to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Mr. V. T. Taylor to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rangpore, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Mr. J. S. Drummond to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Behar, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Mr. H. R. Madocks to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nuddea, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore.

Mr. H. Hankey to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chittagong, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Noacolly.

Mr. W. Macpherson, now absent on leave, to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tirhoot.

Mr. F. G. Millett to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tipperah, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Pubna.

Baboo Kissen Kissors Ghose to be Senior Government Pleader in the High Court.

Mr. W. Masters, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Allygunge, is promoted to the Fourth Grade.

Mr. S. Cooper, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Chupra, is promoted to the Fourth Grade.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 29th January 1863.*—Baboo Neelmadhub Mookerjee, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Medical College, for three weeks, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Baboo Khetter Chunder Nundy, late Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Charitable Dispensary at Burrisaul, from the 17th July to the 4th of November last, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 31st January 1863.—Mr. H. Doveton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tirhoot, for five days, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 21st instant.

Mr. R. T. O'Connor, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nowgong, for two months, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 26th January 1863.*—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of Section CCCCXLV. of Act XXV. of 1861, the Criminal Procedure Code, that the said Act has been extended to the District of Darjeeling, and that it will come into operation in that District on the 1st February 1863.

The 31st January 1863.—Koomar Woodoy Krishna, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector

of Raneeungge, having returned to his duties on the 27th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 21st idem has been cancelled.

The 2nd February 1863.—Mr. F. J. Cockburn of the Civil Service, reported his return to the Presidency on the 31st ultimo and having resumed charge of his office of Deputy Collector of Customs on that date.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—No. 469.—*Allahabad, the 26th January 1863.*—**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—One month's leave, on Medical Certificate, is granted to Sub-Overseer Sunt Lall, attached to the Agra Division, Public Works, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 3160A, dated the 31st July 1862.

No. 496.—*The 27th January 1863.*—**Notifications.**—Mr. P. Caffery, Special Assistant Engineer, left the Benares Division, Public Works, on the 12th instant, in anticipation of the leave granted to him in G. O. No. 240, dated the 13th idem.

No. 514.—*The 28th January 1863.*—Mr. Oldham, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Ghazeepeer, is appointed a Member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of that District.

No. 521.—*The 29th January 1863.*—Captain G. A. Harrison, District Superintendent of Police, Muttra, is appointed a Member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of that District.

No. 533.—**Removal.**—Mr. Assistant Overseer P. Flanagan, attached to the Cawnpoor Division, Public Works, is removed from the Public Works Department, his services being no longer required.

No. 536.—**Posting.**—Mr. James Hair, Assistant Engineer, Deputy Superintendent, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Boolundshuhur Branch Ganges Canal, in the room of Lieutenant A. H. Bagge, transferred to the Pegu Topographical Survey.

No. 537.—**Notification.**—Mr. J. Thompson, appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer in General Order No. 3251A, of the 5th August 1862, not having joined his appointment, his name will cease to be borne on the List of Upper Subordinates attached to the Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces.

No. 539.—**Appointment.**—Mr. F. A. Walker, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces, as an Overseer, and is posted to the Bareilly Division, Public Works.

No. 556.—*The 30th January 1863.*—The resignation of his appointment, in the Public Works Department, by Bissonath Ghose, Unpassed Assistant Overseer, attached to the Cawnpoor and Malhona Road, is accepted.

By Order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

W. E. MORTON, Lieut.-Col.,
Secy. to Govt., N. W. Provinces.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

STATEMENT shewing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts:—

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1862.	Quantity exported on private trade or assigned to applicants up to 15th December 1862.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 16th December 1862.	REMARKS.
		INDIAN MAUNDS.	INDIAN MAUNDS.	INDIAN MAUNDS.	
Ganjam	Ganjam	4,200	4,200	Boats are available.
	Nowpada	3,00,000	.....	3,00,000
Godavery	Coringa	1,50,000	8,800	*1,41,200	Boats are easily procurable.
Kistna	Nizampatam	39,989	3,960	36,029	
Nellore	Iskapalli	40,000	40,000	Boats are easily obtainable at the first four Ports, and at Binginipalli they can be obtained from the neighbouring Ports.
	Varini	30,000	.....	30,000
	Kristnapatam	40,000	.....	40,000
	Pakala	19,873½	5,160	14,713½	
	Binginipalli	6,969	.....	6,969
Madras	Madras	2,00,355	1,30,980	69,355	
	Ennore	1,35,090	65,458	69,632	
	Covelong	92,238	48,999	43,239	
Tanjore	Kattumavadi	50,000	50,000	Boats are available.
	Negapatam	31,120	1,680	32,440	
	Vedaraniyam	43,429	32,520	10,909	
	Neidavassal	74,600	.....	74,600
Madura	Kelakarai	51,600	51,600	
	Davi Pattanum	72,000	.....	72,000
	Thondy	89,520	.....	89,520
	Total	14,73,993½	2,97,557	11,76,436½	

Revenue Board Office, Madras, 9th January 1863.

R. A. DALYELL, Sub-Secretary.

N. B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the beach.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 2nd February 1863. }

J. P. GRANT,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the third sale of Opium, the provision of 1861-62, will be held at the Exchange Hall, on Friday, the 6th of March 1863, at 11 A. M., and will comprize 3,300 Chests, viz:—

Behar Opium ... 1,860
Benares Opium ... 1,440

Total Chests ... 3,300

2. The general conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual, they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1862, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 11th and 21st March 1863, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 11th March 1863, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 21st March 1863.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1861-62, will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 6th April 1863	1,860	1,440	3,300
" Wednesday, 6th May "	1,860	1,440	3,300
" Monday, 8th June "	1,860	1,440	3,300
" Thursday, 9th July "	1,860	1,440	3,300
" Monday, 10th Aug. "	1,860	1,440	3,300
" Monday, 7th Sept. "	1,860	1,440	3,300
" Thursday, 1st Oct. "	1,860	1,440	3,300
" Monday, 2nd Nov. "	1,860	1,440	3,300
" Monday, 7th Dec. "	1,853	1,464	3,317
Total	10,733	12,984	23,717

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

J. P. GRANT,
Offg. Junior Secretary.
FORT WILLIAM,
The 3rd February 1863. }

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the second sale of Opium, the provision of 1861-62, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Wednesday, the 4th of February 1863, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 3,300 Chests, viz.,—

Behar Opium	...	1,860
Benares Opium	...	1,440
Total Chests	...	3,300

2. The general Conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1862, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th February 1863 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 P. M. of Monday, the 9th February 1863, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Thursday, the 19th February 1863.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1861-62 will be brought to sale, in the present year, on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

		Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Friday,	6th Mar. 1863	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday,	6th April "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Wednesday,	6th May "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday,	8th June "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Thursday,	9th July "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday,	10th Aug. "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday,	7th Sept. "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Thursday,	1st Oct. "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday,	2nd Nov. "	1860	1440	3300
Ditto Monday,	7th Dec. "	1853	1464	3317
Total	...	18593	14424	33017

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

J. P. GRANT,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 2nd January 1863. }

Notice.

TO COMMISSIONERS AND DISTRICT OFFICERS.

It is notified that lithographed Forms of the following Forms of Statements are procurable in English, Bengalee, Oordoo, and Ooryah, from the Allipore Jail Press, to which indents should be forwarded through the Superintendent of Stationery:—

Quarterly Statement shewing the working of Bengal Act VI. of 1862, (for Commissioner's Return.)

Quarterly Statement shewing the working of Bengal Act VI. of 1862, (for Collector's Return.)

Register 28A. of Suits, under Section IV. of Bengal Act VI. of 1862.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE; }
Fort William, }
The 16th January 1863. }

NOTICE.

THE TRADE RETURNS of the Port of Calcutta, for the MONTH ended 31st AUGUST 1862, which were published on the 27th ultimo, may be had at Rupees 4 per copy, on application at the *Calcutta Gazette Office*.

The 23rd January 1863.

Notice.

WILL be published, on an improved plan, on the 1st February, under the authority of the Government of Bengal, by the Civil Pay-Master, No. II. of the Civil List for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, shewing the names, designations, and emoluments of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in all Departments.

Price, Rupees 3 per copy.

Persons wishing for copies are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Civil Pay-Master.

CALCUTTA, }
The 21st January 1863. }

Notice.

"PAYMENTS by Cheque on the Bank of Bengal at the Presidency will henceforth on no account be made by the Presidency Pay-Master on the last day of the month."

C. F. M. MUNBY, *Major,*
Presidency Pay-Master.

FORT WILLIAM; }
Pay Office, }
The 26th January 1863. }



The Calcutta Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1863.

No. 789.

RESOLUTION.

Home Department.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 4TH FEBRUARY 1863.

WHEREAS the Governor General in Council has declared that it is expedient that the Governor General should visit the North-Western Provinces and other parts of India unaccompanied by any Member of his Council, the 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, hereby authorizes the Governor General alone during his absence from the Presidency to exercise all or any of the powers which might be exercised by the said Governor General in Council in every case in which the said Governor General may think it expedient to exercise the same, except the power of making Laws and Regulations.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 790.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM, HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 4th February 1863.

HIS Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has appointed Major-General the Hon'ble SIR ROBERT NAPIER, K. C. B., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to be President of the said Council and Deputy Governor of the Fort and Garrison of Fort William during the absence of the Governor General from the Presidency.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM, HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 4th February 1863.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to make the following arrangements and appointments in consequence of the Governor General's approaching departure for the North-Western Provinces and other parts of India:—

Colonel H. M. Durand, c. b., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, will accompany the Governor General and will have charge of all the Civil Departments with His Excellency, except the Department of Public Works.

Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, will accompany the Governor General and will officiate also as Under-Secretary in the Home, Marine, and Financial Departments.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Norman, c. b., Secretary to Government in the Military Department, will accompany the Governor General.

Major A. B. Johnson, Second Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, will also accompany the Governor General.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Strachey, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, will also accompany the Governor General.

Major G. Chesney, Inspector-General of Public Works Accounts and Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department, will accompany the Governor General.

Mr. E. C. Bayley, Secretary to Government in the Home Department, will also officiate as Secretary in the Foreign Department at the Presidency.

Major H. K. Burne, Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military Department, will officiate as Secretary to Government in the Military Department at the Presidency.

Major B. E. Bacon, First Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Deputy Secretary to Government in the Military Department at the Presidency.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Beadle, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in that Department at the Presidency.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette, EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1863.

No. 851.

NOTIFICATION.

Home Department.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 5TH FEBRUARY 1863.

HIS Excellency the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K. T., G. C. B., Viceroy and Governor General of India, having quitted Calcutta for the purpose of proceeding to the North-Western Provinces and other parts of India, the same is hereby notified for general information.

It is hereby further notified that Major-General the Hon'ble SIR ROBERT NAPIER, K. C. B., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, has this day taken his seat as President of the said Council under the appointment made by the Governor General of India in Council on the 4th instant; and it is hereby further notified that Major-General the Hon'ble SIR ROBERT NAPIER has also this day assumed the office of Deputy Governor of the Fort and Garrison of Fort William under the appointment made by the Governor General of India in Council on the same date.

The usual Salute has been fired from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By Order of the Hon'ble the President in Council,

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th January 1863, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV of 1863.

An Act to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burma.

WHEREAS a Treaty has been negotiated between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Ava, and in the 4th and 8th Articles of the said Treaty it is stipulated and agreed as follows :—

Article 4th.—“ When goods are imported into Rangoon from any British or Foreign Territory, and declared to be for export by the Irrawaddy River to the Burmese Territory, the English Ruler shall, provided bulk is not broken, and he believes the Manifest to be true, charge one per cent on their value, and if he so desires shall allow them to be conveyed under the charge of an Officer until arrival at Maloon and Menhla. The Tariff value of goods shall be forwarded yearly to the Burmese Ruler. If such goods are declared for export to other territories and not for sale in the Burmese territories, the Burmese Ruler shall, if he believes the Manifest to be true, not cause bulk to be broken, and such goods shall be free of duty.

Article 8th.—“ Should the British Ruler, within one year after the conclusion of this Treaty, abolish the duties now taken at Thayet Myo and Tounghoo, the Burmese Ruler with a regard to the benefit of the people of his country will, if so inclined, after one, two, three, or four years abolish the duties now taken at Maloon and Tounghoo (in the Burmese Territory.)”

And whereas it is necessary to give effect to the stipulations and engagements aforesaid by an Act

to regulate the Duties of Customs at the port of Rangoon and elsewhere in conformity to such stipulations and engagements ; It is enacted as follows :—

I. When any goods are imported into Rangoon from any British or Foreign Territory whether under bond or otherwise, and declared by the importer thereof to be for export by the Irrawaddy River to the Burmese Territory for sale therein, or for export through such territory for sale in other territories, such goods may be entered at the Custom House at Rangoon for such export and sale, and thereupon a duty of Customs of one per cent *ad valorem* and no more, shall be charged, provided that bulk of such goods is not broken, and the Officer in charge of the Custom House is satisfied of the truth of the entry of such goods in the Manifest of the vessel wherein such goods are brought to Rangoon.

II. Whenever any goods are entered at the Custom House at Rangoon under the last preceding Section such goods may be conveyed to Maloon and Menhla under charge of an Officer to be appointed for the purpose, and the Officer so appointed to the charge of such goods shall be held to be a public servant within the meaning of Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code.

III. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, by a Notification to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, to order the discontinuance of the Duties or any of them now levied at Thayet Myo and Tounghoo, and subsequently, if he shall see fit, by a like Notification to order that such Duties or any of them shall be revived and re-imposed, and any order made and published under this Section shall have the force of law.

IV. This Act shall take effect from the time when the ratifications of the said Treaty are exchanged.

M. WYLIE,

*Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.*

THE following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th January 1863, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V of 1863.

An Act to amend Act XXIX of 1861 (to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army)

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend certain Articles of War enacted in the said Act XXIX of 1861; It is enacted as follows :—

I. Sections I to XVII, and Section XXVIII of Regulation XXII of the Bombay Code (to declare and define Military Authority in its relations to the Civil Power and to the Community at large) except Sections III and VII in so far as they regulate the jurisdiction, in small suits, of the Superintendents of Bazars; Chapter VI of the same Regulation; and Regulation II of 1829 of the Bombay Code (for establishing Rules and Articles for the better government of the Native Officers and Sepoys in the service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies under the Presidency of Bombay) are hereby repealed.

II. The Articles of War numbered respectively, 3, 32, 73, 78, 82, 117, and 166 in the said Act XXIX of 1861, are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following Articles of War shall be read and taken as Articles 3, 32, 73, 78, 82, 117, and 166 respectively, of the said Act XXIX of 1861.

ARTICLE 3.

A Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier shall be liable to dismissal or discharge by order of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Governor in Council, or the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which he belongs; and the said Commander-in-Chief shall have power to reduce any Non-Commissioned Officer to the ranks.

The Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Corps shall have power to dismiss or discharge any Soldier below the rank of a Non-Commissioned Officer, and to dismiss, discharge, or reduce to the ranks any Non-Commissioned Officer belonging to such Regiment or Corps.

Every such dismissal or discharge shall involve forfeiture of claim to pension.

No Non-Commissioned Officer shall be reduced to the ranks for any stated period; nor suspended from his rank; nor reduced from a higher to a lower grade of Non-Commissioned Officer.

Every Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier discharged the service shall be furnished by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Corps to which he belonged with a discharged certificate in the Vernacular language of such Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier. Such certificate shall express the authority for, and cause of, the discharge, and the period of the entire service in the Army of such Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier, and shall be accompanied with an English translation.

ARTICLE 32.

Who shall wantonly and intentionally defile any place dedicated to religious worship, or shall wantonly and intentionally insult the religious feelings of any person.

ARTICLE 73.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency may appoint a General or other Court Martial, and may confirm, mitigate, or commute or remit the sentence of such Court. He may issue his Warrant to any General or other Officer under his command, having the command of any body of Troops in the service of Her Majesty, empowering such Officer to appoint District or Garrison Courts Martial, as occasion may require, for the trial of any offence committed by any Officer, or Soldier, or Follower in the Service of Her Majesty, not being a European British subject of Her Majesty; and to confirm and mitigate, or commute or remit the sentence of any such Court Martial. No sentence, adjudging or involving forfeiture of additional pay, or of claim to pension on discharge, or of any prospective advantage, shall be carried into effect until sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which the offender belongs. The Commander-in-Chief may remit any forfeiture awarded, and may order the restoration of any advantage of which the offender has been deprived by such forfeiture.

ARTICLE 78.

A General Court Martial may sentence for any crime, which by these Articles is made liable to such sentence, any Officer to death or to transportation for life, or for any period not less than seven years, or in cases falling under Article 22 or Article 66, to imprisonment with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding three years, and with or without solitary confinement; or may sentence any Soldier to death, or to transportation for life, or for any period not less than seven years, or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding fourteen years, for any crimes which are by these Articles of War expressly made liable to any such sentence and for such crimes only. No Court Martial inferior to a General Court Martial shall have power to pass a sentence of death or transportation or imprisonment for any longer period than three years.

Punishment of Commissioned Officers.

A General Court Martial may sentence a Commissioned Officer to be dismissed the service; or to be suspended from rank and pay and allowances for a stated period; or to be placed one or more steps lower in the list of his rank, by an alteration of the date of the Commission, and such Officer shall lose the corresponding benefit of length of service.

No Court Martial, inferior to a General Court Martial, shall have power to try a Commissioned Officer.

Punishment of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

A General, or District, or Garrison, or Regimental Court Martial may sentence a Non-Commissioned Officer to be reduced to the ranks; or may sentence a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier to be dismissed the

service; or to be placed one or more steps lower in the list of the rank which he holds, whereby such Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier shall lose the benefit of the corresponding length of service; or to suffer corporal punishment not exceeding fifty lashes; or to imprisonment which may be with or without hard labor, and which may include solitary confinement for any portion or portions of such imprisonment, not exceeding fourteen days at a time, nor eighty-four days in any one year, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods of solitary confinement.

No Soldier shall be kept in solitary confinement more than eighty-four days in any one year, whether by the sentence of one or more Courts Martial, or by order of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Corps to which such Soldier belongs.

No sentence of imprisonment shall be awardable by a General Court Martial for any period exceeding two years (except when otherwise expressly provided); nor by a District or Garrison Court Martial for any period exceeding one year; nor by a Regimental Court Martial for any period exceeding six calendar months.

No Non-Commissioned Officer shall be sentenced to imprisonment or corporal punishment without being first reduced to the ranks.

Punishment for "Disgraceful Conduct."

A General, or District, or Garrison Court Martial may, in addition to corporal punishment or to imprisonment, sentence a Soldier convicted of disgraceful conduct to forfeiture of all advantage as to additional pay and claim to pension on discharge, which otherwise might have accrued from the length or nature of his former service; or to forfeiture of such advantage absolutely, whether it may have accrued from past service, or might accrue from future service.

No Soldier shall be tried for disgraceful conduct by any Court Martial inferior to a District or Garrison Court Martial.

A Court Martial may, in addition to any punishment involving dismissal or discharge, sentence any Officer or Soldier, whom it is authorized to try, to forfeiture of arrears of pay and allowances due at the time of dismissal or discharge, or of such portion thereof as may be required to make good any loss or damage arising out of his misconduct. A Court Martial, in addition to any punishment not involving dismissal or discharge, may sentence any Officer or Soldier to be put under stoppages not exceeding, in the case of an Officer two-thirds of his pay and allowances, and in the case of a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier one-half of his pay and allowances until any loss or damage arising out of his misconduct be made good.

Every Soldier subjected to confinement in the Quarter Guard or Defaulter's Room, or in a Solitary Cell, or in any other place of imprisonment, whether as a punishment by his Commanding Officer or on a charge of which he shall be afterwards convicted by Court Martial shall forfeit all claim to pay and allowances during such confinement, and shall be entitled to receive subsistence only according to the rates laid down in the Regulations.

ARTICLE 82.

An Officer Commanding a Detachment of his own Regiment or Corps may assemble a Regimental Detachment in punishment Court Martial; and an Officer Commanding a Detachment consisting of men of different Regiments or Corps, may assemble a Detachment or Line Court Martial. Every Court so assembled shall be constituted in the manner provided for a Regimental Court Martial under the provisions of these Articles of War, and shall have the like powers.

The provisions of these Articles of War which relate to a Court Martial held in a Regiment or Corps shall, in all practicable cases, be taken to apply to a Court Martial held in a Detachment.

No Officer on detached command of less than three Troops or Companies, or of a Detachment not numerically equal to three Troops or Companies, and not being on the line of march or on board a ship or other vessel, shall carry into effect any punishment awarded by a Court Martial held by his order, until the sentence shall have been confirmed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Corps to which the offender belongs, or by the nearest Superior Officer holding a command of not less than a Regiment, who is hereby authorized to confirm every such sentence in like manner as an Officer Commanding a Regiment or Corps might do. Provided that in detached situations beyond the Sea, or out of the British Territories in India, or when on service in the field, or in cases where an immediate example is necessary, and reference cannot be made to such Commanding or Superior Officer without detriment to the service, the Officer Commanding such Detachment may exercise the powers relating to Court Martial which are vested in an Officer Commanding a Regiment or Corps.

Clause 2.

The Commanding Officer of any Detachment of not less than three Troops or Companies, or of any Detachment numerically equal to or greater than three Troops or Companies; and the Commanding Officer of any European Detachment to which native details are attached (of whatever strength or number such European Detachments, or such native details may be); and any Commissary of Ordnance being a Commissioned Officer or other Commissioned Officer in charge of any Arsenal, Ordnance Establishment, or any Camp Equipage Depot may summarily try any offence against these Articles of War, committed by any person under his command or who is subject to such Articles (not being a Commissioned Officer); and may on conviction sentence such offender and carry out such sentence without confirmation or any further authority; provided that such sentence shall not exceed the powers of a Regimental Court Martial.

In detached situations beyond the Sea, or out of the British Territories in India, or when on service in the field, or in cases where an immediate example is necessary, and a Court Martial cannot be convened under Clause 1 of this Article without detriment to the service, and reference cannot be made without such detriment to the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Corps to which the offender belongs, or to any other Superior Officer holding a command not less than that of a Regiment; the Officer Commanding any Detachment though of less than three Troops or Companies or not numerically equal to three Troops or

Companies, may exercise the powers, of summary trial, of sentencing the offender and of carrying out such sentence which might have been exercised by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Corps to which the offender belongs. Provided that, if reference can be made to any other Superior Officer holding a command not less than that of a Regiment, such reference shall be made, and such Officer thereupon shall have authority summarily to try, and in case of conviction to sentence the offender, and to carry out such sentence as if the offender had been under his command.

Any Commanding Officer or other Officer holding a trial under this Article shall be deemed a Court Martial, and the words "Court Martial" in these Articles of War, shall be deemed to include such Commanding Officer or other Officer holding a trial.

The proceedings of such summary trial shall be conducted, so far as may be practicable, and shall be recorded in the same manner as is provided in Article 81 for summary trials by an Officer Commanding a Regiment or Corps, and shall, in like manner, be signed and forwarded to the Officer Commanding the Division within which such Detachment shall be at the time, who is hereby authorized to set aside the trial for the same reasons that an Officer Commanding a Division is authorized by Article 81 to set aside a trial by an Officer Commanding a Regiment or Corps. Provided that every sentence so awarded by an Officer Commanding any such Detachment or by any other Officer holding a trial under this Article may be carried out without waiting for its approval by the Reviewing Officer.

ARTICLE 117.

No person who shall have been acquitted or convicted by a Court Martial of any offence, shall be liable to be tried a second time by the same or any other Court Martial for the same offence. Provided that any person may be tried for the offence of murder, and punished for that offence, notwithstanding he may have been tried and punished for the act which caused death, if at the time of his conviction for the said act death shall not have resulted, or shall not have been known by the Court which passed sentence to have resulted.

When any person subject to these Articles of War shall have been found guilty by a Court Martial of any Military offence, such Court Martial shall enquire into and receive evidence of any previous conviction of such person before a Court Martial or a Court of Justice, and shall enquire into the general character of such person, if a Soldier, for the purpose of apportioning the punishment to which he is liable to be sentenced for the offence of which he has been so found guilty. And it shall not be necessary to give any notice to such person, previously to his trial that such evidence will be received.

ARTICLE 163.

The Regulations by which in any Presidency the Office and powers of Commissariat Officers, or Officers in charge of the Police in any Cantonments, or Superintendents of Military Bazaars, are at present defined and controlled; or by which Panchayets are constituted and guided, shall

continue to be in full force, and to be observed at the several Presidencies respectively.

III. The following additional Clause shall be read as the second paragraph of Article 103 of the said Act XXIX of 1861:—

Every witness during attendance on a Court Martial, and during the time necessary for going and returning, shall be privileged from arrest in any Civil proceeding, and if arrested in any such proceeding, may be discharged by order of such Court Martial.

IV. This Act shall be read and taken as part of the said Act XXIX of 1861.

M. WYLIE,

Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th January 1863, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VI OF 1863.

An Act to Consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India should be consolidated and amended; It is enacted as follows:—

I. This Act shall be called the Consolidated Customs Act.

II. From and after the date on which this Act shall come into operation, Regulation IX. 1810 of the

Bengal Code (for rescinding the whole of the Regulations at present in force for the collection of the Government Customs in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares, and in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces; and for re-establishing those Customs with amended Rules for the collection of them), Regulation VI. 1814 of the said Code (for modifying certain parts of Regulation IX. 1810 and Regulation I. 1812), Regulation XXI. 1817 of the said Code (for modifying and explaining certain parts of Regulation IV. 1815), Regulation XV. 1825 of the said Code (to make certain alterations in the rates of Duty charged, and Drawbacks allowed on Goods Imported or Exported by Sea at the Port of Calcutta or any other place within the Territories immediately subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William, and to amend and consolidate the rules in force relative to such Duties and Drawbacks), Regulation XV. 1829 of the said Code (for altering the mode of valuing Goods Imported by Sea, with a view to the assessment of Customs Duties thereon), Regulation III. 1830 of the said Code (for amending part of the rules of Regulation XV. 1829, and likewise for better enforcing the payment of Duty on the Exportation of Goods by Sea), Regulation VI. 1833 of the said Code (for rescinding part of Regulation XV. 1829, and for enacting other rules in the case of Goods imported by Sea), Acts XIV and XXV of 1836, Act XVI of 1837, Act VI of 1841 (for prohibiting the Importation of Rum and Rum Shrub into the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal), Act XIII of 1841 (for explaining the provisions of Act No. XXV of 1836), Act XXIII of 1841 (for prohibiting the Importation of Rum and Rum Shrub into the Presidency of Fort St. George in

Madras), Act XXV of 1843 (for making the provisions of 5 and 6 Vic., c. 47, Section XI, applicable to India), Sections XVII to XXI and Sections XLVI to LXVIII of Act VI of 1844 (for abolishing the levy of Transit or Inland Customs Duties, for revising the duties on Imports and Exports by Sea, and for determining the price at which Salt shall be sold for home consumption within the Territories subject to the Government of Port Saint George), Section III of Act VI of 1848 (for equalizing the Duties on Goods Imported and Exported on Foreign and British Bottoms, and for abolishing Duties on Goods carried from Port to Port in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company), Act VII of 1848 (to except certain Free Ports from the operation of Section III of Act VI of 1848 and otherwise to amend that Act), Act X of 1850 (to declare Aden a Free Port), Act I of 1852 (for the consolidation and amendment of the laws relating to the Customs under the Presidency of Bombay), Act XXIX of 1855 (for amending Act No. VI of 1844), Act VII of 1859 (to alter the Duties of Customs on Goods Imported or Exported by Sea), Section III of Act XXII of 1859 (to amend Act I of 1852, for the consolidation and amendment of the laws relating to the Customs under the Presidency of Bombay), Sections III and IV of Act X of 1860 (to amend Act VII of 1859, to alter the Duties of Customs on Goods Imported or Exported by Sea), and Section II of Act XXIII of 1860 (to amend Act XXI of 1856, to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Port William in Bengal)—are repealed; except in so far as they repeal the whole or any part of any other Regulation or Act; or relate to Duties leviable on Salt or Opium; and except as to any act done, offence committed, or liability incurred before the date on which this Act shall come into operation.

III. The following words and expressions in this Act have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction:—

1. The words "British India" denote the Territories that are or shall become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., c. 106 (entitled "An Act for the better Government of India"), except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

2. The words "Local Government" denote the persons authorized to administer Executive Government in any part of British India; or the Chief Executive Officer of any part of British India under the immediate administration of the Governor-General of India in Council, when such Chief Executive Officer shall by an order of the Governor-General in Council published in the Official Gazette, be authorized to exercise the powers vested by this Act in a local Government.

3. The words "Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place" denote the persons authorized to exercise, under any Local Government, the chief control in the Department of Customs in any Presidency or place.

4. The words "Chief Officer of Customs of the Port" denote the Executive Officer of highest rank in the Department of Customs in any Port.

5. The words "Officer in charge of the Custom House" include every Officer of Customs who is for the time being authorized to have separate charge of a Custom House.

6. The word "Magistrate" includes every Officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate.

7. The words "Free Port" denote any Port at which no Duties of Customs are leviable.

8. The words "Foreign Port" include any Port situated beyond British India, and any Free Port.

9. The words "Foreign Goods" include all Goods not produced or manufactured in British India.

10. The word "Vessel" includes any thing made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

11. The words "Coasting Vessel" denote any Vessel plying between one Port in British India not being a Free Port and another Port in British India not being a Free Port, without touching at any intermediate Foreign Port.

12. The words "Master or Commander" include every person, except a Pilot, having command or charge of any vessel.

13. The word "Warehouse" denotes any place approved, appointed, or licensed for the keeping and securing of goods entered to be warehoused without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof.

14. Words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural number include the singular number.

15. Words importing the masculine gender include females.

GENERAL RULES.

IV. It shall be competent to the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place, with the sanction of the local Government, to make and issue rules for regulating the practice and proceedings of Officers in the Department of Sea Customs; and from time to time to add to, alter, or revoke such rules or any of them; provided that no rule so made, shall be inconsistent with any provision of this Act, or of any other law for the time being in force. Any rules made under this Section shall be published in the Official Gazette.

V. Any rules made under the last preceding Section may include such rules as appear expedient for the landing and shipping of passengers' baggage and the passing of the same through the Custom House; and for the landing, shipping, and clearing of parcels forwarded by Her Majesty's or other mails, or by other regular packets and passenger vessels. When any baggage or parcels are made over to an Officer of Customs for the purpose of being landed, a fee of such amount as the local Government shall from time to time direct, shall be chargeable thereon, as compensation for the expense and trouble incurred in landing and depositing the same in the Custom House.

VI. If any dispute shall arise between any Officer of Customs, and any Master or Commander of a vessel, or importer, exporter, owner, or consignee of Goods, or agent, or other person in respect to any matter (not specially provided for by any law for the time being in force) relating to the importation, exportation, or warehousing of any goods, or to the levy of any Duty or penalty thereon, or to any seizure or forfeiture thereof, the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place in which such dispute shall have arisen shall settle the same, subject to an appeal to the local Government, acting under the general instructions of the Governor-General of India in Council.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS, PORTS, WHARVES, WAREHOUSES, &c.

VII. The local Government of every Presidency or place in which Duties of Sea Customs are levied, shall appoint such persons as it may deem proper to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed by this Act. Every person so appointed shall be liable to be suspended or dismissed by the local Government which appointed him.

VIII. The local Government may delegate to any Authority within its jurisdiction in the Department of Customs the whole or any portion of the powers vested in it by the last preceding Section. Every subordinate Officer who is appointed by virtue of such delegated power, shall be liable to be suspended or dismissed by the Authority which appointed him.

IX. At any Port or place at which there is no Officer in charge of a Custom House, the Collector of Revenue of the District and the Officers subordinate to such Collector shall be deemed to be the proper Officers for the performance of all duties required by this Act to be performed by an Officer in charge of a Custom House and other Officers of Customs.

X. The local Government of any Presidency or place may from time to time declare by notice in the Official Gazette the places within such Presidency or place which alone shall be Ports for the shipment and landing of goods; and may declare the limits of such Ports; and may appoint proper places therein to be wharves for the landing and shipping of goods; and may declare the bounds and extent of any such wharf; and may from time to time alter the limit of any Port or wharf; and may alter the name thereof. Every Port and wharf which shall have been declared and appointed, or which shall be existing as such, at the date on which this Act shall come into operation, shall continue to be such Port or wharf until the local Government shall otherwise declare by notice in the Official Gazette.

XI. The Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time declare, by notice in the Official Gazette, that any Port in British India shall be a Free Port at which no Duties of Customs shall be levied on the importation or exportation of goods by Sea.

XII. The Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time declare by notice in the Official Gazette that any Port on the Continent of India, though such Port be situated beyond British India, shall be regarded as a British Indian Port for the purposes of Section XVIII, of Section CXLI, and of Sections CXLIX to CLIX of this Act, in so far as the said Sections or any of them are capable of being applied with respect to such Port; and may in like manner from time to time by notice in the Official Gazette revoke or suspend the operation of any such declaration. So long as any such declaration shall be in force in respect to any Port, goods exported thereto from any Port in British India, or imported therefrom at any Port in British India, shall, as regards warehousing, drawback, and all other matters for which provision is made in any part of this Act, be treated in all respects like similar goods exported from one Port in British India to another such Port, or imported at one Port in British India from another such Port.

XIII. If any goods be landed or shipped, or if an attempt be made to land or ship any goods, or if any goods be brought into any bay, river, creek, or arm of the sea for the purpose of being landed or shipped at any Port or place, which, at the date of such landing, shipment, attempt, or bringing, shall not have been declared to be or shall not be existing as a Port for the landing and shipment of goods, such goods shall be liable to confiscation, together with any ship, boat, carriage, or other means of conveyance engaged in such landing or shipment, or attempt to land or ship, or bringing for the purpose of landing or shipment.

XIV. The local Government of any Presidency or place may from time to time declare by notice in the Official Gazette, that any Port or place within such Presidency or place shall be a Warehousing Port or place for the purposes of this Act; and every Port which, at the date on which this Act shall come into operation, shall have been declared to be or shall be existing as a Warehousing Port, shall continue to be a Warehousing Port under this Act, until the local Government shall otherwise declare by notice in the Official Gazette.

XV. In any Warehousing Port or place the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place may from time to time approve, appoint, or license Warehouses or places of security wherein goods may be deposited without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof; and every Warehouse which, at the date on which this Act shall come into operation, shall have been approved, appointed, or licensed as such, shall continue to

be a Warehouse under this Act until otherwise ordered by such Chief Customs Authority.

LEVY OF AND EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES.

XVI. Duties of Customs shall be levied on goods imported by Sea into any Port in British India, not being a Free Port, from any Foreign Port or place, at such rates and with such exemptions as may be prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

XVII. Duties of Customs shall be levied on goods exported by Sea from any Port in British India, not being a Free Port, to any Foreign Port or place, at such rates and with such exemptions as may be prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

XVIII. No Duties of Customs shall be levied on goods carried by Sea from any Port in British India, not being a Free Port, to any other Port in British India, not being a Free Port. Provided that nothing in this Section shall apply to Opium or Salt, or to Spirits manufactured after the English method.

No Duties on goods carried from one Indian Port to another Indian Port not being a Free Port.

Provisions as to Opium, Salt, and Spirits.

XIX. It shall be lawful for the local Government to authorize the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place, to exempt by special order, from the payment of Duty, under stated circumstances of an exceptional nature, any goods on which Duties of Customs are directed to be levied by any law for the time being in force.

XX. It shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of a Custom House to pass free of Duty at his discretion any baggage in actual use; and for this purpose to determine, subject to such general rules as may from time to time be made under Section IV of this Act, whether any goods shall be treated as baggage in actual use, or as goods subject to Duty.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

XXI. The importation into or exportation from British India of the goods enumerated in the following Clauses is prohibited:

1. Any book printed in infringement of any law in force in British India on the subject of copyright, when the proprietor of such copyright, or his agent, shall have given to the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place a notice in writing that such copyright subsists, and a statement of the date on which it will expire.

2. False or counterfeit coin; or coin which purports to be Queen's coin of India, but is not of the established standard in weight or fineness.

3. Any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation, figure, or article.

XXII. The importation into British India of Arms or Ammunition, except under a license from the Governor-General of India in Council, or from some Officer authorised in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, is prohibited. Nothing in this Section shall apply to fowling pieces and sporting powder

bona fide imported by any person in reasonable quantities for his own private use.

XXIII. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council from time to time by notice in the Official Gazette to prohibit or restrict the importation or exportation of any particular class of goods.

XXIV. If any goods, the importation or exportation of which is prohibited or restricted, or shall hereafter be prohibited or restricted, be imported into or exported from British India contrary to such prohibition or restriction;

or if any attempt be made so to import or export any such goods; or if any such goods be found in any package produced to any Officer of Customs as containing no such goods; or if any such goods or any goods subject to a Duty or restriction, in respect of importation or exportation, be found either before or after landing or shipment to have been concealed in any manner on board of any vessel within the limits of any Port in British India; or if any goods, the exportation of which is or shall be prohibited or restricted, be brought to any wharf in order to be put on board of any Vessel for exportation contrary to such prohibition or restriction,—such goods together with any goods which shall be found packed with or used in concealing them shall be liable to confiscation; and any person concerned in any such offence, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of the goods, or not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XXV. It shall be lawful to import into, or to export from, British India any goods, the importation or exportation of which is not prohibited or restricted by any law or notice of the Governor-General of India in Council, for the time being in force; and any dutiable goods, the importation and warehousing of which is not prohibited or restricted by any such law or notice, may under the rules for the warehousing of goods in force at the Port of importation, be warehoused without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof.

XXVI. On the importation into, or exportation from, any Port in British India of any goods not liable to Duty, or liable to fixed Duties according to weight or quantity only, or to Duties on fixed Tariff valuations, the owner, consignee, importer, exporter, or agent of such goods shall, in his bill of entry or shipping bill, truly declare their real value to the best of his knowledge and belief. In case of doubt, it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of the Custom House to require any such person or any other person who shall be in possession of any invoice, broker's note, policy of insurance or other document, whereby the value of any such goods can be ascertained, to produce the same, and to furnish any information relating to the value of such goods which it shall be in his power to furnish. And it shall thereupon be the duty of such person to produce any such document or to furnish any such information so required by such Officer.

XXVII. If, upon the examination of any goods entered for Duty and chargeable with Duty upon the value thereof, but for

Governor-General may prohibit or restrict importation or exportation of Goods.

Goods imported or exported contrary to prohibition liable to confiscation.

Importation, exportation, and warehousing.

Owner, &c., to declare real value of goods in bill of entry or clearance, and if necessary, to produce invoice, &c.

Importation of Arms and Ammunition prohibited without License.

Proviso.

Undervalued goods how to be dealt with.

which a specific value has not been fixed by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, it shall appear to an Officer of Customs that such goods are properly chargeable with a higher rate or amount of Duty than that to which they would be subject, according to the value thereof as stated in the bill of entry or shipping bill, it shall be lawful for such Officer to detain such goods. In every such case the detaining Officer shall forthwith give notice in writing, to the person entering the goods, of their detention and of the value thereof as estimated by him; and the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall, within two clear working days after such detention, or within such reasonable period as may with the consent of the parties be arranged, determine either to deliver such goods on the entry of such person, or to retain the same for the use of Government. If the goods be retained for the use of Government, the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall cause the full value at which such goods were entered to be paid to the person entering the same, in full satisfaction for such goods, in the same manner as if such goods had been transferred by ordinary sale, and shall then cause the goods to be sold by public auction after due notice in the Official Gazette. If the proceeds arising from such sale shall exceed the sum paid to the person entering the goods, together with the Duty to which the goods are liable, and all charges incurred by Government in connection with them, a portion not exceeding one-half of the overplus shall, at the discretion of the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port, be payable to the Officer who detected the undervaluation of the goods. Nothing in this Section shall prevent the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port, when he shall have reason to believe that any such undervaluation was solely the result of accident, from permitting the person entering the goods, on his application for that purpose, to amend such entry, as regards valuation, on payment of such increased rate of Duties, or on such other terms as he may determine. When goods are retained under this Section on account of Government, the Duties payable thereon shall in no case be levied from the person entering such goods.

XXVIII. If it be found, when any goods are entered at or brought to be passed through a Custom House either for importation or exportation, that the packages in which they are contained differ widely from the description given in the entry or application for passing them; or that the contents thereof have been wrongfully described in such entry or application as regards the denominations, characters, or circumstances according to which such goods are chargeable with Duty, or are being imported or exported; or that the contents of such packages have been wilfully mis-stated in regard to sort, quality, or quantity; or that goods not stated in the entry or application have been fraudulently concealed in or mixed with the articles specified therein, or have been packed to deceive the Officers of Customs, such packages, together with the whole of the goods contained therein, shall be liable to confiscation.

XXIX. If upon the first levying, repealing, enhancement, or reduction of any Duty, or upon any change of any fixed valuation

for Duty, or upon the first permitting, prohibiting, or restricting of any importation, it shall become necessary to determine the exact date on which an importation of goods had effect, such date shall be deemed to be that on which the goods were actually entered for home consumption at the Custom House.

XXX. If, in like manner, it shall become necessary to determine the exact date on which an exportation of goods had effect, such date shall be deemed to be that on which the goods were actually entered outwards at the Custom House.

XXXI. If goods produced or manufactured in British India be imported into any Port in British India from any Foreign Port or place, such goods shall be treated as Foreign goods, and shall be liable to all the Duties, conditions, and restrictions to which Foreign goods of the like kind and value are liable on the first importation thereof. Provided that if such importation shall take place within

three years after the exportation of such goods, and it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House that the property in such goods has continued in the person by whom or on whose account they were exported, the goods may be entered as Indian goods, in such manner as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall, from time to time, direct. Goods, for which any drawback of Excise shall have been received on exportation, shall in all cases be treated as Foreign goods, unless the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall in any case otherwise direct by special order.

XXXII. The Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place may, from time to time, appoint in any Port in British India, stations or places at which vessels arriving at, or departing from, such Port, shall bring to for the

boarding or landing of Officers of Customs, and may direct at what particular place in any such Port, small vessels, not brought into Port by Pilots, shall be required to anchor or moor. The Chief Officer of Customs of any such Port may, at any time, station Officers of Customs on board of any vessel, while such vessel remains within the limits of the Port. Any person infringing any

rule or order made under this Section by the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place, or by the Chief Officer of Customs of any Port, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

IMPORTATION.

XXXIII. It shall be lawful for the local Government of any Presidency or place, by notice in the Official Gazette, to fix a place in any River or Port, beyond which place it shall not be lawful for any vessel, whether laden or in ballast, arriving from any Foreign Port or place, to pass, until the Master or Commander thereof shall have delivered to the Pilot, Officer of Customs, or other person duly authorized to receive the same, a Report or Manifest containing a true specification of all goods imported in such vessel with

Re-imported articles of country produce to be deemed Foreign.

Proviso.

Stations may be appointed for Customs Officers to board and also land from ship.

Penalty for infraction.

Places may be fixed by the local Government beyond which inward bound vessels are not to proceed until a Manifest has been delivered.

such particulars (as to the name, nation, tonnage, cargo, and Ports of lading of such vessel) and made out in such form as shall, from time to time, be directed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place in which such River or Port is situated.

XXXIV. If, in any River or Port wherein a place has been so fixed by the local Government, the Master or Commander of any vessel arriving from a Foreign Port or place shall wilfully omit, before passing beyond such place, to deliver a Report or Manifest in the form and containing the particulars indicated in the last preceding Section, in so far as they are applicable to his ship, cargo, and voyage; or if any Report or Manifest so delivered shall not contain a true specification of all goods imported in such vessel, such Master or Commander shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XXXV. If, in any River or Port wherein a place has been fixed by the local Government under Section XXXIII of this Act, the Master or Commander of any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port or place shall remain outside or below the place so fixed, such Master or Commander shall, nevertheless, so soon as the vessel shall anchor, deliver to the Pilot, Officer of Customs, or other person authorized to receive the same, a Report or Manifest as provided in the said Section. If any Master or Commander so remaining outside or below any such fixed place, shall wilfully omit, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, to deliver his Report or Manifest, such Master or Commander shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XXXVI. If, after any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port or place shall have entered any Port in British India at which a Custom House is established, and in which a place shall not have been fixed under Section XXXIII of this Act, the Master or Commander of such vessel shall wilfully omit, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, to deliver as required by that Section his Report or Manifest to the Pilot, Officer of Customs, or other person authorized to receive the same, such Master or Commander shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XXXVII. If any Pilot, Officer of Customs, or other person authorized to receive a Report or Manifest from any Master or Commander of a vessel, shall refuse so to do, he shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

XXXVIII. If any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port or place at any Port in British India, shall, after having come to its proper place of mooring or unlading, remove from such place, except with the authority of the Master

Attendant or Harbour Master, obtained in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII of 1855 (*for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues*), directly to some other place of mooring or unlading, the

Master or Commander of such vessel shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and the vessel shall not be allowed to enter until the penalty is paid.

XXXIX. It shall be lawful for the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place to appoint stations at which any vessel, arriving at any Port in such Presidency or place from any Foreign Port or place, may be required to bring to for the boarding of such vessel by an Officer of Customs deputed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House at such Port.

XL. If the Master or Commander of any vessel arriving at any Port in British India from any Foreign Port or place shall, when so required under the last preceding Section, fail to bring to at any such station as shall have been appointed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place for the boarding of vessels by an Officer of Customs, such Master or Commander shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XLI. It shall be competent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at any Port in British India at any time to depute at his discretion one or more Officers of Customs to board any vessel arriving at such Port. Every Officer of Customs so sent, shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night until it be otherwise ordered by the Officer in charge of the Custom House. Provided that it shall be competent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House to direct, whenever he may see fit so to do, and on such conditions as he may see fit to impose, that the discharge of cargo may take place without the presence of an Officer of Customs.

XLII. Every Master or Commander of a vessel, who shall refuse to receive on board an Officer of Customs deputed as above provided, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for each day during which such Officer shall not be received on board; and the vessel shall not be allowed to enter until the penalty is paid.

XLIII. Every Master or Commander of a vessel, who is bound to receive on board an Officer of Customs, shall also be bound to receive on board one servant of such Officer, and to provide such Officer and servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and likewise with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board. If any Master or Commander shall wilfully disobey the directions contained in this Section, he shall in every such case be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

XLIV. Every Officer of Customs, deputed as above provided on board of any vessel, shall have free access to every part thereof, and shall have power to fasten down any hatchway or entrance to the hold, and to mark any goods before landing, and to lock up, seal, mark, or otherwise secure any goods on board of such

Penalty for failure to report when vessel anchors below reporting Station, or to deliver a Manifest of the Cargo.

Penalty for not delivering Report or Manifest within 24 hours after anchoring.

Penalty for Pilot, &c., not receiving Report or Manifest.

Penalty for vessel removing from place of mooring or unlading without due authority.

Station may be appointed for Officers of Customs to board vessels arriving from Foreign Ports.

Penalty for not bringing to at boarding Station.

Officer in charge of Custom House may depute Officers of Customs to board ships.

Proviso.

Accommodation of Officers.

Penalty.

Officers of Customs to have free access to every part of the ship, and may seal and secure goods. Officer in charge of Custom House may authorize search and opening of locks.

vessel. If any box, place, or closed receptacle in any such vessel be locked, and the keys be withheld, such Officer shall report the same to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, who may thereupon issue to the Officer on board, or to any other Officer under his authority, a written order to search; and, on production of such order, it shall be competent to the Officer bearing the same to require that any place, box, or closed receptacle in such vessel be opened in his presence; and, if it be not opened upon his requisition, to break the same open; and any goods

that shall be found concealed therein, and that shall not be duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, shall be liable to confiscation.

XLV. If any Master or Commander of a vessel shall refuse to allow such vessel or any box, place, or closed receptacle in such vessel to be searched when so required by an Officer of Customs bearing a written order to search; or if an Officer of Customs shall place any lock, mark, or seal upon any goods, and such lock, mark, or seal shall be wilfully opened, altered, or broken, before due delivery of such goods; or if any such goods shall be secretly conveyed away; or if any hatchway or entrance to the hold, after having been fastened down by an Officer of Customs, shall be opened without his permission, in every such case the Master or Commander of such vessel shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XLVI. No vessel arriving in any Port in British India from any Foreign Port or place, shall be allowed to break bulk until a Report or Manifest shall have been delivered as hereinbefore provided; nor until a copy of such Report or Manifest, together with an application for entry inwards, shall have been presented to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, and order shall have been given thereon by such Officer for the discharge of the cargo. The Officer in charge of the Custom House may refuse to give such order, until any Port-clearance, cockett, or other paper, which he shall know, or have reason to believe, had been granted at the place from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise have been delivered to him. Nothing in this Section shall prevent an Officer in charge of a Custom House from granting, on receipt of the original Report or Manifest, and prior to the entry of the vessel at the Custom House, a special pass, under such rules as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, for the unshipping of Bullion or Treasure.

XLVII. The Master or Commander of every vessel arriving from any Foreign Port or place shall, at the time of applying for entry inwards at any Port in British India, deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, if required so to do, the bill of lading or a copy thereof for every part of the cargo laden on board, and shall answer all such questions relating to the vessels, cargo, crew, and voyage as shall be put to

him by such Officer. If any such bill of lading

or copy thereof shall be false; Penalty for false or if any such bill of lading or entry, or report, &c. copy shall have been altered with fraudulent intent; or if

the goods expressed in any such bill of lading or in any bill of lading of which a copy shall be so produced shall not have been *bona fide* shipped on board of such vessel; or if any such bill of lading so produced, or any bill of lading of which a copy shall be so produced by any such Master or Commander shall not have been made previously to the departure of the vessel from the place where the goods expressed in such bill of lading were shipped; or if any part of the cargo shall have been staved, destroyed, or thrown overboard, or if any package be opened, and such part of the cargo or such package be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House; in every such case the Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XLVIII. No goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, unless they be duly entered in the Report or Manifest of such vessel. If any goods be found on board in excess of those entered in the Report or Manifest, or not corresponding with the specification therein contained, the fact shall be reported by the Officer of Customs on board, and all such goods shall be liable to confiscation, or to be charged with such increased rates of Duty as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall direct.

XLIX. If any goods entered in the Report or Manifest shall not be found on board of the vessel, or if the quantity found be short, and if such deficiency be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, the Master or Commander of such vessel shall be liable, in addition to full Duty, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of Duty chargeable on the missing or deficient goods, if they be capable of being assessed therewith; or if they be not, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value.

L. Nothing contained in the two Sections last preceding shall be construed to prevent any Officer in charge of a Custom House from permitting the Master or Commander of any vessel to amend any obvious error, or to supply any omission resulting from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplementary Report or Manifest. But the receiving of such amended or supplementary document shall always be discretionary with the Officer in charge of the Custom House; who, if he decide to receive any such amended or supplementary Report or Manifest, may levy thereon such fee as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall from time to time direct.

LI. A period of fifteen working days after the entry of a vessel not exceeding 600 tons, or such other period as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall direct, shall be allowed (without charge for the Officer of Customs) for the landing of

Consequence of exceeding period for landing Import Cargo.

import cargo from such vessel. One additional day shall in like manner be allowed for every 50 tons in excess of six hundred. If the period occupied in the landing of import cargo be in excess of that so allowed, the vessel shall be charged with the expense of the Officer of Customs at a rate not exceeding five Rupees per diem (Sundays and holidays excepted) for such excess period.

LII. If the importer, owner, or consignee of any goods (except such as shall have been declared by the Master or Commander as not to be landed), or the agent of such importer, owner, or consignee, shall not land such goods within fifteen working days after the entry of the vessel importing the same, or within such further period as the bill of lading of such vessel shall specify, the Master or Commander of the vessel, or the Officers of Customs on the application of such Master or Commander, may then carry such goods to the Custom House; and the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall thereupon be bound to take charge of, and to grant receipts for such goods; and, if notice in writing shall have been given that the goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight, primage, general average, or other charges of a stated amount, such Officer shall be bound to hold such goods until the freight, primage, duties, and other charges to which such goods are liable, shall be paid.

LIII. If the cargo of any vessel, with the exception of a small quantity only of goods, shall have been landed within such period of fifteen days or such further period as the bill of lading shall specify, the Officers of Customs may, on the application of the Master or Commander of such vessel, direct that such remaining goods shall forthwith be carried in like manner to the Custom House.

LIV. If any earlier period than fifteen working days after the entry of any vessel is specified in the bill of lading of such vessel for the discharge of her cargo or any part thereof, and if the importer, owner, or consignee of such cargo, or the agent of such importer, owner, or consignee, shall not land the same within such specified period, the Master or Commander of such vessel or the Officers of Customs on the application of such Master or Commander may then carry such goods to the Custom House; and the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall thereupon be bound to take charge of and to grant receipts for such goods; and if notice in writing shall have been given that the goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight, primage, general average, or other charges of a stated amount, such Officer shall be bound to hold such goods until the freight, primage, duties, and other charges to which such goods are liable, shall be paid.

LV. At any time after the arrival of any vessel the Officer in charge of the Custom House may, with the consent of the Master or Commander of such vessel, cause any small package or parcel of goods to be carried to the Custom House, there to remain for entry in charge of the Officers of Customs during the remainder of the working days allowed under the provisions of this or any other Act relating to

Customs, for the landing of such package or parcel. If any package or parcel so carried to the Custom House shall remain unclaimed, on the expiration of the number of working days so allowed for its landing, or at the time of the clearance outwards of the vessel from which it was landed, the Master or Commander may give such notice as is provided in Section LII of this Act, and the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall thereupon be bound to hold such package or parcel as provided in the said Section.

LVI. If the Duties chargeable upon any goods carried to the Custom House under the provisions of any of the four Sections last preceding, together with the freight, primage, charges of landing and removal, rent and other charges, to which such goods shall be liable, shall not be paid within four months from the date of entry of the vessel, or if such goods shall not be duly warehoused within such period, such goods may, after due notice in the Official Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall then be applied; first, to the payment of freight, primage, and general average; next, to the payment of Duties; and then to the payment of other charges. The overplus, if any, shall be paid to the importer, owner, or consignee of the goods or to his agent on his application for the same; provided that such application be made within one year from the sale of the goods, or that good reason be shewn why such application was not so made. If any such goods be of a perishable nature, the Officer in charge of the Custom House may at any time direct the sale thereof, and shall apply the proceeds in like manner. Nothing in this Section shall be held to authorize the passing for home consumption of any dutiable goods without payment of Duties of Customs thereon.

LVII. If any goods be not cleared for home consumption or for warehouse within two months from the date of landing of such goods, or within such further period as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall direct, such goods may, after due notice in the Official Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall then be applied to the payment of Duties and other charges. The overplus, if any, shall be paid to the importer, owner, or consignee of the goods or to his agent on his application for the same; provided that such application be made within one year from the date of the sale of the goods, or that good reason be shewn why such application was not so made.

LVIII. Except with the written permission of the Officer in charge of the Custom House no goods, with the exception of passengers' baggage, shall on any Sunday, or on any Holiday or day on which the discharge of cargo is or shall be prohibited by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, be discharged from any vessel arriving at any Port in British India from any Foreign Port or place; nor, except with such written permission, shall any goods be so discharged on any day, except between such hours as the Chief Customs Authority shall, from time to time, appoint by notice in the Official Gazette; nor without the presence or authority of an Officer of Customs.

Goods landed on Sundays, and other Holidays, unless with permission, liable to confiscation.

toms. Any Master or Commander of a vessel who shall cause or suffer any goods to be removed contrary to any of the provisions of this Section, shall in every such case be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees; and all goods so unauthorizedly removed, shall be liable to confiscation.

Penalty.
to any of the provisions of this Section, shall in every such case be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees; and all goods so unauthorizedly removed, shall be liable to confiscation.

LIX. If any goods shall be removed from on board of any vessel for the purpose of being landed and passed for importation, such goods shall be forthwith removed to and landed at the wharf or other place appointed for the landing of such goods. If such goods be not so removed, or landed, or if the boat containing such goods be found out of the proper track between the vessel and such wharf or other proper place of landing, and such deviation be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, such goods, together with any vessel or boat employed in removing them, shall be liable to confiscation.

Goods removed from importing ship to be forthwith landed.
Penalty for not so doing.
If such goods be not so removed, or landed, or if the boat containing such goods be found out of the proper track between the vessel and such wharf or other proper place of landing, and such deviation be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, such goods, together with any vessel or boat employed in removing them, shall be liable to confiscation.

LX. No goods, which shall have been discharged from any vessel under the authority of an Officer of Customs, shall be landed except at the wharf or other place appointed for the landing of such goods. No goods which shall have been discharged into any boat for the purpose of being landed shall, previously to their being landed, be trans-shipped into any other boat without the permission of an Officer of Customs. Any Goods landed or trans-shipped contrary to the provisions of this Section shall be liable to confiscation.

LXI. When any goods shall be sent from on board of any vessel for the purpose of being landed and passed for importation, there shall be sent with each boat-load, or other separate despatch, a boat-note specifying the number of packages so sent, and the marks and numbers or other description thereof. Each boat-note shall be signed by an Officer of the vessel, and likewise by the Officer of Customs on board, if any such Officer be on board. If any goods sent to be landed be found without a boat-note in any boat proceeding to land, such goods shall be liable to confiscation; or the person by whose authority the goods are being landed, or the person in charge of the boat, if it appear that the fault was with him, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of Duty leviable on the said goods.

LXII. The importer, owner, or consignee of any goods liable to Duties of Customs, and intended to be delivered for home consumption, shall make entry of such goods by delivering to the Officer in charge of the Custom House a Bill of Entry thereof in such form and containing such particulars as may, from time to time, be directed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place. The particulars of such entry shall correspond with the particulars given of the same goods and packages in the Report or Manifest of the ship. Whenever the value of any goods is required to be stated in the entry, the importer, owner, or consignee, or his

agent, shall subscribe a declaration of the truth of such value at the foot of such entry. Provided that, if the importer, owner, or consignee, or his agent, shall make a declaration before the Officer in charge of the Custom House to the effect that he is unable, from want of full information, to state the value or contents of any case, package, or parcel of goods, then the Officer in charge shall permit him, previous to the entry thereof, to open such case, package, or parcel and examine the contents in presence of an Officer of Customs. Except as provided in Section XXVII of this Act for cases of obvious error, no re-valuation of goods assessed for Duty on the declared value thereof shall be allowed after such goods shall have been removed from the Custom House.

LXIII. If, without entry duly made, any goods shall be taken or passed out of any Custom House or Wharf, the person so taking or passing such goods shall in every such case be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided that no entry shall be required in respect of passengers' baggage, which may be examined, landed, and delivered under such rules as shall from time to time be made under Section IV of this Act by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place. Any prohibited or dutiable goods found, either before or after landing, concealed in any such baggage, together with the other contents of the package in which they are found, shall be liable to confiscation.

Penalty for goods being delivered without entry.
Proviso as to passengers' baggage.
If, without entry duly made, any goods shall be taken or passed out of any Custom House or Wharf, the person so taking or passing such goods shall in every such case be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided that no entry shall be required in respect of passengers' baggage, which may be examined, landed, and delivered under such rules as shall from time to time be made under Section IV of this Act by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place. Any prohibited or dutiable goods found, either before or after landing, concealed in any such baggage, together with the other contents of the package in which they are found, shall be liable to confiscation.

LXIV. If, after any goods have been landed and before they have been passed through the Custom House, the importer, owner, or consignee, or his agent, or any one acting on his behalf, removes or attempts to remove them, with the intention of defrauding the revenue, such goods shall be liable to confiscation; or, if the goods cannot be recovered, the owner shall be liable, in addition to full Duty, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of such Duty if the goods be capable of being assessed therewith; or, if they be not, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value.

LXV. No claim for any abatement or refund of Duty on account of damage alleged to have been sustained before entry, shall be allowed in respect of any goods imported into any Port in British India, unless such claim be made in writing, and the damaged condition of such goods be ascertained and certified, on the first examination thereof, by a Custom House Appraiser, or by such other person as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall appoint for the purpose.

LXVI. Goods, the damaged condition of which is ascertained and certified to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, may, after notice in the Official Gazette, be sold by public auction at such time (within thirty days from the date of entry), and at such place, as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall appoint. The Duty on such goods shall be adjusted on the gross amount realized by their *bonâ fide* sale, as proved by the original ac-

count sales, without any abatement or deduction whatsoever, except of so much as represents the Duties payable on the importation thereof. On goods the value of which shall have been fixed under the provisions of Section CLXXIX of this Act, no abatement of Duties shall be allowed, unless they be deteriorated to the extent of one-fifth of their value. No abatement of Duty on account of damage shall be allowed on Wines, Spirits, or Beer, or on any other articles on which Duties are levied on quantity and not on value.

LXVII. All goods derelict, jetsam, flotsam, and wreck brought or coming into any Port in British India shall, at all times, be subject to the same Duties to which goods of the like kind are subject on importation at such Port, unless it shall be shewn to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, that such goods are the produce or manufacture of any country or place, by virtue whereof they are entitled to be admitted Duty free; or that such goods, if liable to Duty, are entitled to an abatement in respect of damage.

LXVIII. The Officer in charge of the Custom House, whenever he shall see fit, may require that goods brought by Sea, and stowed in bulk, shall be weighed or measured on boardship before landing, and may levy Duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement.

LXIX. Any portion of an import cargo intended for another Port, or any ship's stores intended for the home voyage, may be declared by the Master or Commander of any vessel as not to be landed, and may thereupon, with the special sanction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, be retained on board, and such cargo or ship's stores so retained shall not be subject to the payment of Duty. Provided that all such cargo and ship's stores shall be entered in the Export Manifest of the vessel, as cargo or ship's stores not landed, and on which no Duty has been paid. Nothing in this Section shall prevent the Officer in charge of the Custom House from sealing up, or otherwise securing, if he see reason for so doing, any portion of such cargo or ship's stores during the vessel's stay in Port.

WAREHOUSING.

LXX. It shall be lawful for any person who has imported any goods into any warehousing Port in British India to deposit such goods, without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof, in any public or private warehouse, approved, appointed, or licensed under this Act.

LXXI. Every building in any warehousing Port or place which the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall from time to time approve or appoint for the purpose, shall be a public warehouse for the reception of goods under this Act. Every public warehouse shall be under the lock and key of a warehouse-keeper appointed by the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port or place in which it is situated. The warehouse-keeper shall, to the extent provided in Sections LXXVI and LXXVII of this Act, and not otherwise, be

responsible for the charge of all goods deposited in his warehouse and for their due reception therein and delivery therefrom.

LXXII. The Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place may from time to time determine in what divisions of any public warehouse, and in what manner, and on what terms, including rates of rent, any goods and what sort of goods, may be deposited without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof. A table of the rates of rent so fixed for every public warehouse shall be placed in a conspicuous part thereof.

LXXIII. At any warehousing Port or place, the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port or place shall have power to license private warehouses for the reception of goods under this Act without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof. Every license for a private warehouse so granted shall, unless it be otherwise provided in the license, be liable to be revoked after one month's notice by the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port or place in which such warehouse is situated.

LXXIV. Every application for a license for a private warehouse shall be in writing, and shall be drawn up in the form marked A annexed to this Act, or in such other form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, and shall be signed by the applicant.

LXXV. Every application for the admission of goods into any public or private warehouse shall be in writing, and shall be drawn up in the form marked B annexed to this Act, or in such other form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, and shall be signed by the applicant.

LXXVI. No goods shall be warehoused without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof unless such goods shall have been assessed for Customs Duty in like manner as goods intended to be passed for home consumption. The warehouse-keeper in respect of goods lodged in a public warehouse, and the person who obtained the license in respect of goods lodged in a private warehouse, shall be answerable for the weight or gauge reported by the Custom House Officer who shall have assessed such goods, allowance being made, if necessary, for ullage and wastage as provided in Section XCV of this Act. Nothing in this Section shall interfere with the re-assessment for Duty of warehoused goods on their clearance for home consumption, should an alteration of any Duty or of any fixed valuation for Duty render such re-assessment requisite with reference to the provisions of Section XXIX of this Act.

LXXVII. When an application shall have been made for the warehousing of any goods under this Act, and when such goods shall have been assessed for duty as directed in the last preceding

LXXVIII. Every application for a license for a private warehouse shall be in writing, and shall be drawn up in the form marked A annexed to this Act, or in such other form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, and shall be signed by the applicant.

Section, the importer, owner, or consignee, or his agent, shall be required to execute a bond for the amount of such Duty in the form marked C annexed to this Act, or in such other form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place. Every such bond shall relate to the Duties chargeable on the cargo or portion of the cargo of one vessel only.

LXXVIII. Every bond shall be for twice the amount of Duty assessed on the goods to which it relates, and shall stipulate for the payment, on demand, of any sum due on account of any such goods, together with interest on such sum from the date of demand at such rate, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as shall be fixed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place. Every person who shall execute any such bond shall be bound thereby for the payment of all Duties, interest, and charges that shall be claimable on account of the goods, and of penalties incurred for violation of the Customs law in respect to the same.

LXXIX. When any such bond shall have been executed, the goods to which such bond relates shall be allowed to remain in warehouse for a period not exceeding three years, without being liable to the demand of Import Duty.

LXXX. If any goods entered to be warehoused shall be carried into the warehouse, unless with the authority or under the care of the proper Officers of Customs, and in such manner, by such persons, within such time, and by such roads or ways, as such Officers shall direct, such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the person so carrying them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

LXXXI. When the provisions of Sections LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, and LXXVIII shall have been complied with in respect to any goods, such goods shall be forwarded in charge of an Officer of Customs to the warehouse in which they are to be deposited. There shall be sent with the goods a pass, in which the name of the importing vessel, and of the bonder, the marks, numbers, and contents of each package, and the warehouse or place in the warehouse wherein they are to be deposited, shall be specified. On receipt of the goods into the warehouse, the correctness of the pass, if it be correct, shall be duly certified by the proper Officer, and the pass shall be returned to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, after which the warehousing of such goods shall be deemed to have been completed. If any goods entered to be warehoused shall be withheld, or removed from any proper place of examination, before they shall have been examined and certified by the proper Officer, it shall be deemed that such goods have not been duly warehoused, and they shall be liable to confiscation.

LXXXII. When goods are passed by tale or by package, the importer, owner, or consignee of such goods, or his agent, shall, for every omission or misdescription thereof, tending to injure the Revenue, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten times the amount of Duty which

might have been lost to Government by such omission or misdescription, unless it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House that the variance was accidental. If the quantity or value of any goods shall have been overstated on importation, the error may be rectified at any time before the warehousing of the goods shall be completed.

LXXXIII. No package, butt, cask, or hogshead shall be admitted into any public or private warehouse, unless it bear the marks and numbers specified in the pass for its admission. All goods shall be warehoused in the packages, butts, casks, or hogshead in which they shall have been imported, except as provided in Section XCII of this Act. If any such goods be not so warehoused, or if any alteration be made in goods so warehoused, or in the packing thereof, except as provided in the said Section, or if any such goods be removed from the warehouse in which they were originally deposited, except in presence, or with the sanction of the proper Officer, or under the proper authority for their delivery, such goods shall be liable to confiscation.

LXXXIV. If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the person who has obtained a license for any private warehouse, shall neglect to stow the goods warehoused therein, so that easy access may be had to every package and parcel thereof, he shall for every such neglect, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

LXXXV. If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the person who has obtained a license for any private warehouse, shall fail, on the requisition of any Officer of Customs, to produce any goods which shall have been deposited in such warehouse, and which shall not have been duly cleared and delivered therefrom, he shall, for every such neglect, be liable not only to pay the Duties due on such goods, but also to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees in respect of every package or parcel so missing or deficient.

LXXXVI. If any goods entered to be warehoused shall not be duly warehoused in pursuance of such entry, or after being duly warehoused shall be fraudulently concealed in or removed from the warehouse, or abstracted from any package, or transferred from one package to another, or otherwise, for the purpose of illegal removal or concealment, such goods shall be liable to confiscation.

LXXXVII. The Officer in charge of the Custom House shall have authority at any time to issue his written order to cause any goods or packages lodged in any public or private warehouse to be opened, weighed, or otherwise examined as he shall direct; and after any goods shall have been so opened or examined, to cause the same to be sealed or marked in such manner as to him may seem fit. When any goods shall have been so sealed and marked, after examination, they shall not be again opened without permission from the Officer in charge of the Custom House; and when any such goods shall be opened with the permission of such Officer, the packages shall,

if it shall seem fit to such Officer, again be sealed or marked as before.

LXXXVIII. The Officer in charge of the Custom House, or any Officer deputed by him for the purpose, shall have access to any private warehouse licensed under this Act; and if the person who has obtained a license for any such private warehouse shall not open the same when required so to do, by any Officer entitled under this Act or under any other law to have access thereto, or shall, upon demand made by any such Officer at any time within the hours of business at the Port, refuse access to any such Officer, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and shall further be liable to have his license forthwith cancelled and withdrawn.

LXXXIX. Every bond executed for Duty chargeable on goods deposited in any private warehouse shall become due and may be put in suit for the levy of such Duties and other demands of Customs after seven days shall have passed from the date on which the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall have given notice that the license for such warehouse is withdrawn.

XC. Any importer, owner, or consignee of goods lodged in a public or private warehouse under this Act, or the agent of any such importer, owner, or consignee shall, at any time within the hours of business, have access to his goods in presence of an Officer of Customs, and an Officer of Customs shall be deputed to accompany any such person upon application for the purpose being made in writing to the Officer in charge of the Custom House. When an Officer of Customs is deputed as above, the person making the application shall, if required so to do, pay into the hands of the Officer in charge of the Custom House a sum sufficient to meet the expense of employing a special Officer for this purpose, whenever the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall find it expedient to employ such special Officer.

XCI. If the importer, owner, or consignee of any warehoused goods, or the agent or any person in the employ of such importer, owner, or consignee, shall clandestinely open any warehouse, or, except in presence of the proper Officer of Customs, gain access to his goods, such importer, owner, consignee, or agent shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

XCI. With the sanction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, Goods in warehouse may be sorted, re-packed, &c., by owner, &c., and after such notice given, and under such rules and conditions as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall from time to time prescribe, it shall be lawful for any importer, owner, or consignee of goods, or his agent, either before or after warehousing, to sort, separate, pack, and re-pack any goods and to make such alterations therein as may be necessary for the preservation, sale, shipment, or disposal thereof (such goods to be re-packed in the packages in which they were imported, or in such other pack-

ages as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall permit); and also to fill up any casks of wine, spirits, or beer from any casks of the same secured in the same warehouse; and also to mix any wines of the same sort, erasing from the cask all import brands, unless the whole of the wine so mixed be of the same brand; and also to take such samples of goods as may be allowed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House, with or without entry, and with or without payment of Duty, except as the same may eventually become payable on a deficiency of the original quantity; and after such goods have been so separated and re-packed in proper or approved packages, the Officer in charge of the Custom House may, at the request of the importer, owner, or consignee of such goods, or his agent, cause or permit any refuse, damaged, or surplus goods remaining after such separation or re-packing (or, at the like request, any goods which may not be worth the Duty) to be destroyed, and may remit the Duty payable thereon.

XCII. No importer, owner, or consignee of goods shall be entitled to claim from the Officer in charge of the Custom House, or from any keeper of a public warehouse, compensation for any loss or injury that may occur to such goods while they are being passed into or out of such warehouse, or while they remain therein, unless it shall be proved that such loss or injury was occasioned by the wilful act or neglect of the warehouse-keeper or of an Officer of Customs.

XCIV. If any goods warehoused or entered to be warehoused, or entered to be delivered from a warehouse, shall be lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident or delay either on board of any vessel, or in landing, or during receipt into the warehouse, or in the warehouse, the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place may remit the Duties due thereon or return them if paid. Provided that, if any goods be so destroyed in a private warehouse, notice thereof be given to the Officer in charge of the Custom House within forty-eight hours after the discovery of such destruction. If goods lodged in a warehouse shall receive damage through unavoidable accident, they shall be re-assessed for Duty according to their actual value, and a new bond for the same shall be executed for the unexpired term of warehousing.

XCV. The Import Duty on all goods shall be settled on the quantity or value thereof, as the case may be, registered at the time of importation, without any deduction whatever. Provided that if it shall appear, at the time of clearing any Wines, Spirits, Beer, or Salt from any warehouse, that a deficiency exists, an allowance (on account of nllage and wastage) shall be made in adjusting the Duties thereon to an extent not exceeding the rates specified below, or in such Table as may from time to time

be prescribed in this behalf by the local Government and notified in the Official Gazette:—

Rates of ullage or wastage in respect to Wines, Spirits, and Beer in cask.

For any time not exceeding	6 months	...	2½ per cent.
Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding	12 ditto	...	5 "
Ditto 12 ditto	18 ditto	...	7½ "
Ditto 18 ditto	2 years	...	10 "
Ditto 2 years and not exceeding	3 years	...	12½ "

When Salt is warehoused in a Government Golah or Store-house under charge of a Government Officer, Duty of Customs shall be chargeable only on the amount actually cleared.

The rate of wastage to be allowed in adjusting the Duties on Salt warehoused in a private Golah or Store-house, shall be prescribed from time to time by the Local Government and notified in the Official Gazette.

XCVI. If any goods lodged in a private warehouse shall be found to be deficient at the time of delivery therefrom, the person who obtained the license for such warehouse shall, unless the deficiency be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, be liable to a penalty equal to five times the Duty chargeable on the goods so deficient. Provided that nothing in this Section shall apply to any Wines, Spirits, Beer, or Salt the deficiency in which is proved to be due solely to ullage or wastage; and that it shall be competent to the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place to direct, in respect to any such article, and for the purposes of this Section, that allowance be made in any special case for a rate of ullage or wastage exceeding that contemplated in the last preceding Section.

XCVII. If any goods lodged in a private warehouse shall be found to exceed the registered quantity, such excess, unless accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, shall be charged with five times the ordinary Duty thereon. When any penalty shall be incurred under this or the last preceding Section, the goods in respect of which such penalty is incurred shall not be removed until the penalty is paid.

XCVIII. No goods shall be removed from any warehouse, except after application to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, for permission to pass the goods for exportation by sea to some Foreign Port or place; or for home consumption, in like manner as other goods are passed through the Custom House; or for removal to another warehouse, as provided in Sections CV, CVI, CVII, and CVIII of this Act.

XCIX. Application to remove goods from any warehouse shall be made in the form marked D annexed to this Act, or in such other form as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place may from time to time prescribe. Such application shall ordinarily be made to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, twenty-four hours before it is intended so to remove such goods.

C. If any goods shall be taken out of any warehouse otherwise than as is provided in this Act, the person who shall so take out any goods without payment of Duty, or who shall aid, assist, or be

concerned therein, shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees. If the person so offending be an Officer, of Customs not acting in execution of his duty and be prosecuted to conviction by the importer, owner, or consignee of such goods, no Duty shall be payable in respect of such goods, and any damage so occasioned by such Officer shall, with the sanction of the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, be repaid by the Officer in charge of the Custom House to such importer, owner, or consignee.

CI. The expenses of carriage, packing, and stowage of goods on their reception into or removal from a warehouse, shall, if paid by the Officer in charge of the Custom House or by the warehousekeeper, be chargeable on the goods, and be defrayed by the importer, owner, or consignee, in like manner as the Duties of Customs.

CII. If goods be lodged in a public warehouse, the importer, owner, or consignee shall further pay monthly, on receiving a bill or written demand for the same from the warehouse-keeper, the rent and warehouse dues. If any such bill for rent or warehouse dues be not discharged within ten days from the date of presentation, the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall have power, in liquidation of such demand, (any transfer or assignment of the goods notwithstanding), to cause to be sold by public auction, after due notice in the Official Gazette, such sufficient portion of the goods as he may select. Out of the proceeds of such sale the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall first satisfy the demand for the liquidation of which the sale was ordered, and shall then pay over the surplus, if there be any, to the importer, owner, or consignee; provided that application for the same be made within one year from the date of the sale of the goods, or that good reason be shewn why such application was not so made.

CIII. If any goods warehoused as provided in this Act, shall be removed or taken from the warehouse, otherwise than for removal to another warehouse as provided in Sections CV, CVI, CVII, and CVIII of this Act, or for exportation by sea to some Foreign Port or place; or if any goods shall not have been cleared from the warehouse and so exported at the expiration of the time during which such goods are permitted by this Act to remain in warehouse, the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall thereupon demand the full amount of Import Duty which is chargeable on account of such goods, together with all charges or penalties due on account of them.

CIV. If any importer, owner, or consignee shall fail to pay any Duty or penalty that shall fall due on account of goods warehoused under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of the Custom House either to proceed upon the bond executed by such importer, owner, or consignee, or to cause such portion as to him shall seem fit of the warehoused goods, on account of

which the Duty or penalty is demanded, to be detained in satisfaction thereof; and if the demand be not discharged within ten days from the date of such detention (due notice thereof being given to the importer, owner, or consignee), the goods so detained shall be liable to be sold by public auction in satisfaction of the demand after due notice in the Official Gazette. The proceeds of any sale so made of goods so detained, shall be written off upon the bond in discharge thereof to the amount received, less the charges of the sale; and if any surplus be obtained from such sale, beyond the amount of the demand, such surplus shall be paid over to the importer, owner, or consignee of the goods; provided that application for the same be made within one year from the date of the sale or that good reason be shewn why such application was not so made. No transfer or assignment of goods shall prevent the Officer in charge of the Custom House from proceeding against such goods in the manner above provided for any demand of Customs Duties or penalty claimed thereon.

CV. Any importer, owner, or consignee of goods warehoused under this Act, or any agent of such importer, owner, or consignee may, with the permission of the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port, and on such conditions and after giving

such security as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall direct, remove goods from one public or private warehouse to another warehouse in the same Port. When any person shall desire so to remove any goods, he shall make application in the form marked E annexed to this Act, or in such other form as the said Chief Customs Authority shall from time to time prescribe.

CVI. Goods warehoused under this Act at any Port or place in British India may in like manner be removed by sea or by inland carriage in order to be re-ware-

housed at any other Port or place in British India in which the like kind of goods may lawfully be warehoused. Such goods may also again in like manner be removed to any other such Port or place to be there again re-warehoused. When any person shall desire so to remove any goods, he shall make application to the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port or place at which they are warehoused, stating the particulars of the goods to be removed, and the name of the Port or place to which it is intended that they shall be removed, together with such other information, and in such manner and form, as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall from time to time prescribe.

CVII. When permission is granted for the removal of any goods from one warehousing Port or place to another under the last preceding Section, an account containing the particulars thereof shall be transmitted by the proper Officer of the Port or

place of removal to the proper Officer of the Port or place of destination, and the person requiring the removal shall enter into a bond, with one sufficient surety, in a sum equal at least to the Duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and warehousing thereof at the Port or

place of destination, within such time as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall direct. Such bond may be taken by the proper Officer, either of the Port or place of removal, or of the Port or place of destination, as shall best suit the residence or convenience of the persons interested in such removal. If such bond shall be taken at the Port or place of destination, a certificate thereof, signed by the proper Officer of such Port or place shall, at the time of the entering of such goods, be produced to the proper Officer of the Port or place of removal, and such bond shall not be discharged unless such goods shall be produced to the proper Officer, and duly re-warehoused at the Port or place of destination, within the time allowed for such removal, or shall be otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such Officer; nor until the full Duties due upon any deficiency of such goods, not so accounted for, shall have been paid.

CVIII. It shall be lawful for the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place to permit any person desirous of removing warehoused goods, to enter into a general bond, with such sureties, in such amount, and under such conditions, as such Chief Customs Authority shall approve, for the removal from time to time of any goods from one warehouse to another, either in the same or in a different Port or place, and for the due arrival and re-warehousing of such goods at the Port or place of destination, within such time as the said Chief Customs Authority shall direct.

CIX. Upon the arrival of warehoused goods at the Port or place of destination, they shall be entered and warehoused in like manner as goods are entered and warehoused on the first importation thereof, and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules can be made applicable, which regulate the entry and warehousing of such last mentioned goods.

CX. When goods are brought in any vessel to any Port in British India and application is made for leave to trans-ship such goods for removal to some other Port in British India, such trans-shipment shall be allowed without the payment of Duty at the Port of trans-shipment,

provided that the person requiring such trans-shipment shall enter into a bond, with such security as may be required of him, in a sum equal at least to the Duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and entry thereof at the Port of destination within such time as the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port of trans-shipment shall direct. Such goods shall thereupon be treated in all respects as warehoused goods, removed under the provisions of Sections CVI and CVII of this Act. An Officer of Customs shall, in every case, be deputed to superintend the removal of such goods from vessel to vessel.

CXI. If, on the arrival at the Port of destination, of goods removed under the last preceding Section, the person making the removal shall be desirous forthwith to export such goods by sea to some foreign Port or place or to pay Duty thereon for home consumption without actually

On arrival of goods at Port of destination they may, after formal re-warehousing, be entered for exportation or home use on payment of Duties.

lodging the goods in the warehouse for which they had been entered, the Officer in charge of the Custom House at such Port of destination may, after all the formalities of entering and examining such goods for re-warehousing shall have been duly performed, permit the goods to be entered and shipped for exportation, or to be entered and delivered for home consumption, upon payment of the Duties due thereon, in like manner as if such goods had been actually lodged in such warehouse. All goods so exported, or for which the Duties have been so paid, shall be deemed to have been duly cleared from the warehouse.

CXII. When any goods warehoused as provided in this Act shall be removed from any public or private warehouse, the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall cause such removal to be noted on the back of the bond. Every note so made shall specify the quantity and description of goods removed, the purposes for which they have been removed, the date of removal, the name of the person removing them, the number and date of the Export Pass under which they have been taken away, if removed for exportation by sea, or of the Import Pass or order, if removed for home consumption, and the amount of Duty (if any) paid.

CXIII. A register shall be kept of all bonds entered into for Customs Duties on goods warehoused as provided in this Act, and entry shall be made in such register of all particulars specified in the last preceding Section.

When the register shall shew that the entire quantity of the goods covered by any bond has been withdrawn from warehouse, either owing to the goods being passed for home consumption on the payment of Duties, or owing to their re-exportation by sea to some Foreign Port or place, and when all charges and penalties which have been incurred on account of such goods shall have been paid, it shall be competent to, and shall be the duty of, the Officer in charge of the Custom House, to cancel such bond, as discharged in full, and to deliver it, so cancelled, to the person who shall have executed or who shall be authorized to receive it.

CXIV. No case shall the settlement of Duty on warehoused goods be delayed beyond three years from the date of the first warehousing of the goods in British India.

CXV. All the provisions of this Act relating to private warehouses shall be applicable to all warehouses wherein the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association shall receive bonded goods.

EXPORTATION.

CXVI. No vessel shall be entitled to entry outwards, or to take on Board any part of her export cargo, until a written application shall have been duly made to the Officer in charge of the Custom House by the Master or Commander of such vessel, or by his authorized agent, nor until an order shall have been given thereon by such Officer for such entry or shipment of cargo. Every application made under this Section shall

specify the name, tonnage, and nation of the vessel, the name of the Master or Commander, and the name of every place for which cargo is to be shipped. If any goods be taken on board of any vessel at

any Port in British India before she shall have been so entered outwards at such Port, the Master or Commander of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CXVII. A period of fifteen working days, after the expiration of the period allowed for discharging import cargo under Section LI of this Act, or such further period as

the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall direct, shall be allowed (without charge for the Officer of Customs), for the shipment of export cargo on board of every vessel not exceeding six hundred tons. One additional day shall in like manner be allowed for every fifty tons in excess of six hundred. If the period occupied in the shipment of export cargo be in excess of that allowed, the vessel shall be charged with the expense of the Officer of Customs at a rate not exceeding five Rupees per diem (Sundays and holidays excepted) for such excess period. Due allowance shall in such case be made for any period during which a vessel, after the completion of the discharge of import cargo, and before the commencement of the shipment of export cargo, shall be laid up by the withdrawal of the Officer of Customs upon application from the Master or Commander. If the Master or Commander of any vessel so laid up shall, before application is made by him or his agent for an

Officer of Customs to superintend the receipt of cargo, cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel any goods whatever, such Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and the goods, if protected by a pass, shall be liable to be re-landed for examination at the expense of the vessel, and if not protected by a pass, shall be liable to confiscation.

CXVIII. Except with the written permission of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, no goods, with the exception of passengers' baggage, shall, on any Sunday, or on any holiday or day on which the shipping of cargo is or shall be prohibited by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, be shipped or water-borne to be shipped for exportation from any Port in British India; nor, except with such written permission, shall any goods be so shipped or water-borne to be shipped on any day except between such hours as such Chief Customs Authority shall from time to time appoint by notice in the Official Gazette; nor from any place in any such Port except a wharf duly appointed for such purpose; nor without the presence of the proper Officer of Customs; nor before due entry outwards of the exporting vessel, and of the goods; nor before such goods shall have been duly cleared for shipment. Any person who shall

cause or suffer any goods to be shipped or water-borne to be shipped contrary to any of the provisions of this Section shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees; and any goods so unauthorizedly shipped or water-borne for shipment, together with any

vessel in which they are being so water-borne shall be liable to confiscation.

CXIX. It shall be lawful for an Officer of Customs to open any package, and fully to examine any goods shipped or brought for shipment at any place in British India.

CXX. It shall be competent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at any Port in British India at any time to send at his discretion one or more Officers of Customs on board of any vessel clearing from such Port.

Every Officer of Customs so sent shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night, until it shall be otherwise ordered by the Officer in charge of the Custom House. Provided that it shall be competent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House to direct, whenever he may see fit so to do, and on such conditions as he may see fit to impose, that the shipment of cargo may take place without the presence of an Officer of Customs.

CXXI. Every Master or Commander of a vessel who shall refuse to receive on board an Officer of Customs deputed as above provided, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees for each day during which such Officer shall not be received on board; and the vessel shall not be allowed to take in cargo until the penalty is paid.

CXXII. Every Master or Commander of a vessel, who is bound to receive on board an Officer of Customs under Section CXX of this Act, shall also be bound to receive on board one servant of such Officer, and to provide such Officer and servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and likewise with a due allowance of fresh water and with the means of cooking on board. If any Master or Commander shall wilfully disobey the directions contained in this Section, he shall in every such case be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CXXIII. No goods shall be shipped, or water-borne to be shipped for exportation, until the exporter or his agent shall have filled in and delivered to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, or other proper Officer, a shipping-bill of such goods in the form marked F. appended to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place.

CXXIV. Before any warehoused goods, or goods subject to Duties of Excise, or goods entitled to drawback of Customs on exportation, or goods exportable only under particular rules or restrictions, shall be permitted to be exported, the exporter or his agent shall, if required so to do, give security by bond in such sum not exceeding twice the Duty leviable on such goods as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall direct, with one sufficient surety that such goods shall be duly shipped, exported, and landed at the place for which they

are entered outwards, or shall be otherwise accounted for, to the satisfaction of such Officer.

CXXV. When any goods shall be sent for the purpose of being shipped for exportation on board of any vessel, there shall be sent with each boat-load or other separate despatch a boat-note specifying the number of packages so sent and the marks and numbers or other description thereof. Each boat-note shall be signed by the proper Officer of Customs, and shall be delivered to the Officer of Customs who is on board of the vessel on which such goods are to be shipped, if any such Officer be on board. If no such Officer be on board, every such boat-note shall be delivered to the Master or Commander of the vessel, or to an Officer of the vessel appointed by such Master or Commander to receive it. If any person so receiving any such boat-note shall fail to deliver it, when required so to do by any Officer of Customs authorized to make such requisition, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CXXVI. No vessel, whether laden, partially laden, or in ballast, shall depart from any Port in British India until a Port-clearance shall have been granted by the Officer in charge of the Custom House or other Officer duly authorized to grant the same. Every application for Port-clearance shall be made by the Master or Commander at least twenty-four hours before the intended departure of the vessel; and every Master or Commander of a vessel so applying for Port-clearance shall answer to the proper Officer of Customs such questions touching her departure and destination as shall be demanded of him. If any Master or Commander of a vessel shall attempt to depart without a Port-clearance, such

Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees. If any vessel shall actually depart without a Port-clearance, the Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees; and such penalty may be levied by the Chief Officer of Customs of any Port in British India to which such vessel shall proceed, or in which she shall be. A Certificate of departure without Port-clearance purporting to be signed by the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port from which any vessel is stated to have so departed, shall be sufficient *prima facie* proof of the fact so certified.

CXXVII. Except when duly appointed by the Master Attendant at any Port, or by some other Officer duly empowered in that behalf by the Local Government, no Pilot shall take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, unless the Master or Commander of such vessel shall produce a Port-clearance. Every person convicted before a Magistrate of an infraction of this rule, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CXXVIII. The Master or Commandore of every vessel intending to leave any Port in British India shall, at the time of applying for Port-clearance, deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, or other duly authorized Officer, a Manifest in duplicate according to such form as

The Master of a vessel, on applying for Port-clearance, to deliver a Manifest and Certificates.

may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, containing a full and true specification of all goods to be exported in the vessel; and shall also deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, or other duly authorized Officer, such Certificates as the Officer in charge of the Custom House, acting under the general instructions of such Chief Customs Authority, shall require. The Officer in charge of the Custom House, or other duly authorized Officer, when satisfied with the said Certificates, and as to the correctness of the Manifest, shall grant a Port-clearance to the Master or Commander, and shall return at the same time to such Master or Commander one copy of the Manifest duly countersigned by the proper Officer of Customs.

CXXIX. It shall be competent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House to refuse Port-clearance to any vessel until the required Manifest and Certificates are produced, and until all Port-dues and other charges and penalties due by such vessel, or by the Master or Commander thereof are duly paid, or their payment secured by such guarantee, or by a deposit at such rate, as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall direct.

CXXX. If any goods liable to Duty on importation, or taken from a warehouse to be exported, or entitled to drawback on exportation, which are enumerated in the Manifest of any vessel, shall not be duly shipped before the departure of such vessel, or shall not be duly certified by the proper Officer as shipped, such goods shall be liable to *co. m. n.* If any goods not enumerated in such Manifest, shall be taken on board of any such vessel, the Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees in respect of every package of such goods. If any goods duly shipped on board of any such vessel be landed at any place other than that for which they shall have been so cleared, the Master or Commander of such vessel shall, unless the circumstance be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods so landed.

CXXXI. When goods are passed through the Custom House for shipment on an application presented after Port-clearance shall have been granted, two per cent upon the market value of any such goods not liable to Duty, or liable to specific Duties according to weight or quantity only, or to Duty according to value, and upon the Tariff value of goods, so passed, which are liable to Duties on fixed Tariff valuations, shall in every case be levied in addition to any Duty to which such goods shall be ordinarily liable. Provided that nothing in this Section shall be deemed to apply to any shipment of Treasure or Opium.

CXXXII. Upon an application being made to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, the Duty levied upon goods not shipped, or upon goods shipped and after-

wards re-landed, shall be returned to the person on whose behalf such Duty was paid. Provided that no such refund shall be allowed unless application to re-land shall have been made, or notice of non-shipment shall have been given, before the vessel on which such goods were intended to be shipped, or from which they were re-landed, shall have left the Port.

CXXXIII. It shall be lawful for the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place to appoint, for any Port within such Presidency or place, stations at which any vessel departing from such Port may be required to bring to for the landing from such vessel of Officers of Customs, or for further examination previous to such departure.

CXXXIV. If the Master or Commander of any vessel departing from any Port in British India shall, when so required, fail to bring to at any station that shall have been appointed by the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place under the last preceding Section, such Master or Commander shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees. If any vessel shall actually depart after failing to bring to when required, at any station appointed under the last preceding Section, the penalty leviable under this Section from the Master or Commander of such vessel may be levied by the Chief Officer of Customs of any Port in British India to which such vessel shall proceed, or in which she shall be. A certificate of such failure to bring to when required, purporting to be signed by the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port from which the vessel is stated to have so departed, shall be sufficient *prima facie* proof of the fact so certified.

CXXXV. If any vessel, after having cleared from any Port in British India, shall, without having discharged her cargo, return to such Port, or put into any other Port in British India not being a Free Port, any owner or shipper of cargo in such vessel, or the agent of any such owner or shipper, if he shall desire to land the same or any portion thereof for re-export, may make application to the Officer in charge of the Custom House; who, if he grant such application, shall thereupon send an Officer of Customs to watch the vessel, and to take charge of the cargo during such re-landing or removal from on board. Goods on board of such vessel shall not be allowed to be trans-shipped or re-exported free of Duty, by reason of the previous settlement of Duty at the time of first export, unless such goods shall be lodged and shall remain, under charge of an Officer of Customs, in a place appointed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House, until the time of re-export. All charges attending such custody shall be borne by the exporter.

CXXXVI. In any case of the return of any vessel to Port, after Port-clearance, it shall be lawful for the Master or Commander of such vessel, or for any owner or shipper of cargo therein to enter such vessel and to land such cargo under the Rules for the importation of

goods. In every such case the Export Duty shall be refunded to, and the amount paid in drawback shall be reclaimed from, such owner or shipper; and if any goods, on account of which drawback has been paid, be not found on board of any such vessel, the Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the entire value thereof, unless the fact be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House.

DRAWBACK.

CXXXVII. Upon the re-export by Sea, to any Foreign Port or place, of any goods, except Salt or Opium, imported by Sea into British India from any Foreign Port or place, and upon which Duties of Customs have been paid on importation, seven-eighths of such Duty shall be repaid as drawback and one-eighth shall be retained as reserved Duty. Provided that

in every such case the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House; and that the re-export be made within two years from the date of importation, as shewn by the Custom House Register, or within such extended term as the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall, on sufficient cause for such extension being shewn, in any case determine. No re-payment shall be made under this Section on account of any article entered in the Export Manifest of the vessel as ship's Stores. Articles on which, though they be not country articles, an export duty is chargeable by law, shall not, on re-exportation, be entitled to claim exemption from such Export Duty by reason of their having paid Duty on importation; but it shall be lawful for the said Chief Customs Authority in any such case to direct that no reservation of any part of the Import Duty be made on the re-exportation of such articles.

CXXXVIII. No payment of drawback shall be made upon any goods re-exported from any Port in British India, unless the claim to receive such drawback be made and established at the time of re-export, nor unless payment be demanded within one year from the date of entry for shipment. No such payment of drawback shall be made until the vessel carrying the goods has put out to Sea.

CXXXIX. No drawback shall be allowed upon the exportation of any goods entered for drawback, which shall be of less value than the amount of the drawback claimed. All such goods so entered shall be liable to confiscation.

CXL. No drawback shall be allowed upon goods not included in the Export Manifest.

CXLI. No drawback shall be allowed upon goods exported from one Port in British India to another such Port, not being a Free Port. But drawback may be allowed upon goods which, after having been charged with Duty at one Port in British India, and thence exported to

another such Port not being a Free Port, are thence again re-exported by Sea to a Foreign Port or place. Provided that in every such case the

goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the Port of final exportation, and that such final exportation be made within three years from the date of first importation into British India.

CXLII. Any person, or the duly authorized agent of any person, claiming drawback on any goods duly exported, shall make and subscribe a declaration, that such goods have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed, and are not intended to be re-landed at any Port in British India; and that such person was, at the time of entry and shipment, and continues to be, entitled to drawback thereon.

CXLIII. If any goods on the entry of which for re-export drawback shall have been paid, shall not be duly exported to a Foreign Port or place or shall be unshipped or re-landed at any Port in British India (not having been duly re-landed or discharged as short-shipped under the care of an Officer of Customs or under Section CXXXV or Section CXXXVI of this Act), such goods, together with any vessel used in so unshipping or re-landing them, shall be liable to confiscation: and the Master or Commander of the vessel from which such goods shall be so unshipped or re-landed, and any person by whom or by whose orders or means such goods shall be so unshipped or re-landed, or who shall aid or be concerned in such unshipping or re-landing, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods, or not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CXLIV. A drawback of the whole of the Duties of Customs shall be allowed for wine intended for the consumption of any Officer of Her Majesty's Navy, on board of any of Her Majesty's ships in actual service, unless such wine shall have been warehoused without payment of Duty on the first entry thereof. The quantity of wine on which drawback may be so allowed in any one year for the use of any such Officer shall not exceed the proportions specified below; that is to say:—

	Gallons.
For every Admiral	1,260
Vice-Admiral	1,050
Rear-Admiral	840
Captain of first and second rate ...	630
„ third, fourth, and fifth rate ...	420
„ an inferior rate	210
Lieutenant or other Commanding Officer, and for every Marine Officer, Master, Purser, or Surgeon	105

CXLV. Every person clearing and claiming drawback for wine as provided in the last preceding Section, shall state in the entry the name of the Officer for whose use such wine is intended, and of the ship in which he serves, as well as the place and date of the last supply for which drawback was allowed. All such wine shall be delivered into the charge of the proper Officers

of Customs at the Port of shipment, to be shipped under their care; and when the Officer commanding the ship shall have certified the receipt of such wine into his charge, and the proper Officer of Customs shall have certified the shipment, the drawback shall be paid to the person entitled to receive the same.

CXLVI. The Officer in charge of the Custom House may permit the transfer of any such wine from one Naval Officer to another Naval Officer, on board of the same or of any other such ship, as part of his authorized proportion; or may permit the trans-shipment of any such wine from one ship to another for the use of the same Naval Officer; or the re-landing and warehousing of any such wine for future re-shipment. The Officer in charge of the Custom House may also receive back the Duties for any such wine, and allow the same to be cleared for home consumption.

CXLVII. If any such wine be not laden on board of the ship for which it was intended, or be unladen from such ship without the permission of the proper Officer of Customs, such wine shall be liable to confiscation.

CXLVIII. Provisions and stores for the use of Her Majesty's Navy shall, in like manner, be passed free of Duty; and where Duties shall have been paid on such provisions and stores, drawback of such Duties, whether of Customs or Excise, shall be allowed on receipt of application in writing from the Officer Commanding the ship for which they are intended or from some other Officer duly authorized to make such application.

COASTING TRADE.

CXLIX. No Duties of Customs shall be levied on any goods lawfully carried in any coasting vessel. Provided that nothing in this Section shall apply to Opium, Salt, or Spirits manufactured after the English method; or to goods brought from any Foreign Port or place to any Port in British India, and there trans-shipped for, or thence carried to, any other Port in British India without payment of Duty; or to goods removed in bond.

CL. No drawback shall be allowed for any goods shipped in any coasting vessel; but this shall not interfere with the allowance of drawback for goods duly manifested and exported by sea to any Foreign Port or place in any native vessel, other than a coasting vessel.

CLI. The local Government, acting under the general instructions of the Government of India, may from time to time determine, by rules to be published in the Official Gazette, on what conditions, and on what conditions only, goods may be carried coastwise, though not shipped at any Port in British India to be so carried; also in what cases, and in what cases only, goods may be shipped in a vessel to be carried coastwise before

all goods brought in such vessel from a Foreign Port or place shall have been unladen. If, in contravention of any such rule so published, any goods shall be taken into or put out of any coasting vessel; or any coasting vessel shall touch at any Foreign Port or place, or deviate from her voyage, unless forced by unavoidable circumstances; or if the Master or Commander of any coasting vessel which shall have touched at a Foreign Port or place shall fail to declare the same in writing to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the Port in British India at which such vessel shall afterwards first arrive, the Master or Commander of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees, and shall further be liable to pay double Duty upon all goods landed or shipped at such Foreign Port or place, in addition to the ordinary Duty which shall in every case be levied on such goods.

CLII. Except with the written permission of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, no goods, with the exception of passengers' baggage, shall, on any Sunday, or on any holiday or day on which the shipping or landing of cargo is or shall be prohibited by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, be un-shipped from any vessel arriving coastwise, or be shipped, or water-borne to be shipped, for carriage coastwise, at any Port in British India; nor, except with such written permission, shall any goods be so un-shipped, or shipped, or water-borne to be shipped, on any day except between such hours as the Chief Customs Authority shall from time to time appoint by notice in the Official Gazette; nor from any place in any such Port except a wharf duly appointed for such purpose; nor without the presence or authority of the proper Officer of Customs. Any person who shall cause or suffer any goods to be unshipped, shipped, or water-borne to be shipped, contrary to any of the provisions of this Section, shall in every such case be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and any goods so unauthorizedly unshipped, shipped, or removed for shipment, shall be liable to confiscation.

CLIII. The Master or Commander of every coasting vessel shall keep, or cause to be kept, a cargo-book in which shall be stated the name of the Master or Commander, the vessel, the Port to which she belongs, and the Port to which on each voyage she is bound. At every Port of lading such Master or Commander shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the name of such Port, and an account of all goods there taken on board of such vessel, with a description of the packages, and the quantities and descriptions of the goods contained therein, or stowed loose, and the names of the respective shippers and consignees, in so far as such particulars are known to him. At every Port of discharge of any such goods, such Master or Commander shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the respective days on which such goods or any of them are delivered out of such vessel. The respective times of departure from every Port of lading, and of arrival at every Port of discharge shall in like manner be duly entered. Every such Master or Commander shall, on demand, produce his cargo-book for the inspection of the Officer in charge of the Custom House.

CLIV. The Master or Commander of every coasting vessel shall keep, or cause to be kept, a cargo-book in which shall be stated the name of the Master or Commander, the vessel, the Port to which she belongs, and the Port to which on each voyage she is bound. At every Port of lading such Master or Commander shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the name of such Port, and an account of all goods there taken on board of such vessel, with a description of the packages, and the quantities and descriptions of the goods contained therein, or stowed loose, and the names of the respective shippers and consignees, in so far as such particulars are known to him. At every Port of discharge of any such goods, such Master or Commander shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the respective days on which such goods or any of them are delivered out of such vessel. The respective times of departure from every Port of lading, and of arrival at every Port of discharge shall in like manner be duly entered. Every such Master or Commander shall, on demand, produce his cargo-book for the inspection of the Officer in charge of the Custom House.

tion of any Officer of Customs, and such Officer shall be at liberty to make any note or remark therein; and if, upon examination, any package

entered in the cargo-book as containing Foreign goods, shall be found not to contain such goods, such package, with its contents, shall be liable to confiscation; or if any package shall be found to contain Foreign goods not entered, or not entered as such, in such book, such goods shall be liable to confiscation. If any such Master or Commander shall fail correctly to keep such cargo-book or to produce the same on demand; or if at any time there be found on board of any such vessel any goods not entered in such book as laden, or any goods noted as delivered; or if any goods entered as laden and not noted as delivered, be not on board, the Master or Commander of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CLIV. Before any coasting vessel shall depart from the Port of lading, an account, with a duplicate thereof in the form marked G appended to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, shall be filled in and signed by the Master or Commander and delivered to the Officer in charge of the Custom House. Such Officer shall retain the duplicate and return the original account dated and signed by him; and such account shall be the clearance of the vessel for the voyage, and the pass for the goods expressed therein. If any such account be false, the

Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CLV. The Officer in charge of the Custom House may, on good and sufficient reason, refuse Port-clearance to any vessel declared to be bound to any Port in British India, unless the Owner, Agent, Master,

or Commander shall give a bond with sufficient security for the production to the Officer in charge of the Custom House of a certificate from an Officer of the Port to which such vessel is said to be bound, of her arrival at such Port within a fair and reasonable time to be prescribed in each case by the Officer requiring the bond. On failure to produce such certificate, or to show

sufficient reason for its non-production, the parties to the bond shall be bound to pay a penal sum equal to double the amount of Customs Duties which would have been chargeable on the export cargo of the vessel had she been declared to be bound to a Foreign Port.

CLVI. The Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place may, on cause being shown, permit a general pass to be given, on any conditions which may be deemed expedient, for the lading and clearance, and for the entry and unloading of any coasting Steam vessel at any Ports of despatch or destination, or at any intermediate Ports at which she may touch for the purpose of receiving goods or passengers. Any such general pass may be revoked by notice in writing under the hand of the proper Officer, delivered to the Master or Commander, or to the

owner of such Steam vessel, or to any of the crew on board.

CLVII. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any coasting vessel at the Port of discharge, and before any goods are unladen therefrom, the pass, with the name of the place or wharf where the cargo is to be discharged noted thereon, shall be delivered to an Officer of the Port, who shall note thereon the date of delivery. Any Master or Commander who shall fail so to deliver a pass within twenty-four hours after arrival, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

CLVIII. If any of the goods on board of any coasting vessel be subject to any Duty of Excise, such goods shall not be unladen without the permission of the proper Officer of Excise.

CLIX. If, contrary to the provisions of this or any other Act relating to the Customs, any goods shall be laden on board of any vessel in any Port or place in British India and carried coastwise, or any goods which have been brought coastwise shall be unladen in any such Port or place, or any goods shall be found on board of any coasting vessel without being entered in the clearance thereof, such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master or Commander of such vessel shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CLX. Any duly empowered Officer of Customs may go on board of any coasting vessel in any Port or place in British India, and may at any period of a voyage search any such vessel and examine all goods on board and all goods then lading or unloading, and may demand the production of any document which ought to be on board of any such vessel. The Officer in charge of the Custom House may further require that any such document belonging to any coasting vessel then in Port shall be brought to him for inspection. If the Master or Commander of any such vessel shall refuse to bring any such document to the Officer in charge of the Custom House when so required, such Master or Commander shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

CARGO-BOATS.

CLXI. It shall be lawful for the Local Government of any Presidency or place to declare with regard to any Port within its jurisdiction, by notification in the Official Gazette, that after a stated date no boat which shall not have been duly licensed and registered will be allowed to ply as a cargo-boat for the landing and shipping of merchandize within the limits of such Port. After the issue of such notification with regard to any Port, any goods found within the limits of such Port on board of any boat not duly licensed and registered shall, unless such goods be covered by a special permit from the Officer in charge of the Custom House, be liable to confiscation.

CLXII. It shall be lawful for the Chief Officer of Customs of any Port with regard to which a notification shall have been issued under the last preceding Section, to issue licenses for and to make registration of cargo-boats, under such rules and on payment of such fees as the local Government shall from time to time prescribe. Any table of fees prescribed under this section shall be published in the Official Gazette.

SPIRITS.

CLXIII. It shall be lawful for the Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place to prescribe from time to time the conditions on which and the rules under which spirits manufactured in British India after the English method may be removed from any licensed distillery for exportation without payment of Duty of Excise. The person so removing any such spirits shall execute to the Government a bond with one or more sureties in the form marked H annexed to this Act, or in such other form as the said Chief Customs Authority shall from time to time prescribe, for the payment of Duty on such portion of the said spirits as shall not be exported within four months from the date of the bond, and upon any portion which shall be exported to any other Port in British India, not being a Free Port, but proof of the landing whereof and of payment of Duty of Customs whereon at the Port of destination shall not be furnished to the satisfaction of the proper Officer within six months from the date of the bond. It shall be lawful for the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port of exportation to extend for a further term not exceeding four months, on sufficient cause shown, the period allowed for the exportation of any such spirits, or for the production of such proof that Duty has been paid.

CLXIV. Spirits for exportation under bond for the Duty of Excise shall be taken from the distillery direct to the Custom House under passes to be granted for that purpose by the Officers of Excise.

CLXV. Spirits brought to the Custom House for exportation by sea shall, previous to shipment, be gauged and proved by an Officer of Customs. Any drawback to be allowed for spirits on which Duty has been paid shall be regulated by the strength and quantity of such spirits as ascertained by such proof and gauge; and the quantity of spirits for which credit is to be given in the settlement of any bond shall be determined in the same manner.

CLXVI. Duty shall be recoverable upon any difference between the quantity of spirits passed from a distillery and the quantity ascertained by gauge and proof at the Custom House, less an allowance for ullage and wastage at such rates as shall from time to time be prescribed by the local Government and notified in the Official Gazette.

CLXVII. A drawback of Duty of Excise paid on spirits manufactured in British India after the English method, and exported to any Foreign Port or place under the provisions of Section CXXIV of this Act, shall be allowed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the Port of exportation. Provided that the exportation be made within one year from the date of payment of such Duty of Excise, and that the spirits, when brought to the Custom House, are accompanied by the pass in which such payment is certified.

CLXVIII. No drawback shall be allowed on spirits exported from any Port in British India to any other Port in British India not being a Free Port. But it shall be lawful on the conditions, and under the rules prescribed from time to time under Section CLXIII of this Act to export from any such Port to any other such Port under bond for the duty of Excise, spirits manufactured in British India after the English method. Every such bond shall be cancelled on the production, by the exporter or his agent, of a certificate from the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the Port of importation, testifying to the due entry at such Port of the full quantity of such spirits so exported, less an allowance for ullage and wastage at such rates as shall from time to time be prescribed by the local Government, and notified in the Official Gazette.

CLXIX. Spirits manufactured in British India after the English method and exported under bond for the Duty of Excise from any Port in British India to any other Port in British India not being a Free Port, shall be chargeable at the Port of destination with Duties of Customs at the ordinary rate fixed for Duties on spirits of the like kind and strength imported into such Port.

CLXX. Any Rum Shrub, cordial, and other such liquor prepared in a licensed distillery under supervision of the Surveyor or Officer in charge of the distillery, shall be charged with Duty according to the quantity of spirit used in its preparation as ascertained by such Surveyor or Officer. The provisions of this Act respecting spirits manufactured after the English method, except such as relate to gauge and proof, shall apply to such liquor. When any such liquor is removed for exportation, without payment of Duty of Excise, the bond to be executed by the person removing it shall be in the form marked H annexed to this Act, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place.

CLXXI. Spirits brought to the Custom House for exportation under bond for the Duty of Excise may, on payment of such Duty, be removed for local consumption under passes to be granted for that purpose by the Officers of Excise. Credit for every such payment shall be given on settlement of the bond to which it relates.

CLXXII. No drawback shall be allowed for any spirits on which Duty has been paid, nor shall the Duty due on any spirits under bond be remitted, unless the spirits shall be shipped from the Custom House, and in a vessel whereon an Officer of Customs has been appointed to superintend the receipt of export cargo. Spirits shipped for exportation shall not be re-landed without a special pass from an Officer of Excise in addition to the usual order of the Officer in charge of the Custom House.

CLXXIII. Every person who, without a special pass from an Officer of Excise at the place of exportation, relands or attempts to reland any spirituous liquor shipped for exportation, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees; and all such liquor, together with every cask or other article containing the same, and every boat, cart, or animal employed in conveying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

AGENTS.

CLXXIV. No person shall act in any Custom House as an agent for the transaction of any business relating to the entrance or clearance of any vessel, goods, or baggage, unless authorized so to do by the Officer in charge of the Custom House. Agents must be duly authorized and give bonds. Penalty for acting without authority. It shall be lawful for such Officer to require any person so authorized, to give a bond with sufficient securities, in any sum not exceeding five thousand Rupees, for the faithful behaviour of such person, as regards the Custom House Regulations and Officers. Every person who, not being so authorized, shall act as an agent, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred Rupees.

CLXXV. When any person shall make application to any Officer of Customs to transact any business on behalf of any other person, such Officer may require the person so applying to produce a written authority from the person on whose behalf such business is to be transacted, and in default of the production of such authority may refuse to transact such business. The clerk or servant or known agent of any person or of any mercantile firm may transact business at the Custom House, on account of such person or firm, if such person or a member of such firm shall identify to the Officer in charge of the Custom House the person so empowered to transact his or their business, and shall deposit with such Officer a written authority duly signed, empowering such Officer to pay to such person all drawbacks, refunds, and other monies for which he shall produce receipts.

DUPLICATE BILLS OF ENTRY, &c.

CLXXVI. Upon the entry or clearance of any goods, for importation or exportation, the importer, exporter, owner, or consignee, or the agent of such importer, exporter, owner or consignee, shall, if the Officer in charge of the Custom House so require, deliver to such Officer a duplicate of the Bill of Entry or Shipping Bill thereof.

In such duplicate all sums and numbers may be expressed in figures.

CLXXVII. Every importer, exporter, owner, or consignee, and every agent of any such importer, exporter, owner, or consignee, who shall wilfully fail to comply with the provisions of the last preceding Section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

TAKING OF SAMPLES.

CLXXVIII. An Officer in charge of a Custom House may, on the entry or clearance of any goods or at any time while such goods are being passed through the Custom House, take samples of such goods for examination, or for ascertaining the value thereof on which Duties are payable, or for any other necessary purpose. Every such sample shall, if the owner so desire, and if it be possible, be restored to the owner; otherwise it shall be disposed of and accounted for to the owner as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall direct.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

CLXXIX. It shall be lawful for the local Government or place, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, to fix from time to time by notice in the Official Gazette, a value for any article liable to *ad valorem* Duty; and the value so fixed shall, until it is altered by a similar notice, be taken to be the value of such article for the purpose of levying Duty on the same.

CLXXX. In all cases in which goods are liable to Duty according to the value thereof, and in which no value shall have been fixed by a general tariff or under the last preceding Section, the value shall be assessed at the wholesale cash price, less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold, or are capable of being sold at the time and place of importation or exportation, respectively, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except of so much as the Duties payable on the importation thereof shall amount to.

CLXXXI. Any person entering any timber or wood chargeable with Duty by measurement, shall, at his own expense, pile, sort, frame, or otherwise place the same in such manner as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall deem necessary to enable the Officers of Customs to measure and take account thereof. In all cases in which timber or wood is measured in bulk, the measurement shall be taken to the full extent of the pile, and no allowance shall be made by the Officers on account of interstices.

CLXXXII. If two or more vessels belonging to the same owner be at any Port in British India at the same time, any articles of Marine Stores in use or ordinarily shipped for use on board may, at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, be transhipped from one such vessel to any other such vessel without payment of Import Duty.

CLXXXIII. Provisions and other such Ship's Stores warehoused at the time of importation, may be exported without payment of Duty for use and consumption on board of any vessel proceeding to a Foreign Port or place.

Articles of Indian produce or manufacture, including rum, required for use on board of any vessel proceeding to any Foreign Port or place, may also be exported free of Duty, whether of Customs or Excise, in such quantities as the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall determine, with reference to the tonnage of the vessel, the numbers of the crew and passengers, and the length of the voyage on which the vessel is about to depart. Provided that no such rum shall be shipped as stores free of Duty on any vessel not going to a Foreign Port or place, or going on a voyage of less than thirty days' probable duration.

CLXXXIV. If any dispute shall arise as to the proper rate of Duty payable in respect of any goods imported into, or exported from any Port in British India, the importer, exporter, owner, or consignee of such goods, or his agent, shall deposit in the hands of the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the Port of importation or exportation respectively, the amount of Duty demanded by such Officer, pending the decision of the Chief Customs Authority.

Upon payment of such deposit and compliance with the provisions of this Act relating to the entry of such goods, the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall cause the goods to be delivered to such importer, exporter, owner or consignee, or his agent.

CLXXXV. When Duty or other Customs dues or charges have been short levied through inadvertence, error, or misconstruction on the part of the Officers of Customs; or when Duty, after having been levied has been erroneously refunded, the person chargeable with the Duty or charge so short-levied or to whom such refund has erroneously been made, shall pay the deficiency or repay the amount paid to him in excess on demand being made within six months from the date of the first assessment, or making of the refund; and it shall be lawful for the Officers of Customs to refuse to pass any goods belonging to such person until the said deficiency or excess be paid or repaid.

CLXXXVI. No duty or other Customs dues or charges which shall have been charged and paid, and of which, or of a portion of which, re-payment is claimed in consequence of the same having been charged or paid under an erroneous construction of law or from other error, shall be returned, unless such claim is made within six months from the date of such payment.

CLXXXVII. The unshipping, carrying, shipping, and landing of all goods, and the bringing of them to the proper place for examination or weighing, and the putting of them into and out of the scales, and the opening, unpacking, bulking, sorting, lotting, marking, and numbering of goods, where such operations are necessary or permitted,

and the removing of goods to, and the placing of them in, the proper place of deposit, shall be performed by or at the expense of the importer, exporter, owner, or consignee of such goods.

CLXXXVIII. No importer, exporter, owner, or consignee of goods shall be entitled to claim from any Officer of Customs compensation for any loss or injury that may occur to such goods at any time while they remain or are lawfully detained in any Custom House, or on any Custom House Wharf, or under charge of any Officer of Customs, unless it shall be proved that such loss or injury was occasioned by the wilful act or neglect of an Officer of Customs.

CLXXXIX. The Chief Customs Authority of any Presidency or place may from time to time fix the rate to be charged on goods left on any Custom House Wharf or other authorized landing place, or part of the Custom House premises, for a period exceeding that prescribed by such Chief Customs Authority.

CXC. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent the levy of any anchorage or harbour dues now leviable at any Port in British India, or the levy of any special Duties on opium, tobacco, ganja, spirits, or salt, under any law which is or shall be in force in any part of British India.

CXCI. A Duplicate of any certificate, Manifest, Bill, or other Custom House document may, on payment of a fee of not less than one Rupee and not more than ten Rupees, be furnished, at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Custom House, if he is satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended. The Officer in charge of the Custom House may also authorize any amendment to be made in any document, after it has been entered and recorded in the Custom House, upon payment of a like fee for every document so amended.

CXCII. No Commissioner or Collector of Customs, or Officer of Customs, shall be deemed to be on any grounds of public duty, shall be compelled to service on any jury or inquest.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

CXCIII. If any goods be put on board of any tug-steamers or pilot vessel from any sea-going vessel inward bound, or if any goods be put out of any tug-steamers or pilot vessel for the purpose of being put on board of any outward bound vessel, or if any goods on which drawback shall have been granted shall be put on board of any tug-steamers or pilot vessel for the purpose of being re-landed without the authority of the Officers of Customs, such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master or Commander of such tug-steamers or pilot vessel shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CXCIV. Any person shipping or landing goods, or aiding in the shipment or landing of goods, or knowingly keeping or concealing, or knowingly permitting or procuring to be kept or concealed, any goods shipped or landed or intended to be shipped or landed, contrary to the provisions of this Act; and any person who shall be found to have been on board of any vessel liable to confiscation under Section XIII of this Act, while such vessel was within any bay, river, creek, or arm of the sea which had not then been declared to be and was not then existing as, a Port for the landing or shipment of goods, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CXCV. If any vessel which shall have been within the limits of any Port in British India with cargo on board, be afterwards found in any Port, bay, river, creek, or arm of the sea in British India, light or in ballast, and if the Master or Commander be unable to give a due account of the Port or place in British India where such vessel lawfully discharged her cargo, such vessel shall be liable to confiscation.

CXCVI. The confiscation of any vessel shall be deemed to include her tackle, apparel and furniture. The confiscation of any goods shall be deemed to include any package in which they are found, and all the contents thereof. Every boat, cart, or other means of conveyance, and every horse or other animal used in the removal of any goods liable to confiscation, shall in like manner be liable to confiscation.

CXCVII. If any person in charge of or owning a vessel shall have become liable to any fine or penalty on account of any act or omission relating to the Customs, the Officer in charge of the Custom House may refuse Port-clearance to such vessel until the fine or penalty be discharged. If any person passing goods through the Custom House shall have become liable to any fine or penalty, the Officer in charge of the Custom House may detain such goods until the fine or penalty be discharged.

CXCVIII. Any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has been guilty of an offence under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, may be detained by any Officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

CXCIX. Any vessel or goods liable to confiscation, may be seized, and any person liable to be detained under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, may be detained in any place, either upon land or water, by any Officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

CC. Every vessel, and all goods seized on the ground that they are liable to confiscation, shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be delivered into the care of the Officer

appointed to receive the same. If there be no such Officer at hand, all goods so seized shall be carried to and deposited at the Custom House nearest to the place of seizure. If there be no Custom House within a convenient distance, such goods shall be deposited at the nearest Office appointed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place for the deposit of goods so seized.

CCI. Every person detained on the ground that he has been guilty of an offence under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, shall forthwith be taken before the nearest Magistrate or Officer in charge of a Custom House.

CCII. When any person, detained on the ground that he has been guilty of an offence against this or any other Act relating to the Customs, shall be taken before a Magistrate, such Magistrate may, if he see reasonable cause, order such person to be detained in gaol or in the custody of the Police for such time as shall be necessary to enable such Magistrate to communicate with the Officers of Customs. Provided that any person so detained shall be liberated on giving recognizance or security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate to appear at such time and place as shall be appointed by such Magistrate for his appearance.

CCIII. If any person liable to be detained under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, shall not be detained at the time of committing the offence for which he is so liable, or shall, after detention, make his escape, such person shall at any time afterwards be liable to be detained and taken before a Magistrate, to be dealt with as if he had been detained at the time of committing such offence.

CCIV. When any person employed on the crew of any of Her Majesty's ships, shall be detained under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, the detaining Officer shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Commanding Officer of the ship, who shall thereupon place such person in security on board of such ship, until the detaining Officer shall have obtained a Warrant from a Magistrate for bringing up such person to be dealt with according to law. A Magistrate shall duly grant a warrant upon complaint made to him by the detaining Officer, stating the offence for which the person is detained.

CCV. When any vessel or goods shall be seized or any person shall be detained under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, it shall be the duty of the Officer or other person making such seizure or detention, on demand of the person in charge of the vessel or goods so seized, or of the person so detained, to give to such person a statement in writing of the reason for such seizure or detention.

CCVI. When any goods liable to confiscation under this or any other Act relating to the Customs, shall be seized by any Police Officer on suspicion that they had been stolen, it shall be lawful for such Officer to carry such goods to any Police Station or Court at which a complaint or information connected with the stealing or receiving of such goods shall have been made, or an enquiry connected with such stealing or receiving shall be in progress, and there to detain such goods until the dismissal of such complaint or information, or the conclusion of such enquiry or of any trial thence resulting. In every such case the Police Officer who seized the goods shall send written notice of their seizure and detention to the nearest Custom House; and immediately after the dismissal of the complaint or information, or the conclusion of the enquiry or trial, the said Police Officer shall cause such goods to be conveyed to and deposited at the nearest Custom House, to be there proceeded against according to law.

Penalty for neglect of Police Officer to give notice. If any Police Officer, whose duty it is under this Section, to send a written notice or cause goods to be conveyed to a Custom House, shall neglect so to do, such Officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CCVII. Any duly empowered Officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, may search any cart, or other means of conveyance, for smuggled goods; provided that such Officer shall have reasonable ground to suppose that smuggled goods are contained therein.

CCVIII. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of a District, or Division of a District, on application by an Officer in charge of a Custom House, stating his belief that dutiable or prohibited goods are secreted in any place in such District or Division, to issue a Warrant to search for such goods. Such Warrant shall be executed in the same way, and shall have the same effect as, a Search Warrant issued under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

CCIX. Any Officer of Customs duly employed in the prevention of smuggling may search any person on board of any vessel or boat in any Port in British India, or any person who shall have landed from any vessel or boat. Provided that such Officer shall have reasonable ground to suppose that such person has dutiable or prohibited goods secreted about his person. If any person on board of any such vessel or boat, or who may have landed from any such vessel or boat, shall, upon being asked by any such Officer whether he has dutiable or prohibited goods about his person or in his possession, affirm that he has not, and if any such goods shall, after such denial, be discovered to be or to have been upon the person or in the possession of such person, such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods.

CCX. When any Officer of Customs is about to search any person under the provisions of the last preceding Section, such person may require the said Officer to take him, previous to search, before the nearest Magistrate or Officer in charge of a Custom House. If such requisition be made, the Officer of Customs may detain the person making it until he can bring him before the nearest Magistrate or Officer in charge of a Custom House. The Magistrate or Officer in charge of a Custom House before whom any person shall be so brought, shall, if he see no reasonable ground for search, forthwith discharge such person; but if otherwise, shall direct that the search be made. A female shall not be searched by any but a female.

CCXI. If any Officer of Customs shall require any person to be searched, for dutiable or prohibited goods, without having reasonable ground to believe that he has such goods about his person, such Officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CCXII. If any Officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, shall be guilty of a wilful breach of the provisions of this or any other Act relating to the Customs, such Officer or person shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to simple imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

CCXIII. If any Officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, shall practise or attempt to practise any fraud for the purpose of injuring the Customs revenue, or shall abet or connive at any such fraud or any attempt to practise any such fraud, such Officer or other person shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both.

CCXIV. No suit, action or other proceeding shall be commenced against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, without notice, or after stated interval, out giving to such person a month's previous notice, in writing of the intended suit, action, or other proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of the cause of suit, action, or other proceeding.

CCXV. Whoever intentionally obstructs any Officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling in the exercise of any powers given under this Act to such Officer or person, shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding one thousand Rupees, or to both.

CCXVI. If any person shall knowingly make or sign any declaration or document used in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs, such declaration or document being false in any particular; or if any person shall counterfeit, falsify, or fraudulently alter or destroy any such document, or any seal, signature, initials, or other mark made or

impressed by any Officer of Customs in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs; or if any person required under this or any other Act relating to the Customs to produce any document shall refuse or neglect to produce such document; or if any person required under this or any other Act relating to the Customs to answer any question put to him by an Officer of Customs shall not truly answer such question, such person shall, on conviction of any such offence before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CCXVII. Any person subscribing or attesting any declaration of the value of any goods upon an application to pass such goods through the Custom House, shall, if he be not the importer, owner, or consignee of such goods, or have not proper and sufficient authority from the importer, owner, or consignee, be liable in every such case to a penalty not exceeding one thousand Rupees.

CCXVIII. In every case in which, under this Act, any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance or any horse or other animal is liable to confiscation; or any goods are liable to confiscation or to increased rates of Duty; or any person in charge of or owning a vessel, or landing or shipping goods, or passing them through the Custom House, is liable to a penalty, an Officer in charge of a Custom House may, unless it be otherwise provided in this or any other Act relating to the Customs, adjudge such confiscation, penalty, or increased rates of Duty.

CCXIX. In respect to cases cognizable under the last preceding Section by an Officer in charge of a Custom House, the local Government may confer like powers on other Officers of Customs. The local Government may empower any Officer of Customs in like manner to adjudge any confiscation, penalty, or increased rates of Duty. Provided that the power to adjudge confiscation shall not extend, as regards a Deputy Collector, to goods of a greater value than one thousand Rupees, nor, as regards an Assistant Collector, or other subordinate Officer, to goods of a greater value than one hundred Rupees; and that the power to adjudge a penalty shall not extend, as regards a Deputy Collector to a sum exceeding fifty Rupees, nor as regards an Assistant Collector, or other subordinate Officer, to a sum exceeding ten Rupees.

CCXX. In any case adjudicated by an Officer of Customs, any party aggrieved by the award may appeal to the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place, or to any superior Officer of Customs empowered in that behalf by the Local Government. It shall thereupon be lawful for such authority or superior Officer to make such further enquiry, and to pass such order as he shall think proper, confirming, altering, or annulling the original award. Provided that no such order in appeal shall have the effect of subjecting any person to any greater confiscation, penalty, or rates of Duty than shall have been adjudged against him in the original award.

CCXXI. The award of any confiscation, penalty, or increased rates of Duty under this Act by an Officer of Customs shall not interfere with any punishment to which the person affected thereby shall be liable under any other law.

CCXXII. All offences against this Act, other than those cognizable under Section CCXVIII of this Act by an Officer in charge of a Custom House, may be adjudicated in a summary manner by a Magistrate.

CCXXIII. If, upon consideration of the circumstances under which any penalty or confiscation has been adjudged under this Act, by an Officer of Customs or by a Magistrate, the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place shall be of opinion that such penalty or confiscation ought to be remitted in whole or in part, or commuted, such Chief Customs Authority may remit the same or any portion thereof, or may commute any order of confiscation to a penalty not exceeding the value of the goods ordered to be confiscated.

CCXXIV. When a penalty is adjudged against any person under this Act by any Officer of Customs, it shall be lawful for such Officer, if the penalty be not paid, to levy the same by sale of any goods of the said person which may be in his charge, or in the charge of any other Officer of Customs. When an Officer of Customs, who has adjudged a penalty against any person under this Act, shall fail to realize the unpaid amount of such penalty from the goods of such person, it shall be lawful for such Officer to notify in writing to any Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such person or any goods belonging to such person shall be, the name and residence of the said person and the amount of penalty unrecovered; and such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed to enforce payment of the said amount in like manner as if the penalty had had been adjudged by himself.

CCXXV. When a penalty or fine is adjudged against any person under this Act by a Magistrate, such Magistrate shall, at the same time, fix, within the following limits, a period of imprisonment in default of payment of such penalty or fine:—

Periods of imprisonment in default of payment of penalty or fine to be fixed within certain limits.

If the penalty or fine do not exceed fifty Rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed one month.

If the penalty or fine do not exceed one hundred Rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed two months.

If the penalty or fine do not exceed five hundred Rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed four months.

When the penalty or fine exceeds five hundred Rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment may extend to six months.

It shall be lawful for the Magistrate at any time to enforce payment of any penalty or fine or

of any portion thereof by distress and sale of the goods of the defaulter.

CCXXVI. The imprisonment which is imposed in default of payment of fine or penalty under this or any other Act relating to the Customs shall terminate whenever that fine or penalty is either paid or levied by process of law.

CCXXVII. If, before the expiration of the term of imprisonment fixed in default of payment, such a proportion of the fine or penalty be paid or levied that the term of imprisonment suffered in default of payment is not less than proportional to the part of the fine or penalty still unpaid, the imprisonment shall terminate.

CCXXVIII. When the confiscation of any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, horse or other animal or any goods shall be adjudged under Section CCXVIII or Section CCXIX of this Act, the property in such vessel, means of conveyance, animal, or goods shall thereupon vest in Her Majesty. It shall be the duty of the Officer adjudging confiscation to take and hold possession of the same, and it shall be the duty of every Officer of Police, on the requisition of such Officer, to assist him in taking and holding such possession.

CCXXIX. The proceeds of all confiscations, Appropriation of and penalties imposed under penalties &c., and this Act shall, after deducting grant of rewards, therefrom all Government demands, be paid into a General Fund, out of which it shall be lawful for the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency or place to grant a reward to any person by whose information, assistance, or instrumentality, any seizure shall have been made or any offence punished.

CCXXX. This Act shall come into operation Commencement of on the 1st day of May 1863.
Act.

A.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE FOR PRIVATE WAREHOUSE—SEE SECTION LXXIV.

To
THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE
AT

SIR,

Please to comply with my request to be furnished with a License under Act VI of 1863 for a warehouse situated at _____ and about the distance of _____ from the Custom House. The dimensions and other particulars of the godown are stated below. It is intended for the reception of all goods, as a general store house (or as the case may be.) The period of license not to exceed (mention the time for which required.)

Particulars of Godown.

Feet—Inches

Length
Breadth
Height

{ Dry, airy, well flued and
puckah built; can contain
with perfect safety and
convenience _____ tons of
goods (as the case may be.)

This godown is my own property (or the property of _____ from whom I have engaged the same on a lease of _____.)

(Signed) (Name of applicant.)

Place
Date

B.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO WAREHOUSE GOODS—SEE SECTION LXXV.

To
THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE
AT

SIR,

Please to order the reception into the public warehouse (or the private warehouse of Mr. A. B., situate at _____ and licensed by No. _____ dated _____) of the undermentioned goods, arrived from (Port or place to be mentioned) on the (British or other) Ship _____ whereof _____ is Commander. The Duty upon these goods has been adjusted in the manner specified below:—

Marks and numbers of packages.	Description of packages and goods.	Details of goods.	Rate of value of goods.	Amount of value of the goods as ascertained and entered on the landing of the same.	Rate of Customs Duty.	Date and No. of importation.	Specification of the particulars of bonds if the Duty upon goods has been bonded.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Signed) (Name of owner, agent, or consignee of goods.)

Place
Date

C.

FORM OF BOND FOR IMPORT DUTY—SEE SECTIONS LXXVII. AND LXXVIII.

BOND.

No. 18

We A. B.

now of

; and C. D.,

of the same place, are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the sum of Government Rupees _____ to be paid to the said Secretary of State, for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, and representatives; and